WHY SHOULDN'T IT
THE SUN LEADS EVERY PAPER IN LOWELL IN CIRCULATION. WHY SHOULDN'T IT? NO PAPER IN TOWN COMPARES WITH IT AS A PAPER.

THE LOWELL SUN

THEY ALL ADMIT IT.
THE NEWS AGENTS, THE NEWSBOYS, THE MERCHANTS, AND THE READING PUBLIC ADMIT THE SUN IS LOWELL'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER.

21ST YEAR | LOWELL, MASS., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1898. | 12 PAGES 1 CENT

FIRST EDITION

THE WEATHER.

Fair and colder weather is indicated for New England tonight and Sunday morning. It will become unsettled during Sunday, and snow is probable Sunday night or Monday. The winds will be north to northwest.

ALMANAC, SUNDAY, FEB 20.
Sun rises—6:34; sets, 5:23.
Moon sets—Even.
High tide—10:45 a. m.; 11:15 p. m.

IN LABOR'S REALM

Spinners Not Favorable to a Strike.

STOVER'S SHOE SHOP STRIKERS DAILY MEETING.

The Strike Fund Amounts to $918.89.

The Spinners' union held a meeting last evening at which the matter of a general strike was discussed. There was a pronounced sentiment against the strike idea and the report of Thomas F. Delehanty, the delegate to the Boston conference was tabled. The question was raised as to whether or not ring spinners could be admitted to the National Spinners' union. It was the impression that they should be admitted.

The following letter explains itself:
Mr. Thomas F. Connolly, Secretary Weavers' Union, Lowell Mass.

Sir and Brother—I have just received your letter and the check for $100 to help the weavers of New Bedford. The battle is well on and in my opinion victory is in sight and Lowell will soon be enjoying the fruits of our battle. Notwithstanding the rumor that got out about the division in our ranks, we are still keeping up a bold front, and although there is some suffering, we must always expect such; for no principle is worth having unless it is worth fighting for. The sacrifice must be great or the victory will be an empty one. I will forward copies of our laws and also copies of the laws of the state federation.

Tell your members we feel encouraged by their action and all we hope for is that Lowell will soon join New Bedford in celebrating a well earned victory, not for New Bedford alone, but for the weavers of New England.

Wishing you sucess in your endeavor to organize our craft in Lowell I remain yours in haste,

—Matthew Hart, Sec'y.

To the Drawing-In Girls, Warpers, and Spoolers of Lowell:

You are hereby requested to meet in the Burkes' hall, Middle street, Monday evening, February 21, at 8 o'clock, when business of the most important nature will be brought before you. A code of rules for the government of your organization will be submitted to you for your approval or otherwise. A report of the financial condition of the society will also be submitted. A report of the progress of your delegate to secure various amendments to the "Weavers' Fines Bill," now in the legislature and a copy of the amendments suggested will be laid before you. It is hoped that all members and others wishing to join our organization will attend and show by their numbers that they are determined to secure better conditions both financially and socially, for our toiling sisters in our city.

The speakers will be T. F. Connolly, W. L. Kinsella, James McCann; Fred Dalgle and Rudolph Chenevert.

(Signed)
William F. Caroll, Tem Pres.

The Stovers' shoe shop strikers will hold a meeting in Associate Hall tomorrow afternoon at which they will be addressed by James F. Carey, president of the Central Council in Haverhill and a prominent socialist labor leader.

The strikers met in St. Joseph's hall on Dutton street yesterday and were addressed by Messrs. Duggan, McCaffrey and Sanders. The strikers will get their pay today. They are well strike.

STRIKE FUND.

The fund for the strikers at New Bedford has taken a good jump today and on Monday we can send a check for $500 to the seat of war to assist those who are fighting our battles as well as their own.

Bamber's Flute and Drum band leads the list today with five dollars while Mr. Bamber himself gives a dollar.

Eugene Murphy of West Third street gives five dollars, while there is a long list of smaller subscribers, the total making $518.89, which with $400 already remitted makes a total of $918.89. Owing to the hour at which the last list of subscribers was received this morning, the whole list could not be published without omitting important matter, including Associated Press despatches. The long list will appear in Monday's Sun.

James F. O'Donnell
UNDERTAKER.
Telephone at Residence, Office and Stables.
Market St., Cor. Worthen.

SECY. LONG ON SENSATION

Specific and Emphatic Denial of Certain Alarming Stories.

Nothing Kept From the Public—The Senate Involved in the Discussion—Mason's Scathing Denunciation of Spanish Authorities—Vigorous Defense of the Administration.

Washington, Feb. 19.—The feature of the day at the navy department was the number of rumors of a warlike tendency that came to the attention of the officials as requiring attention. So formidable had grown the aspect that at the close of office hours Secretary Long was induced to make the following statement as the easiest manner of disposing at one time of all these stories:

JOHN D. LONG.

"Really no information has been received since Captain Sigsbee's first dispatch adding to our knowlege of the disaster. All we know is that the Maine blew up. There is abundant room for speculation of all sorts, but no conclusion can be arrived at until an examination has been made by the divers, and more facts obtained. It is a simple fact to say that such a thing might happen by design, or it might happen by accident. Therefore, my impression has been all along, and I rather think the general opinion preponderates in the same direction, that it must have been accidental.

"You may say absolutely that there has been no secret cabinet meeting; that nothing has taken place in cabinet that the public have not been informed about; that the whole policy of this department has been to give public all the dispatches; that the department has no more knowledge on the subject of the disaster or even the circumstances attending it than have the public, and that the report which was to the effect that Captain Sigsbee had warned the department that the Maine was in danger from submarine mines or torpedoes is utterly without foundation, no such report ever having been received from him or from anybody else." The secretary also denied briefly and comprehensively wild rumors that he had requested the chief of police of New York to guard the Vizcaya, and that he had selected Constructor Bowles to go to Havana and raise the Maine.

The secretary, when asked what the department's estimate of the conduct of Captain Sigsbee in the terrible situation in which he had been placed, replied: "I think I express the feeling of the president as well as myself when I say that Captain Sigsbee has conducted himself as an officer of our navy should. He was the last to leave his ship when she went down. His dispatch that night was so complete that since then I have thought of no question of fact to ask him which is essential to the situation and which he could answer which is not covered by that dispatch. Its tone, too, is that of a discreet and level-headed man who realized the impression any word from him, at that time, would have on the public mind. Nothing is harder than for a naval officer to lose his ship, so that I have great sympathy for him. I await, with confidence, further reports."

EXTEMPORANEOUS ELOQUENCE.

Washington, Feb. 19.—A debate, decided in its sensations, was unexpectedly precipitated in the senate yesterday over the consideration of the resolution of Mr. Allen, directing the committee on naval affairs to investigate the disaster to the Maine. An arrangement had been made for the adoption of the resolution with a minor amendment without debate. Mr. Mason, however, proposed a substitute, and the discussion that ensued surpassed any heard during senatorial deliberations in many a day.

An appropriation of $200,000 was made for the purpose of recovering, transporting and burying the remains of officers and men lost on the Maine, and of saving the vessel, or such part thereof, as might be practicable.

The resolution offered by Mr. Allen, directing the committee on naval affairs to make an immediate investigation of the disaster to the Maine, was then laid before the senate. It precipitated a most spirited debate on the Cuban question.

Mr. Chandler thought that if "immediate" was stricken out and the matter left within the discretion of the committee there would be no objection to the resolution.

Mr. Mason proposed an amendment striking out all after "resolved" and inserting the following: "By the senate and house of representatives concurring, that a joint committee of five, consisting of three members of the house of representatives and two members of the senate be appointed to investigate the disaster to the battleship."

Mr. Hale expressed the hope that Mr. Mason would not press his substitute. The disaster, he said, was even now being thoroughly investigated by the executive department of the government, and as soon as tangible results were reached the facts would be communicated to congress. "I had hoped," said Mr. Hale, "that this entire matter might be disposed of without debate. It seems to me that in the circumstances and in the light of this most melancholy affair it is now inopportune to indulge in debate upon it." Mr. Hale was willing to withdraw his objections to the resolution of Mr. Allen, but the substitute suggested by Mr. Mason was even more objectionable in its form.

Mr. Mason followed in a speech replete with sensational utterances. He had no disposition to inflame a situation already so exciting, but he felt that his substitute was fully justified by the feelings and desires of the people. He understood that the navy department was making an investigation of the disaster, but a congressional investigation was demanded by the people. The people were fast coming to the conclusion that matters concerning this Cuban affair, including the De Lome letter incident and the loss of the Maine, of which they ought to know, were being concealed from them. Mr. Mason did not desire to reflect upon the motives or honor of anybody, but he suggested that the officials of the navy department in making their investigation would naturally endeavor to cover up any blame that might attach to them. "The trouble with us is," declared Mason, with great vehemence, "that we have adopted the Spanish policy of putting everything off until tomorrow. Let this disaster be thoroughly investigated by congress, and then we shall know that it will be done right." The country, he continued, was tired of the secret considerations of such questions. He was not willing to strike out "immediate" from the resolution. Everyone was interested in knowing who blew up the Maine, and all wanted that information. Why delay? "We were told three years ago to wait. In the meantime the Spanish diplomats had sat at our tables and partaken of our hospitality, while we were still waiting and had continued to wait until the series of calamities had been crowned by the Maine catastrophe with its loss of 250 precious American lives."

Mr. Hale interrupted Mr. Mason to say that there was no disposition to postpone inquiry. The whole subject matter was even now undergoing investigation, and in view of the promptness which had been exercised, there was no reason for impugning the motives of the officials of the department. He thought the senate could reasonably wait a few days until the results of the investigation could be given to the public. He hoped the senate would see the propriety of not making this an occasion for inflammatory speeches, and that all would take the view that in the presence of a calamity which had appalled the whole world, today was not the proper time for an appeal to passion and prejudice.

SENATOR MASON.

Replying, Mr. Mason said there was no calamity so great as a failure on the part of those in power to appreciate the real situation when it was so serious as it now was; and no sorrow so profound as that over-indifference to this situation. He had a letter from Julian Hawthorne read to show, as he claimed, that murder was the policy of the Spanish government in Cuba. Autonomy he denounced as a sham, a fraud and a delusion, and the De Lome letter only served to emphasize the treacherous character of the Spaniard. He declared that he would not be willing to serve on the proposed committee, as he would not want to sit at the table with a Spaniard who might have a stiletto under his clothes unless he himself was ironclad. The record of the Spanish nation, continued Mr. Mason, who appeared to be laboring under considerable excitement, was one of continuous treachery, and we had experienced that treachery in our history for the past 100 years.

(Continued on Page Five.)

2 O'CLOCK

THE MARDI-GRAS

Festival was a Brilliant Success.

CONDUCTED BY LADIES OF ST PATRICK'S CHURCH.

Amusing Cake Walk a Feature of Entertainment.

The Mardi Gras festival in Associate Hall, last evening, under the auspices of the ladies of Fr. Leonard's table in the recent St. Patrick's church bazaar, was the most enjoyable event of the ante-lenten season, and was as successful as enjoyable.

There were present young people from every corner of the city and they found a rare program awaiting their enjoyment. The principal feature of the entertainment, due undoubtedly to its novelty, was the grand cake walk participated in by nine specially trained couples all in color. The judges were Peter H. Savage, James F. McCarthy, and Daniel Connors, all authorities on the art, and they made a highly satisfactory decision, awarding the cake to Daniel Jeffers and Alice Kennedy, and the glory of old ward one remains intact, though James Whitehead and Maggie Callahan from "the other side of the city" finished a close second. The other couples were: James Maguire and Mary Miller; Michael Hennessey and Katie Sharkey, William Gleason and Etta Morrie; James Winn and Grace Shannons, Fred Smith and Mary Fanning and James Curry and Katie Conway.

The cake itself was a work of art. It consisted of a number of beautifully "frosted" layers, the lowest one being about two feet in diameter. It was built by Lavery, the Broadway baker. James Mulligan led the walk.

Miss Maude Hopkins played an exceptionally fine cornet solo, which was enthusiastically encored, after which Baby Tyrrell executed a skirt dance which was well received.

Then came the Mardi-Gras fandango, or tambourine drill, which was a pleasing feature, participated in by the following named young ladies: Alice Hammond, May Lowney, May McDonald, Fanchon Lawson, Lizzie Conlon, Marion Gruber, Marion Doherty, Mary Higgins, Alice Scoble, Mabel Riley, Margie Stanhope, Genevieve Jantzen, Nellie McGrade, Mary McParland, Georgie Brimigion, Alice Maloney.

William Mulcahy entertained with whistling solos and the entertainment closed with singing by the Imperial minstrels.

The refreshment table was managed by Mrs. Mary Calvert, who had a small number of assistants.

Flower and Lemonade table—Chairman, Miss Mary Marren; assistants, Misses Margie Marren; Mamie Cronin, Alice Brogan, Elizabeth Rafter, Julia Rafter, Etta Foye, and Mrs. D. J. Devine.

The flower and lemonade table was draped with lace and bunting in lemon and white, and was adorned with palms and potted plants.

At ten o'clock general dancing began the order containing 14 numbers.

The officers were floor director, Geo. Marren; assistant, James Henessey; aids, Dr. Leary, Henry Rourke, James O'Donnell; Arthur Cumiskey, John Sullivan, James Cassidy, James Donnelly, Thomas Murphy, Daniel Carroll, Thomas Delaney, William Purcell, William Reagan, Arthur Marren and James Brown.

The awards on Fr. Leonard's table in the bazaar were as follows:

Silver service, Miss Annie O'Brien; tea set, J. Davenport, Ayer, Mass.; china set, Lizzie O'Connor, 21 Willie avenue; lamp, Nellie Ambrose, Lagrange street; gold ring, Mrs. J. Kelley, West Acton, Mass.; $10 gold piece, Mary Daley, 28 Marshall street; washing machine, Maggie Leahy, 66 Jefferson street; robe, Mary Noonan, 12 Hall street; Fr. Leonard's picture, Mrs. Keefe, 627 School street; sideboard, Annie Delay, Mt. Washington street; box of cigars, Delia Muldoon, 17 Dutton street; barrel of flour, John Donovan, 230 Fayette street; parlor table, Maggie Clough, 46 Lewis street; picture of Madonna, Thomas Sullivan, 11 Little street; china clock, John Lennon, 104 School street; pair of blankets, Walter Gilbride, 548 Suffolk street; gold chair, Ellen Kelley, School street; white bed, Rev. John J. McHugh; hall stand, Josie Murphy, 17 Dutton street; jardiniere, D. A. Regan; picture, Mrs. Boland; fern, Margaret McCarthy; cushion, Elizabeth Page; willow chair, Nora Murphy; willow rocker, Joseph Ward; couch, A. M. Courtney; sofa cushion, Katie Farrell; sofa cushion, S. E. Muldoon, Fletcher street; rug, Annie Harmon; ton of coal, Katie Holland, 3 Little street; picture of Mary Magdalen, Bridie Sweeney; barrel of flour, B. Barrington; picture of St. Cecilia, in gold, Fr. Leonard; picture of St. Cecilia, in white, Katie Scott; lemonade set, Mrs. D. J. Donahoe; picture, Lizzie Mahan, 20 Bradford street.

DEATHS.

KEEFE—Michael Keefe, aged 65 years, died yesterday afternoon at his late home, 284 Fletcher street.

The deceased was an old and esteemed resident of St. Patrick's parish and was for many years employed by the Boston & Maine railroad at the Lowell Machine shop crossing. Besides his wife, he leaves two sons, Michael J. Keefe, in the employ of the B. & M. R. R., John W., employed at C. I. Hood's laboratory and two daughters, Mrs. Celia O'Donnell and Mrs. P. F. O'Neill of Lowell.

GEORGE A. MARREN, Floor Director of the Mardi Gras Festival.

OF THE TRAINING SCHOOL

Some Reasons Why it Should Not be Abolished.

Its Abolition Would Bring the Appointment of Teachers Into Politics so That the Teacher Who Had the Greatest Pull or the Most Money Would Get the Appointment.

There is a great deal of agitation going on at present in favor of abolishing the Training school, and on first consideration of the arguments presented by the opponents of this institution it might seem that their opposition was very reasonable. They argue that the city should be relieved of maintaining a training school at "great cost," and they also claim that it is an injustice to compel the graduates of the Normal school to serve a preparatory term in the Training school. All this seems plausible on first sight, and on the strength of these arguments, many citizens have given the movement for the abolition of the Training school their support. But as the real facts are revealed, the people are opening their eyes to the situation and it is now quite apparent that the movement against the Training school may be nothing more or less than a clap trap scheme on the part of a few individuals with a political pull to secure places for their friends and relatives without submitting to the tests applied at the Training school.

On the strength of this discovery, many citizens who have signed petitions now being circulated, have ordered their names removed from the petitions and will undoubtedly do their utmost to secure the continuance of the Training school.

In the first place, the claim that the Training school is a source of expense to the city is a false one. The principal and teachers in that institution are in actual service as teachers, and if the Training school should be abolished, other teachers would have to be elected and would receive as large, if not larger, salaries. It is very plain therefore, that the Training school does not cost the city of Lowell a dollar extra. In fact, it is claimed that the Training school as now conducted, is a source of economy rather than a source of expense to the city.

Then again, there is little left for the argument that a graduate of the Normal school should not be compelled to attend the Training school before being elected a teacher in our schools. Here is the important point. Right here is where the schemers propose to get in their work. The graduates turned out of the Normal school would all be on an equal footing and then would come a scramble for election as teachers in the Lowell schools. It is plain that if there is no grading of them according to merit or ability, the girls with the strongest pull, the teachers who have the longest purses and the most influential friends, would secure positions to the exclusion of their more brilliant, capable but poorer sisters. This would mean a return to the old system of political wire pulling and a revival of the charges of undue preference and even bribery which obtained before the Training school was established. No school committee man who has his personal peace of mind or the interests of the city at heart will care to return to the old wire pulling system unless he wants to get rich at the expense of teachers seeking positions.

Under the present management, the poorest is on an equal footing with the wealthiest and most influential. A young lady with the necessary qualifications need not go down on her knees to a school committee man in order to secure a position in the schools. She will take her turn in the order of her comparative ability and any one who graduates from the Training school is certain that she will surely get a position in her turn as teacher in the public schools. Under the scheme proposed by the wire pullers, she might graduate from the Normal school and be she ever so clever, or let her have the highest rank in her class, she might die of old age before securing position in the Lowell schools. Hence it is that no one who wants to see fair play, who wants to see merit win, who wants to avoid a system of discrimination on account of politics, nationality, race, creed, or cold cash should favor the abolition of a system which is now in vogue and which gives every girl an equal chance for preferment on her merits.

Besides, it would be unjust to compel the school committee of Lowell to take teachers on the recommendation of the Normal school officials. If they wish to establish a department in order to secure proper tests, they have a perfect right to do so, particularly when it costs the city nothing. Furthermore, this system of having a training school for the testing of Normal school graduates is in vogue in Cambridge, Brooklyn, and very many other cities throughout the country, and it works admirably in securing the best teachers without any danger of favoritism, bribery, or political prescription. To follow the example of these progressive cities may be too much for Lowell, but it is better to move upward and onward than downward and backward in the important matter of education.

It has been urged that it is not fair to require a competent graduate of the Normal school to attend the Training school a full year. On this point, we agree, and for that matter we do not think it would be necessary to have them attend any longer than would suffice to demonstrate their ability, to the satisfaction of the principal of the Training school. If this ability can be determined in a year or six months or one month or ten minutes, we think that would suffice and that the system of advancement on merit alone would still be maintained.

The men who are howling for the abolition of the Training school may be furthering the interests of a very few immediate friends and relatives, or they may seek to establish a brokerage for teachers' positions; but they do so at the expense of the great body of worthy and competent young ladies who have no friends and who have no passport to public favor except their brains, and we submit that in a test of this sort, brains and character should stand above politics, friendship, prejudice or bribery.

There was a time in the early history of this Training school when The Sun did not hesitate to condemn the incompetent management and the glaring injustice shown to some students, and we believe that it is largely through the efforts of The Sun that public sentiment has favored a system of competitive tests. But under the present principal, Miss Edmund, we have seen nothing that is not worthy of the highest commendation. She stands on a level with the highest educators of the country. She is abreast of the times, and will turn out teachers who will be a credit to our city if she gets the chance.

We repeat, therefore, that it is in the interests of the poor girls and the common people to let the Training school stand as a final graduating school for the selection of teachers, be the term ever so short, and we furthermore submit that if it is abolished, the very people who have unwittingly lent their aid to this movement will live to regret it. It is the only anchor of hope under the present complexion of the school board for a great majority of the poor and worthy aspirants who have no friends in politics.

We hope that the school board will not be prevailed upon to abolish this excellent institution and we trust that our citizens in general will look into the merits of this agitation and lend their aid only in the interests of fair play and honest competition for advancement.

A Peculiar Case

But It Was Due to Bad Blood and Hood's Sarsaparilla Cured It—Swollen Limbs—Bowel Trouble.

"I was taken with typhus fever and chronic diarrhœa. My limbs and feet swelled to my body. I had no appetite. I remained in this condition two months or more and was told my disease was dropsy and that nothing could be done to cure me. Soon after this I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. After taking it only a few days there was a change in my condition. The bowel trouble was better, my appetite was coming back and the swelling was going down. After taking half a dozen bottles the swelling had almost entirely disappeared. I am now able to work and cannot speak too highly of Hood's Sarsaparilla which has done me so much good." P. P. GILE, Otis, Mass. Be sure to get Hood's because

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5.

Hood's Pills do not cause pain or gripe. All druggists. 25 cents.

They're All Here.

Not a new shape missing in Spring Derbys, Fedoras and Tourists.

NEW COLORS
and new bands, more of a variety than you've seen for years.

NEW PRICES.
You'll think so—fresh and stylish Tourist hats, 50 cents to $3.00. Derbys in black or brown, leading shapes, 94 cents to $3.00.

HATS
have hustled out of our department ever since spring goods came two weeks ago.

PUTNAM & SON,
No. 166 CENTRAL STREET.

FUNERALS.

LARCKLEY—The funeral of Mrs. Sarah Larckley, mother of Mrs. John E. Drury, took place yesterday morning from the Immaculate Conception church, a large number of friends and relatives attending. High mass was celebrated by Rev. Fr. Lawrence, O.M.I., and the choir, under the direction of Mr. P. P. Haggerty, sang Schmidt's requiem mass. Burial was in the family lot in St. Patrick's cemetery. Dr. Hugh Walker, Charles H. Costello, John J. Chain, Robert E. Crowley, Jas. E. Drury, and Lawrence Cummings were the bearers. Fr. Joyce, O.M.I., officiated at the grave.

To Cure Constipation Forever.
Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

Interest will commence March 1st on deposits made on or before Thursday March 3d, in the
Savings Department
OF THE
Traders' National Bank
At the rate per annum of..... 4 per cent. Compounded Semi-Annually.
HOURS { Daily 8 a. m. to 4 p. m. Saturdays 8 a. m. to 1 p. m. 7 to 9 p. m.
30 Middlesex street, 11 Post Office Avenue.
Chas. J. Gliddon, Pres.
Wm. F. Hills, Cashier.

TO RENT—A Boarding House, 32 rooms at 5 & 7 Arc. Corp. as been a boarding house for years and is located near the corporations.
DONOVAN & MANSUR'S,
Room 1, Swan Building, 36 Central street, Lowell, Mass. Telephone 406-4.

$7 TO $15
GOOD ORGANS for above prices. Call at once. Must have the room.
GEORGE A. GARDNER,
20 Prescott Street.

SENOR POLO DE BERNABE, Who Has Been Appointed to Succeed De Lome as Spanish Minister to Washington.

THE ICE TRACK

On the River is in Condition Again.

HORSEMEN HAD BRISK BRUSHES YESTERDAY.

Eleven Entry Race Will Occur Monday.

The great blizzard gave "Doc." Evans, the famous ice king, a pile of work, but failed to do him up, for on Thursday, after a week's work, he shot around to the horsemen, and smilingly announced to each the welcome words, "I'll be ready for you tomorrow." No one, of course, but a horseman would know what "it" might be, but they knew immediately, for "it" is the ice track on the river which Doc. has fixed up annually for the past several years. This was the meanest year in his experience, for the weather played havoc with him, and up to yesterday but a few days' fun had been obtained on the river and those only on days when the thermometer was away down to zero. Then the blizzard put a temporary blight on Doc.'s hopes but not disheartened, he got to work again, and yesterday had everything in readiness for a long period of good fun, if the weather only holds out.

A large number of horsemen took advantage of Doc's work and many close brushes were enjoyed. Among the speeders were John Lennon and his celebrated roan; Tom Lennon, with a gray; ex-Mayor Palmer and one of Lumps' get; J. Gauthier with Black Prince; J. M. Wilson with Bo-Peep; B. W. Johnson with Stowaway; Charles Crevier with Charlie C.; J. W. Greenlaw behind Raven Boy; beside a large number of fancy turnouts along the sides of the track.

On Monday afternoon at 2.30 o'clock the much talked of house lot race that has been so many times postponed, will be trotted if the weather is decent. The prize is to be a good sized house lot donated by J. W. Bruce and the race is to be three heats in four, free for all. The deciding judge will be William Farrell and the entries are; John W. Greenlaw, "Raven Boy"; M. J. Cahill, "Billy"; J. D. Whitney, "Jim"; Thomas F. Hoban, "Yukon"; John J. Regan, "General Turner"; Doc Evans, green mare; Wilson Bros., "Trixie"; Mat. Murphy, gray gelding; Frank Orcutt, "Allen Wilkes"; Joe Gauthier's "Black Prince". Owners are to drive and the race promises to be one of the most exciting ever held on the river. The track is reached from the railroad.

"The enemy is coming: To the fort for your lives!" When a wise man receives a plain warning of danger, he does not wait to let it overtake him; he seeks every reasonable means to fight it off.

Disease would almost never get the best of the average man if he was prepared to resist it, and took the natural precautions dictated by common sense.

When a man's stomach and liver get upset and fail to do their regular work, he can be certain that something worse is bound to follow, if he doesn't look out for himself. Headaches, indigestion, biliousness and constipation are simply Nature's warnings that the enemy of serious disease is coming to attack him.

The sensible thing to do is to immediately fortify the system with Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It vitalizes and invigorates the entire constitution. It helps the liver to filter out all bilious impurities.

It gives the digestive and nutritive organs power to extract nourishment from the food and turn it into rich, red, healthy blood. It creates appetite, good digestion, and solid, muscular strength.

It is far superior to the mere temporary stimulus of malt extracts. It is better than cod liver oil emulsions because it is assimilated by the weakest stomach.

"About fifteen years ago" writes Mr. John McMichael, editor of the Pathfinder, (Mo.) Leader, "I was in very poor health, had no appetite, was sluggish, and so lifeless it seemed impossible for me to do anything that required effort. Every fall and spring this ill-health seemed to affect me particularly. A friend advised me to use Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery asserting that it would restore me to perfect health, and make 'a new man' of me. Finally he induced me to try the medicine. I weighed at the time about 125 lbs. I used several bottles; and upon quitting it weighed 175 lbs. Since that time my weight has varied from this to 105 pounds."

A sure and permanent cure for constipation is Dr. Pierce's Pellets. One "Pellet" is a gentle laxative, two a mild cathartic.

MUSIC HALL.

Rose Sydell's London Belles Extravaganza company, an organization of repute, with a fresh program and many new faces and new features, will be at Music Hall next week, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday. It is announced by the management that the program will be found to be entirely of new acts and up-to-date novelties, long and varied from start to finish, comprising farce-comedy, vaudeville and extravaganza. The "Cafe De L'Amerique," a farce comedy full of snap and go and embellished with the latest songs and music, opens the show and is followed by an entertaining olio in which will be seen the following artists: Campbell and Cheep, the favorite German comedians; Edgar Bixley, the musical tramp; Hart, Walling and Weston, in a new sketch, full of good singing and dancing; Miss Winifred Stewart, the phenomenal baritone and the Langdons in "Illustrated Songs." The conclusion of the program is an extravaganza called "The Isle of Sham Pain". This abounds in funny scenes, good music, droll comedians, and shapely girls, and it is promised will be found very entertaining, being elaborately costumed and well staged. Special matinee Tuesday, Washington's birthday.

Another good sized audience was present at Music Hall to witness the second performance of "A Trip to Coney Island" company last evening and they went home highly pleased with the production of this funny comedy. It is full of good music, good specialties and an array of handsome girls in chorus and dance. Performances will be given this afternoon and evening.

AT NORTH BILLERICA

FIRST PARTY OF CRICKET AND FOOTBALL CLUB.

The Thomas Talbot Memorial hall was crowded last night when the first annual concert and dance of the North Billerica Cricket and Football club was held. Many Lowell people were included in the large audience and the members of the club looked well to the comfort and enjoyment of their guests. The affair opened with a fine concert program, which included the following selections:

Quartette, W. L. May, J. Hannon, J. Fairweather, and J. Gannon; songs, W. H. Shackleton, Miss Marguerite McCaffrey, James E. Donnelley, Miss Adelaide A. Sullivan; readings, Miss Donnelly; songs, M. Gorman, Master Martin Maguire and J. Hughes.

The dancing began at 10 o'clock and Hibbard's orchestra furnished music for a well selected order of dances. The committees who were instrumental in making the affair a success were as follows: Ball committee, General manager, Wm. Stevenson; assistant, Joseph Lofthouse; floor director, Michael Gorman; assistant, Elijah Nichols; chief aid, Charles Fairbrother; aids, Thomas Sheridan, Edward Costello, Martin Conway, George Perry and John Fairbrother.

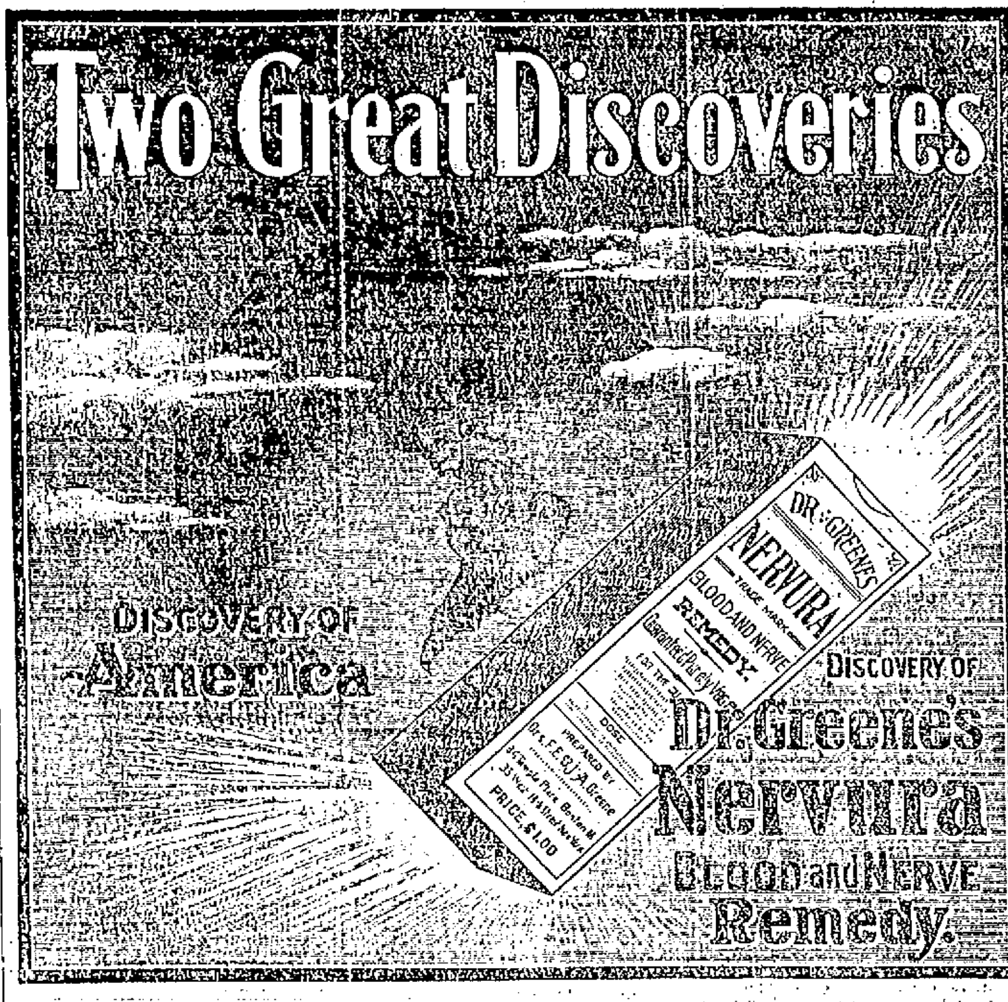
Reception committee—Walter Radcliffe, T. Whithed, J. T. Hutchinson, Elijah Nichols, John Lofthouse, William McBride, and Joseph Lofthouse.

Refreshment committee—Joseph Bean, John Radcliffe, John Higson, William Stephenson, and T. Whithed.

PYTHIANS' ENTERTAINMENT.

In Highland hall, last evening, Middlesex lodge, Knights of Pythias, held an entertainment. The program was as follows:

Duet, "Harp of the Winds," Mrs. E. A. Winter and Miss Ethel Cobb; the dancing and club swinging, George Ayotte; song and dance, Messrs. Hoole and Ayotte; vocal solo, James Barrett; concertina solo, Elwin Rock; American clog dance, Edward Ayotte; song, Miss Constantineau; buck and wing dancing, Henry Hoole; vocal solo, "I Wonder if We'll Meet Again," Miss Secord. The accompanists of the evening were Mr. Edward J. Mills and Miss Kittie Jennison. The entertainment was directed by C. J. Thurston. Ed. Sanborn was general manager of the dance and Hadley's orchestra furnished the music for the dancing.



Dr. Greene's Nervura
Blood and Nerve Remedy
CURES THE SICK,
. . . MAKES . . .
Blood, Nerve, Strength and Vigor.
USE IT AND GET WELL.

CITY WOOD YARD

A Citizen Makes Comparison of Two Managements.

HE CRITICISES STATEMENTS OF SUPT. PINDAR

And Mentions a Few Pointed Facts.

The following communication, relative to the city woodyard, and referring to statements made by Col. Pindar will be read with interest:

Editor of The Sun—I have read in a morning paper the following in its report of a meeting of the appropriation committee:

"Two of the spicy incidents of the last closed-door session, not yet published are as follows:

"When the Mayor came in, the pauper department was under discussion. The Mayor said: "This is the department that chewed up so many mileage tickets."

"Secretary Courtney flushed a little, but it was late and a few minutes after, he and the superintendent were both excused.

"Col. Pindar was asked how it was that M. J. Garvey run the woodyard so much cheaper when he had it, than it had been run for the past two years.

"Col. Pindar replied: 'No such thing was done. I reduced expenses $6000 in pay roll alone and in the woodyard there have been from one-third to one-half more orders in for less money.' No questions were asked."

Now, I know a little about the management of the woodyard under Mr. Howard, Mr. Garvey, and the present management.

Under James Howard and Michael J. Garvey, the conditions were practically the same and inasmuch as at the meeting of the committee, Col. Pindar made comparison between the present and Mr. Garvey's management, I will confine comment to facts connected with these two managements. When the city woodyard was located at the corner of Fletcher street and Broadway, the force of employes included those who worked under last year's management and Supt. Garvey and the three blind men who sawed and chopped the wood. When the change of location was made, Supt. Garvey and the three blind men were discharged and their salaries did not exceed $2000. Yet Supt. Pindar says that he reduced the pay roll alone $6000. Let him specify where a saving was made outside the salaries of Mr. Garvey and the three blind men.

Supt. Pindar's assertion that there have been delivered one-third to one-half more orders from the wood yard at less expense, is in error. It stands to reason that a yard centrally located is capable of affording a more speedy delivery system than one situated on the outskirts of the city. Let me remind Colonel Pindar, if he is not already aware of the fact, that orders have lain in the secretary's office for days, the city wood yard team being unable to deliver them, because of the long trip to the city farm for supplies. Complaints have been made frequently at the secretary's office that people who made application two or three days previous and were in dire want had not received the promised aid. The press from time to time has made brief note of these complaints, though without assigning the cause for the delay.

Under Mr. Garvey's regime, no such delays were experienced. If Supt. Pindar can save $6000 in salaries under the present system, and can deliver orders at a less epense and in greater numbers, why is there agitation in the Board of Overseers of the Poor, even by members who voted to move the wood yard to the city farm, for a return to the old quarters?

Why these strong recommendations in reports, for a centrally located wood yard and supply department?

Under Mr. Garvey's management, a strict account for every stick of wood received and sent out, was kept and was open to public inspection. Wood dealers who obtained an order to sell wood to the city were not permitted to send in "short cords," as many of the wood dealers can testify. If the cords were not up to measure, they were rejected.

I am not interested in the city wood yard or the pauper department but I have had experience with both, though not in recent years, and I speak of things as I know them. —A Citizen.

THE "LITTLE JENNIES."

THE CLUB—NOT THE DYNAMITE BOMBS OF THAT NAME—HELD A DANCE.

The "Little Jennies" held forth at the Town Hall in North Chelmsford last evening and had a gorgeous time, a large and merry gathering of Chelmsford and Lowell people participating in the evening's enjoyment. Pike's orchestra furnished music. The "Little Jennies" is not a club of young men, having a weakness for cigars, but on the contrary, it is a crowd of good fellows, who were so christened by Joe O'Brien, the large gentleman of the Belvidere, who by the way challenges any fancy mixer in North Chelmsford three of the members being in love at one time with a petite young lady who rejoiced in the name of Jennie.

There was no grand march last evening, the fun opening with a waltz after which an order of 12 numbers with a few extras was enjoyed. Some of the numbers were dedicated to "Three Little Jennies," "John, Joe and George," "16 to 5," "Fudey" and "Texas." The last waltz came with midnight and the Lowell guests returned to the city in a special car. The officers of the dance were: General manager, John J. Dowd; assistant, Henry McCabe; floor director, Owen McGrath; assistant, Joseph O'Brien; aids, William Quigley, chief aid; assistants, Ferdinand Bonacorsi, Fred White, Maurice Johnson, Joseph Quigley; John Bernard, George Leavitt, William Harrington.

JOHN J. DOWD, General Manager.

THE ZOLA TRIAL

The Author's Life Menaced by a Mob.

ESTERHAZY GREETED WITH LOUD HUZZAS.

The Dreyfus Case The Burning Question.

Paris, Feb. 19.—On leaving the palace of justice after the Zola trial Friday all the officers were acclaimed by the crowd outside the building, and General Pelleux, who descended the steps bareheaded, was given a great reception. Major Esterhazy was greeted with shouts of "Live the army."

The police were powerless to manage the immense crowds, and several Jews were the objects of insults and menaces. There was a general fight. The mob threw itself upon the Jews, yelling, "Death to the Jews," "Throw the Jews into the Seine." The republican guards were obliged to charge the rioters to clear the square. The crowd fell back cheering for the army, singing the "Marseillaise" and shouting "Spit upon Zola."

Mr. Zola left at 5:30 p. m., and immediately after he had emerged from the building he was greeted with a storm of hisses, and the authorities were obliged to protect his carriage with a double cordon of police. On reaching the St. Michael bridge, the mob made a determined and murderous rush for the carriage, but the police threw themselves between the vehicle and the mob, and a series of miniature battles ensued.

Ultimately the police drove the mob back, and Zola was enabled to proceed without further molestation. A number of arrests were made, but all those taken into custody were released later in the day.

First class job printing done at this office.

TREATMENT FOR WEAK MEN.
TRIAL WITHOUT EXPENSE.
The famous Appliance and Remedies of the Erie Medical Co. now for the first time offered on trial without expense to any honest man. Not a dollar to be paid in advance. Cure Effects of Errors or Excesses in Old or Young. Manhood Fully Restored. How to Enlarge and Strengthen Weak, Undeveloped Portions of Body. Absolutely unfailing Home Treatment. No C. O. D. or other scheme. A plain offer by a firm of high standing.
ERIE MEDICAL CO. 64 NIAGARA ST. BUFFALO, N. Y.

DR. PEFFER'S
ROYAL-TANSY PILLS.

NEW DISCOVERY, NEVER FAILS.
A new, reliable and safe relief for suppressed, excessive, scanty or painful menstruation. Now used by over 20,000 Ladies. Invigorates these organs. Beware of dangerous imitations. $2 per box, small box $1. Prepaid in plain wrapper. Send 4c in stamps for particulars. PEFFER MEDICAL ASSN. Chicago, Ill.
Sold by Ellingwood & Co. Cor. Central and Merrimack streets.

JAMES F. HENNESSEY, Assistant Floor Director of Mardi Gras Festival.

A LIVELY MEETING

Of the Highland Congregational Church.

VAIN EFFORTS TO FILL VACANT OFFICES.

Evidence of Discord Creeping Out.

The Highland Congregational church held an adjourned meeting last evening, but failed to elect a deacon after taking five ballots. The meeting was presided over by Dr. J. B. Field.

Clerk Willard Everett called attention to the fact that Mr. A. A. Robinson who was elected at the last meeting as Sunday school teacher and treasurer, had resigned the office and this left another vacancy to fill. The resignation was accepted. On motion of Clarence Williams, Frank B. Wiggin was nominated and elected to fill Mr. Robinson's place.

The report of the committee to bring in a list of names for prudential committee was then heard and the following were placed in nomination: Mark Avery, Murdock Monroe, Charles Berry and Charles Marshall.

On motion of Deacon J. G. Buttrick, it was voted that the member receiving the highest vote be elected for two years. Messrs. Haslett, Wiggin and Williams were appointed tellers. The result of the ballot was as follows:

Whole number	31
Necessary for choice	16
Mr. Avery	24
Mr. Monroe	22
Mr. Berry	22
Mr. Marshall	21
Deacon Buttrick	5
Mr Tarr	5
Mr. Barrett	4

And the first four were declared elected

Mr W. T. Dole, who was elected deacon for four years resigned. Severel ballots were taken for his successor, but with no choice.

On motion of Frank Stratton, $1110 was appropriated for interest money for 1898.

On motion of Rev. C. L. Merriam the sum of $100 was appropriated for the Sunday school. The vote passed after discussion indulged in by Messrs. Stratton, Everett, and Buttrick, and Merriam. The former gave his reasons for not recommending the appropriation, "because the Sunday school was self-supporting."

On motion of Deacon J. G. Buttrick it was voted that the treasurer be authorized to borrow a sum not to exceed $300.

Article 5 was laid on the table and article 3 was taken up once more to elect a deacon. Messrs. Spiller, Linnell, Torrey, Stratton, Wiggin, Everett and Greenslitt were placed in nomination, and all declined to serve. It was voted to leave the matter in the hands of a committee to report at an adjourned meeting, on motion of Deacon Buttrick. The moderator appointed Deacons Buttrick and Wallace and Mrs. Fenton as the committee and the meeting adjourned to February 28 at 8.15.

COLONIAL FESTIVAL.

Among the ante-Lenten affairs, next week there will be none more delightful than the Colonial Festival, to be given by the Ladies of Charity of St. John's hospital on Monday and Tuesday nights, with whist Tuesday afternoon and evening. It will be held in the house of the Y.M.C.I., in Stackpole street, all parts of which will be open to the patrons. There will be a fine entertainment each evening. A feature of unusual interest will be the table d'hote supper, served each evening from 5 to 8 under the direction of Mrs. Matthew Murphy, which insures a delicious and substantial feast, for 25 cents. Bowling alleys and pool tables will be at the service of all who wish to enjoy them. Admission will be 25 cents, and all who attend will aid a good cause and have a good time, as well.

A meeting of the Ladies of Charity and of those who are to assist on the various tables will be held at 4 o'clock Sunday afternoon in the hall of the Immaculate Conception school.

Shoes - Shoes
At Ridiculously Low Prices.

Shoes.
High grade Shoes in broken sizes, cut 1-2 and 2-3 in price. Anything they will bring to close them out.

Shoes. Shoes.
Ladies can you wear 2 1-2, 3 or 3 1-2 size? If so, you can buy $5 hand sewed Shoes at $1.89.

Shoes.
Children's Shoes in heavy and light weight, with prices cut in two.

Shoes. Shoes.
Anything shopworn being sold at your own price. A rare chance to get good reliable shoes at a fraction of their real value.
Women's Gaiters 15c.
Women's Leggings 53c.
Women's 10-button Overshoes $1.49.
Women's Wool Soles 11c.
Childs' Leather Leggings 98c.

ALL WINTER GOODS IN LIKE PROPORTION.

THE BIJOU SHOE STORE, 130 and 132 Merrimack Street.

CASH PRICE LIST
Wholesale and Retail Grocers, Butchers and Bakers.
F. M. BARNEY & CO.,
415 Middlesex and 28 Thorndike Streets

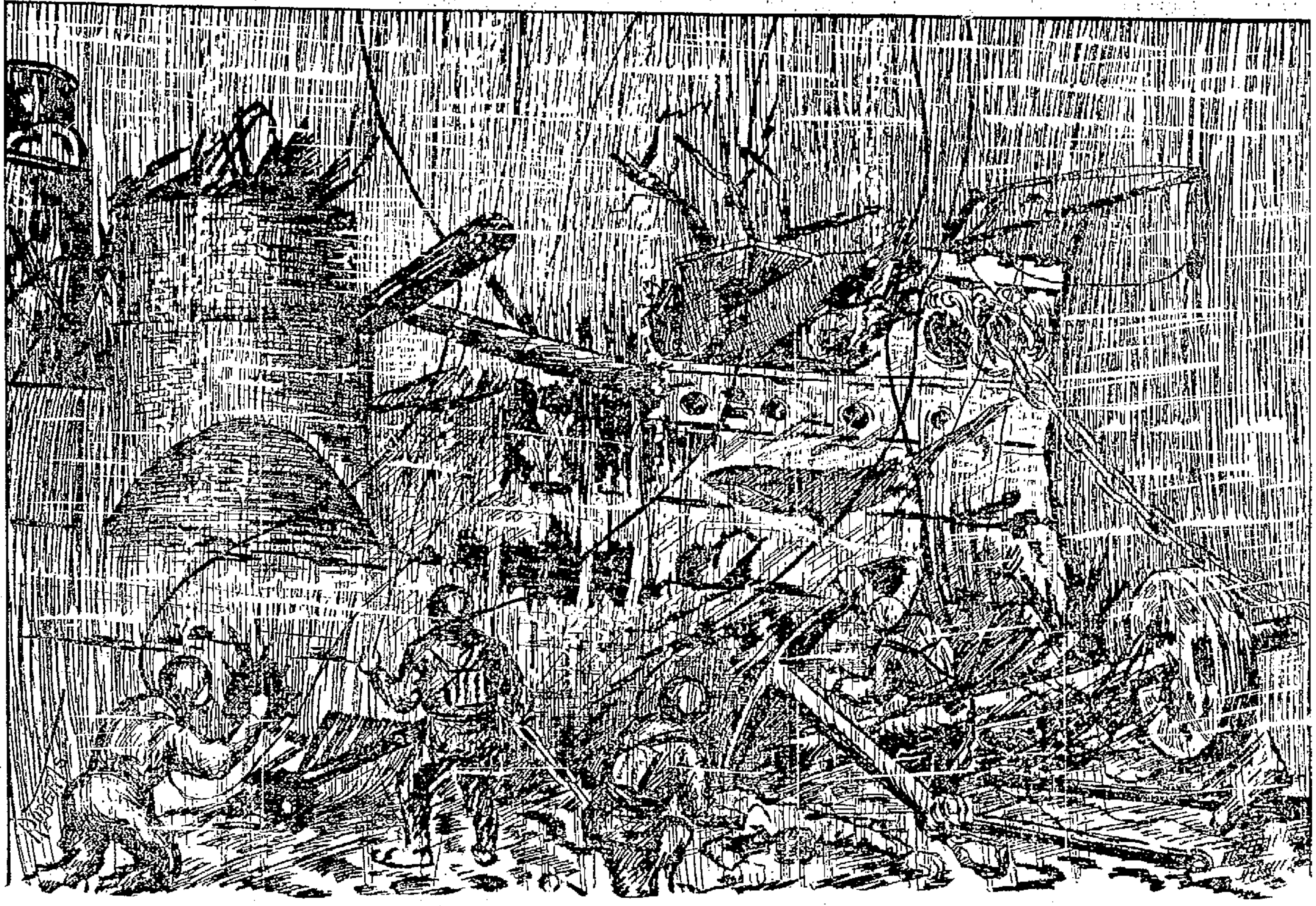
SUGAR.
Revere Granulated, fine and medium, 5½c. pound.
Brown Sugar 5c.

FLOUR.
Best Haxall, $5.65 barrel.
Best Haxall, 75c. bag.
We also carry a full line of the leading brands, including "Swan Down," "White Sponge," "Pillsbury," "S. M. Co.," "Superlative," etc.
Try Junket, 10c. each.

BEANS AND PORK.
Best P. Beans 5c. quart, 35c. peck.
New Horticultural, 5c. quart, 35c. peck.
Salt Pork, 8c. pound, 10 pounds 75c.

DRIED FRUIT.
Dried Raspberries, 35c. pound.
Evaporated Apricots, 10c. pound.
Evaporated Apples, 13c. pound, 2 for 25c.
Old Fashioned Dried Apples, 10c. pound, 3 for 25c.
Evaporated Peaches, 10c. pound, 3 for 25c.

CANNED GOODS.
Beat us on price and quality if you can. Every can warranted.
Canned Peas, 7c. can, 4 cans for 25c.
Canned Peas, 10c. can, 3 cans for 25c.
Canned Corn, 10c. can, 3 cans for 25c.
Canned Tomatoes, 10c. can.
Canned Tomatoes, 12c. can, large size.
Canned Blueberries, 10c., 3 cans for 25c.
Canned Apples, 10c., 3 cans for 25c.
One gallon Can Apples, 25c., 5 cans for $1.00.
Canned Pumpkin, 10c., 3 cans for 25c.
Canned Squash, 12c. can.
Canned Peaches, 15c.
Canned Salmon, 10, 12, 15 and 18c.
Canned Shrimps, 15c., 2 for 25c.
Canned Oysters 10c.
1 pound Can Ox Tongue, 14c.
Large Can Ox Tongue, 40c.
R. & R. Chicken, 25c. and 45c. can.
R. & R. Turkey, 25c. and 45c. can.
Armour Corned Beef, 1 pound can, 12c., 2 pound can 20c.
Armour Luncheon Beef, 1 pound can, 11c., 2 pound can 20c.
R. & C. Sardines, 25c. and 27c. can.



Divers Searching for Dead Bodies and Evidence that the Maine Was Sunk by an Enemy.

NOW IS THE TIME.

Persons Considering the Question of a Tonic Treatment for Spring Should Begin a Course Now.

Many people are now debating in their minds the question of some treat ment for the spring months, something to tone up the system and purify the blood. Something to counteract the influences of the spring and early summer. Scores who have learned the value of Dr. Chapman's treatment are enrolling themselves for a spring course, an extra inducement ... that this careful and scientific course adapted to each one's peculiar physical needs does not cost scarcely ... more than a supply of patent medicines probably not so well adapted to their trouble.

FEARED SERIOUS LUNG TROUBLE

Mr. James Huggard Endorses Dr. Chapman's Treatment for the Lungs.

Mr. James Huggard, who resides at 33 Hildreth street, says: "I want to add my endorsement to Dr. Chapman's success in treating lung troubles. I was in a deplorable condition and thought that my lungs were past all help, but after a short course of treatment I am now in perfect health again."

BRONCHIAL CATARRH.

The case of Mr. Huggard is a typical case of bronchial trouble, resulting from neglected or improperly treated catarrh. The extension of the Catarrhal process down those passages known as the bronchial tubes, which convey the air to the lungs, is so often pronounced consumption and incurable that its successful treatment and cure attract even more attention than the cure of other but no less difficult forms of catarrh. It is true, however, that in hundreds of cases, by arresting the progress of Catarrhal Bronchitis and saving the lungs from infection, Dr. Chapman has restored the patients to health, whose so-called consumptive tendency had been marked with despair by other doctors. As a rule in such cases, there is a predisposition to Catarrahal and Bronchial trouble, continual hacking cough, usually worse night and morning, the raising of cheesy lumps, yellow matter and frothy material, pains and stitches in the side and tendency to catching cold easily, burning pains in the throat, shortness of breath, palpitation of the heart, difficulty in breathing, and often in later stages, night sweats, paleness and emaciation, hemorrhages, hectic flushes and a condition so weak that the patient has to give up work.

DURING FEBRUARY

all patients, commencing or renewing, placed under treatment at a nominal fee rate. All medicine for the entire course free. This notice applies only to the present month, but those taking advantage of it will be treated until cured without raise in the rate.

CHARLES R. CHAPMAN, M. D.

138 MERRIMACK STREET.

Consultation and Examination Free.

HOURS—9 to 12 a. m.; 2 to 4 and 6 to 8:30 p. m., except Tuesday and Thursday evenings. Sundays by appointment only.

CELTIC ASSOCIATES

HELD DELIGHTFUL PARTY LAST EVENING.

The annual party of the Celtic Associates in Prescott hall last night brought out an attendance of seventy couples who enjoyed the dancing. The order contained twenty engagements, and music was furnished by the Manhattan orchestra.

The officers in charge of the affair were: General manager Stephen Doyle, assistant, Dennis J. Crowley; floor director, James T. Enright; assistant, Patrick J. Sheridan; aids, Patrick J. Mahoney, chief; John Curran Michael Redigan, John Breen, John A. Delmore, Jr., John J. Belfry, Michael J. Sharkey, James J. Kennedy, Michael J Gallagher, James F. Judge and Thomas Connors.

Reception committee — Patrick J. O'Brien, chairman; John J. Quinn, Martin Murphy; William S. Collins, Patrick F. Tobin, John J. Kilroy, Jeremiah Leary, Dennis Crowley, John J. Rourke and Thomas Fitzgerald.

GRANITEVILLE DRAMATIC CLUB.

There was a large attendance present at the performance of "Our Jim" by the Graniteville Dramatic club, in the Westford town hall last evening.

The presentation was first class and throughout the entire performance the company acquitted itself very creditably. The cast of characters was as follows.

John Mathews, called by his neighbors, Uncle John ....Will Wall
James Mathews, his son ....Bert Wall
Bat Mathews, his nephew, ... Walter Longbottom
Rube Johnson, the hired man, ... Joe Davis
Deacon Hezekiah Tidd....Harry Quinn
Bill Tidd and John Henry Tidd, the deacons sons, ...John Healey, Bat McCarthy
Aunt Deborah Mathews, John's sister ....Mrs. Emma Sheahan
Major Timothy Mudge ....Joe Wall
Caroline Antwerp ..Mill Ella Murrey
Bessie, the Major's daughter, ...Miss Louisa Richards
Grace Antwerp..... Katie Harrington
The Corntossil Children ., ...Alice Sheehan and Willie Wall
Kate Smith ....Susie Healey

POLICE COURT.

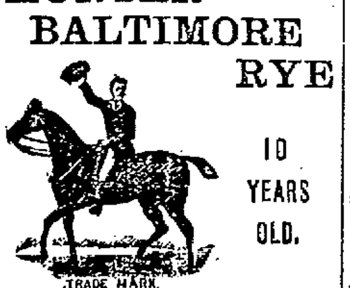
Two drunks; no sentences.

The entire morning was taken up with the trial of Antonio Vivers, charged with illegal keeping. Dennis Murphy, Esq., appeared for the defendant, and conducted the case admirably. Lieut. Brosnan and Officers O'Brien, Noe, and Curran were the government witnesses.

FALL RIVER VISITORS.

Alderman Edward M. Gilbride and President Hopewell of the common council of Fall River were in this city yesterday afternoon and had a long conference with Mayor Bennett.

HUNTER BALTIMORE RYE


TRADE MARK.

10 YEARS OLD.

WARRANTED A PURE TONICAL STIMULANT

The American Gentleman's Whiskey

E. A. McQUADE, Local Agent.

MIDDLESEX WEAVERS

PETITION FOR RESTORATION OF OLD WAGE SCHEDULE.

All the weavers of the Middlesex mill signed a petition for the restoration of the old schedule of wages and presented it to the agent on Thursday. As business has picked up considerably in the mills, they are confident of getting the restoration. The petition has not yet been acted upon by the mill authorities.

A JOYOUS TIME.

The employes of the Merrimack Packing room held their annual party in Burkes' hall last evening, and a delightful assembly was held, the gathering numbering about 10 couples. Music for the dancing was furnished by Atwood's orchestra.

The officers in charge were General manager, James P. Garrity; assistant, James J. Mack; floor director, Joseph F. Gilley; chief aid, James J. Dwyer; assistants, F. Cox, F. O'Brien, J. Flemming, J. Burns, C. Donohue, E. Crowley, and Misses Tine Bowers, Maggie Lee, Abbie Barry, Louise Bowers, Jennie Barry and Emmie Mason. The reception committee were: Chairman, John Hubin; assistants, J. Cummings, S. Harrington, C. Killoy, J. Lee, J. Collins, D. O'Brien, and Misses Katie Bailey, Bridie Payton, Lizzie Shea, Maggie Hubin, Lotta Libbey and Minnie McDermott.

HORSE BURNED TO DEATH.

The barn of Mr. Rice of Tewksbury was totally destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The flames spread rapidly and only by cutting down the shed connecting the house and barn was the house saved from destruction. One horse was burned and much hay.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS.

The committe appointed to inquire into the length of office hours at City Hall will meet this afternoon.

There will also be a meeting this afternoon, of the appropriations committee and Supt. Whitcomb will explain the needs of the school department.

NEWS WHICH IS GOOD NEWS TO WOMEN.

It is a fact that women who suffer from female complaints and are consequently weak, tired, nervous, dragged-out and full of pains and aches do not have the same opportunity to be cured as do the residents of the great cities where the most successful specialists in female diseases reside. Dr. Greene, of 34 Temple Place, Boston, Mass., who has the largest practice in the world, and who is without doubt the most successful specialist in curing female complaints, offers to give free consultation by mail to all women suffering from these distressing weaknesses, discharges, pains and irregularities. Write at once and we promise Dr. Greene will cure you.

Tomorrow evening, a splendid concert will be given at Associate hall by the Reeves band, under the auspices of the Rossini choir. Several of the leading artists of New England will appear in solos.

Washington party, Monday evening, Wells' academy.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Beaulieu of 737 Lakeview avenue, are rejoicing in the birth of a son.

The pupils of St. Patrick's Boys' school will have a Washington Birthday party Monday afternoon.

Rev. S. Darlington of the Berean Primitive church is in Rhode Island lecturing and preaching anniversary sermons at Millville.

The Rev. Bowley Green will deliver the temperance address at the tenth annual convention of the Middlesex Christian Endeavor union next Tuesday, at Ayer, Mass.

Fine job printing done at this office.

LABOR NOTES.

The Firemen's Protective association held its regular meeting in Building Laborers' hall last night and among other things voted to adopt the bylaws, which were prepared by an appointed committee.

The legislative committee of the Trades and Labor Council met last night and resolved to favor the adoption of the eight-hour labor bill, the prison bill, the anti-injunction bill and the seamen's bill.

The Atherton machine shops which have been running only five days a in the afternoon and averag- week, and quitting work at 4.30 ing one more hour each day. The annual meeting of the stockholders was to have been held yestrday, but no business was done and the meeting was postponed to February 28.

ACTORS, SINGERS, TALKERS—Are all more or less subject to bad throat, hoarseness, tonsilitis, and catarrh. Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder, never disappoints. I can but proclaim widely Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder a wonderful medicine for actors, singers and public speakers. "Myself and my wife are both subjects of tonsilitis and catarrh. We have tried everything but have never found anything to equal this great remedy, for quick action it certainly is a wonder worker. I would not be without it and highly recommend it to my brother profesionals.— Al. Emmett Fostell, New York City—58.

Sold by Ellingwood. & Co., Central and Merrimack streets, and C. E. Carter, Branch and Smith streets.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or $1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York

THE

Lamson and Hubbard HATS

for Spring are now here and ready for your inspection. New shades, new styles, new proportions.

Personally we consider this season's block the prettiest they have ever produced.

O'Hearn & Dowd

THE CLOTHIERS.

OLD POST OFFICE.

From Yesterday's Second Edition.

STARTLING INFORMATION

By a Sailor of the Ill Fated Warship, Maine.

Shows That the Explosion was One of the Blackest Deeds in the Annals of Crime—He Saw an Illuminated Object Emitting Smoke Approach the Vessel Just Before the Explosion Occurred.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Boston, Feb. 18.—A special to the Herald from Key West says: "It is learned on undoubted authority that one of the maimed sailors taken to the hospital has broken the seal of silence imposed by the officers and makes a statement, the truth of which cannot be doubted, and which stamps the perpetrator of the diabolical outrage, enacted Tuesday as one of the blackest in the annals of crime. The sailor, whose name for obvious reasons, is witheld, says that he was on watch on the forward deck, and while looking over the bow into the water, saw a black object coming slowly towards the vessel. The object, whatever it was, was illuminated and emitted smoke. He suspected something wrong, and started to communicate the fact to the officer on deck and had barely commenced to tell it when the explosion occurred. The Maine was raised in the air, and he was thrown to the deck simultaneously with the raising of the Maine and he saw the steam launch moored alongside also thrown out of the water. This occured before the second explosion in the Maine magazine was felt and which sent her to the bottom.

SUSPECT FOUL WORK.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Jacksonville, Fla., Feb. 18.—A special from Key West says: "General opinion here is that the Maine was hit by a torpedo, after which the magazine exploded. Thomas Melville of Brooklyn who was uninjured and was on watch on the quarter deck, said he felt two distinct shocks. The first was not so severe as the second, which blew up the ship. Other survivors are of the same opinion—that it was foul work.

FORTY BODIES ASHORE.

By Associated Press to The Sun

Washington, Feb. 18.—The first telegram to reach the navy department this morning was belated by one from Sigsbee, giving details of the funerals of nineteen victims, with great ecclesiastical, naval and military ceremony yesterday afternoon. Forty bodies have come ashore today, all unrecognizable. They could not possibly be sent home. Divers will go to work today. The recovery of the Maine's battery is impracticable except by a regular wrecking outfit.

MAINE TO BE RAISED.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Washington, Feb. 18.—A resolution appropriating two hundred thousand dollars for raising the Maine passed the Senate and House this morning, without objection. It was introduced by Senator Hale.

BLANDIN DENIES REPORT.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Key West, Feb. 18.—Lieut. Blandin, who was on deck at the time of the explosion, says there is no truth in the report of the smoking object seen approaching the Maine before the explosion.

MORE BODIES RECOVERED.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Havana, Feb. 18.—Up to nine o'clock this morning 97 bodies had been recovered and carried to the cemetery. The divers are only employed today recovering bodies.

WOMENS' MEETING.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Washington, Feb. 18.—The International congress of Press Women, the first in the history of journalism, meets here today. There will be a large attendance.

BODIES RECOVERED.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Bochum, Prussia, Feb. 18.—So far, 74 bodies have been recovered from the colliery destroyed by an explosion of fire damp yesterday. Thirty men are still entombed in the ruins.

HELD IN $20 000.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

South Framingham, Mass., Feb. 18.—William H. Miller, the negro, who shot Gate Tender W. H. Lane, at Wayland yesterday, pleaded not guilty to assault with intent to kill this morning, and was held in $20,000. Lane is improving.

FUNERALS.

FARLEY—The funeral of Owen Farley took place this morning from St. Peter's church and was largely attended. Rev. Fr. McKenna officiated at the requiem mass. The choir, under the direction of T. F. Molloy rendered the Gregorian chant. The De Profundis was sung by Edward Martin. Burial was in the Catholic cemetery. Undertaker McDermott was in charge. The bearers were John McCluskey, John Boyle, John Donohue, Edward Kelley, John Flynn and Jacob Quirbach.

The Prince of Wales

ORDERS

JOHANN HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT.

ABERGELDIE CASTLE, ABERDEENSHIRE.

Please supply three dozen Hoff's Malt Extract, on account of H. R. H., Prince of Wales. J. CROSS.

By goods train to Abergeldie, Ballater, Aberdeenshire.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine Johann Hoff's Malt Extract makes Flesh and Blood. More strength in one dozen bottles of Johann Hoff's Malt Extract than in a cask of Ale, Beer or Porter, without their intoxicating effects.

Three Money Savers

One lot of Youth's tapped soled Lace Shoes today 90c. a pair.

1 lot of Ladies' Shoes, in button and lace, were $1.50, today $1.25.

1 lot Men's Shoes, congress and lace, were $1.50, today $1.25.

J. J. LONERGAN

215 Dutton Street.

MALTOX

will do you worlds of good if you are run down.

At all druggists. 50c.

First class job printing done at this office.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

Beecham's pills for constipation 10¢ and 25¢. Get the book at your druggist's and go by it.

Annual sales more than 6,000,000 boxes.

Colonial Festival

Under the auspices of the Ladies of Charity of St. John's Hospital.

Hall of the Y. M. C. I., Stackpole St.

MONDAY AND TUESDAY EVENINGS, FEB. 21 AND 22.

Choice entertainment each evening.

BOWLING, POOL, ETC.

Whist Party Tues. Afternoon, 3 to 5

Supper each day from 5 to 8, under the direction of Mrs. Matthew Murphy, 25 cents.

ADMISSION, 25 CENTS.

GIVEN AWAY—A handsomely decorated China Cuspidore with one pound of 50c. tea. O'Brien Bros., tea Dealers, 77 E. Merrimack street. Telephone 69-3.

BOARD AND ROOMS WITH STEAM HEAT, hot and cold water bath rooms. Transients accommodated at 118 Appleton street. Terms reasonable.

THE PERSON WHO TOOK THE BLUE Boston bag from the Bon Marche book department, between 4 and 5 o'clock Friday p. m., being well known, is requested to return same to the office and no questions will be asked.

AGENTS $7 DAILY TO SELL SPECIALTY Soaps and give customers double their value in handsome presents; exclusive territory; sample outfit free. Modon Soap Co., Cincinnati, O.

LADIES' MAKE SAMPLE PATCHES AT home, $1 week; no canvassing. Send reply envelope for sample and particulars. Foster Mach. Co. West 20th St., New York.

WANTED—TWO GOOD MEN ON WAGON to handle household goods. Call between 8 and 9 a. m., or during noon hour, at 380 Middlesex street. Inquire for Manager Gately's wagon.

WAGONS—I HAVE SOME HIGH GRADE wagons, new and second hand, such as square wagons, open and covered, panel side wagons, open and canopy top democrats, Concords, business wagons, etc., which I will sell very low. J. F. Libby, 69 Robbins street.

"You see, to start with," said a Cleveland, Ohio, compositor, my work—that of setting type at the case—allows me little chance for exercise, and is too confining for anybody who is in the least subject to indigestion or dyspepsia. That has been my trouble for years, and I attribute the recent noticeable improvement in my physical condition to the occasional use of

RIPANS Tabules

I first heard of them through a fellow-workman who, on hearing my tale of woe, one day offered me a Tabule and said he would guarantee it to act on the liver. I took it under protest, but was surprised with the result. It was gentle but effective, and since then I have gradually noted an entire change in the working of my system, and I think that Ripans Tabules are the best remedy for liver and stomach troubles this side of anywhere. They are really in my case a substitute for physical exercise."

SEC'Y LONG ON SENSATION.

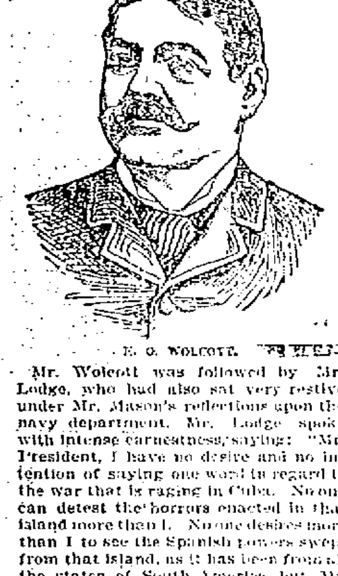
(Continued.)

We were told that the naval board might be able to reach Havana by next Monday—tomorrow, always tomorrow. In the meantime who knew but that more dynamite would be put in and the evidences of the catastrophe averted. In conclusion he appealed for a prompt inquiry, and said he thought the senate should vote $200,000,000 is necessary to save its honor and dignity.

Mr. Wolcott spoke next. It was evident that he was laboring under considerable feeling. He had listened to Mr. Mason with ill-concealed feelings of emotion. Mr. Wolcott spoke with great rapidity and occupied only a few minutes of the senate's time, refusing to be interrupted and speaking very sharply when Mr. Mason sought to divert him. He said that Mr. Mason's resolution, however inopportune, might well have been permitted to pass without comment had it not been for the remarkable utterance which Mr. Mason had given to the effect that the people of these United States had lost confidence in one of the great departments of the government.

Mr. Mason interrupted to say that he made no such statement.

Mr. Wolcott had Mr. Mason's remark read from the reporter's notes, and then said that the senate would bear him out that he did not misquote the senator from Illinois. Resuming, he said: "I desire to resent as utterly unfounded the suggestion that there is a patriotic citizen in this land who has not the fullest and most glorious confidence in every department of this government, and in the department of the navy particularly. The people of the United States have never yet been called upon to distrust one of the co-ordinate branches of this government, and never will. Least of all is it decent that in this chamber there should be insinuations cast at this critical time that there is a lack in the minds of the people of the United States of confidence in our navy. Today as always, the officers of our navy are honorable, courageous, upright men and, above all, they tell the truth. It may be that the public career of the captain of the ill-fated battleship is ended forever, but the disaster that overtook his ship will count for nothing by comparison with the degrading insinuation made here that an officer of our country, with the oath and with the flag above him, would lie and cast responsibility where it did not belong. There is one thing this country can never stand, and that is to listen and without resentment to an insinuation that the officers of our navy are not men of honor and integrity and of truth. The officers appointed to investigate will do their duty—I do not know what slums the senator from Illinois may have dragged to find the expression of an opinion that there is lack of confidence in the personnel of our navy, but I know he cannot find an honorable or a decent or a patriotic citizen who will endorse the utterances which the senator has made. We should restrain any expression of opinion or belief as to the means by which this awful disaster was brought about until in a proper and formal way an investigation may be had, which we all know will be conducted with the utmost uprightness and integrity. If ever there was a time we should lend our help to every department of the government it should be today. War may come. I think the day may not be far distant, and when it comes we will fight it alone. When that day comes our course must be eternally grounded in the right, and until it comes there is nothing so belittles this people as these unjust and outrageous attacks upon a friendly government. When war comes it must come so that the people of the world can respect our conduct and our position, and above all it must come under circumstances which make us respect ourselves."



E. O. WOLCOTT.

Mr. Wolcott was followed by Mr. Lodge, who had also sat very restive under Mr. Mason's reflections upon the navy department. Mr. Lodge spoke with intense earnestness, saying: "Mr. President, I have no desire and no intention of saying one word in regard to the war that is raging in Cuba. No one can detest the horrors enacted in that island more than I. No one desires more than I to see the Spanish powers swept from that island, as it has been from all the states of South America, but, Mr. President, that question is not here. We are face to face at this moment with a great national calamity. The American people have received the awful news of the sinking of the warship Maine with a splendid silence and self-restraint, both in congress and throughout the country. They are waiting sternly, quietly to know the truth, and the truth they will have. This is not a question which involves Cubans or Spaniards. This is a question which involves brave American seamen gone to their death in a foreign port.

"In the presence of that calamity what we want is the truth. How are we to get it? By the investigations of a committee of congress which knows nothing, which has no witnesses to summon, which has no expert knowledge, which is miles from the place where the disaster occurred? There is only one way to get at the truth of this matter, and that is through the naval officers who have been selected already to perform that duty. Can anyone suppose that the naval officers of the United States, men upon whose career in the past and whose conduct in the present there is not and has never been a blemish, would seek to conceal the facts in such a case as this? I would rather trust this investigation to the officers of the American navy than to any other men in this country. Does anyone suppose that the captain of that ship, who, wounded, stunned by the explosion, remained the last upon the sinking vessel and, who in the midst of all that awful terror and excitement, with every duty nobly done, sent a dispatch to this country showing a coolness and a nerve which are an honor to the American name—does anyone suppose that Captain Sigsbee, capable of such splendid conduct, is going to lie about his ship? The secretary of the navy is a man of distinguished ability, of honor and patriotism. If anyone imagines that Secretary Long will not tell the truth and insist upon the whole of it, he little knows the character of the man who has the honor to fill that great post at the head of the navy; and I for one trust that congress will await the action of the proper department charged with this inquiry, and will not attempt to do anything which could in the least degree derogate from the attitude which the American people and congress should hold in the presence of a calamity so dire and so tragic as that which befell the battleship Maine. I think those who know the Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, who is Mr. Long's right hand, would be slow to believe that he would seek to conceal the truth in regard to this disaster.

"Mr. President, I am sorry that any debate has arisen on this question. It seems to me that the attitude of congress ever since that awful news arrived has been in the highest degree manned and worthy—worthy of itself and worthy of the American people. We have not shrieked or talked. We have waited in a silence of much deeper meaning than any words. We want to know the truth. If it was an accident which destroyed the Maine, then let us provide so far as human foresight can against a recurrence. If it was treachery, then the righteous wrath of the American people will take a signal vengeance for the treachery which sent that ship to the bottom, and let no one think to stay it."

Mr. Mason, in making his reply, said that misquotation and general spasm would not drive him from the discussion of the question. He shared, he said, in the general admiration of the various executive departments. He was only sorry that while Mr. Wolcott was giving a lecture about the navy department he did not give the treasury department some praise. Mr. Mason endorsed all that Mr. Lodge had said about the head of the navy, whom he knew to be a man of ability, of great head and warm heart; but, he said, Mr. Long could not himself object to an investigation, and it was no part of friendship to him to try to shield him from such an inquiry as was proposed. He denied that his remarks contained any reflection upon Mr. Long's integrity or honor, or the integrity or honor of the officers of the navy. He resented the intimation that he had gone into the slums to find words with which to characterize the navy department.

Mr. Hawley pointed out that the investigation of the catastrophe could not be made here in Washington. It would have to be conducted on the spot where the disaster occurred. He expressed full confidence in the officers who were to make the investigation for the navy department. "I have an unmitigated dread of war," said Mr. Hawley, with great feeling, "and I deprecate all war talk. Do the gentlemen who talk so loudly of war think we are ready for that? They cannot know certainly what it means."

Mr. Allen wanted a vote upon the resolution, but he desired to reiterate the suspicion expressed by Mr. Mason, that an investigation by the navy department would not be satisfactory to the country. He had not in his five years experience in the senate known one of these investigations to result in anything.

Mr. Hale rose and said deliberately: "I decline absolutely to follow the senator from Illinois into a general discussion of the Cuban question. I had hoped that this subject might be disposed of without debate, and I now decline to take advantage of the melancholy situation to exploit myself. I have here a dispatch received by the navy department from Captain Sigsbee. It shows that there is not in Havana a single discordant note. All are in mourning for the dead. The city is filled with an atmosphere of pity, commiseration and sympathy."

Mr. Hale then read the cablegram from Captain Sigsbee descriptive of the funeral of the victims of the Maine and the sentiment in Havana. It being after 2 o'clock, Mr. Hale remarked that under the rules the resolution would go to the calendar.

Mr. Bacon introduced the following joint resolution: "That there shall be prepared under the direction of the secretary of the navy and placed upon the wall of statuary hall, in the Capitol building, a bronze tablet commemorative of the officers and men of the United States navy who perished in the loss of the battleship Maine in the harbor of Havana, Feb. 15, 1898. The said tablet shall contain the names of said officers and men, and shall be an enduring memorial to their honor and a perpetual token of the sorrow of the nation." The resolution further appropriates a sufficient sum of money to carry the resolution into effect. It was referred to the committee on naval affairs.

PASSED BY THE HOUSE.

Washington, Feb. 19.—The house promptly and unanimously voted the money asked for to recover the bodies lost in the Maine disaster and to raise the wreck if it is deemed advisable. The rest of the session, which lasted six hours, was devoted to a continuance of the debate on the bankruptcy bill.

A bill appropriating $4,000,000 to provide a battleship to replace the Maine was introduced by Mr. Foote of New York.

INVESTIGATING THE WRECK.

Havana, Feb. 19.—The Mangrove sailed last evening for Key West with Edward Mattson, B. R. Wilber, J. C. White, Daniel Cronin, John Coffey, J. H. Blover, Alfred Hernes, James Royce, Charles Pilker and William McGuinness. Two more of the wounded sailors died yesterday morning. Up to Friday afternoon 130 bodies had been recovered. Each was placed in a coffin and carried to the Colon cemetery, where Chaplain Chadwick of the Maine conducted funeral services similar to those of Thursday's ceremony.

On the night of the disaster Captain Sigsbee requested Admiral Manterola to station boats around the wreck so as to prevent anyone from approaching it without official leave. As a result only those with special permits are allowed to get near the wreck. Captain Sigsbee himself, going in the early morning after the explosion to the scene of disaster, was warned off, not being recognized, and was obliged to return and get a formal permit from the naval authorities.

Admiral Manterola refuses to allow the divers sent here by American newspapers to make an investigation near the wreck, at least until Captain Sigsbee shall have finished his official investigation. Lieutenant Commander Wainwright, Lieutenant Notman and Chief Engineer Howell went with divers Friday to search for the bodies of Lieutenant Jenkin, and Assistant Engineer Merritt, but the guards would not allow them to make the search, and they returned to the consulate and lodged a formal complaint with Consul General Lee. However, the agreement reached between Captain Sigsbee and General Blanco was that the American commander is to be allowed to use any divers, even the divers sent here by the American newspapers, in his official investigation. Captain Sigsbee and the commander of the Fern, accompanied by General Lee, visited the captain general and had a conference, at which it was decided that the American press divers should not be allowed to go inside the wreck, though any diver appointed by Captain Sigsbee is to have full liberty of movement.

REVIEW OF TRADE.

New York, Feb. 19.—In their weekly review of trade Dun & Co. say that while the dreadful disaster to the Maine has affected all hearts, it has not much affected business. Nothing has occurred to check the increase in production or in working force. The proposal of a general strike in the cotton mills to support the New Bedford strikers does not thus far seem likely to meet much response.

Shipments of boots and shoes from Boston in February have been the largest ever known at this season, exceeding those of 1896 by 4½ percent, and those of 1892 by 18 percent, and heavy buying is reported in women's light shoes, better than in any year. Some makers have sold half the annual product in men's shoes, though others have done little or nothing, unable to get prices they desire. The range in prices for men's boots and shoes has advanced an average of about 2½ cents per pair.

In the cotton manufacture production is restricted by strike, and some grades are a shade dearer. The recent opening of high grade woolens at advanced prices meets less demand than was expected, with less activity in lower grades and unexpectedly numerous cancellations in lightweights, indicating larger buying than consumption has yet warranted.

Failures for the week have been 295 in the United States, against 303 last year, and 35 in Canada, against 58 last year.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Representatives Walker, Lovering and Fitzgerald of Massachusetts were the committee on judiciary yesterday in advocacy of the proposition to amend the constitution so that congress may regulate working hours in textile factories. Three manufacturers from the south spoke in remonstrance.

A fire, which started in the plumbing room of the J. M. Ives Co. of Danbury, Conn., resulted in $10,000 damage to stock and $5000 damage to the building. William Grant, paints and wall paper, had a $5050 loss, and Union Pacific Tea company and P. S. Andrews, department store were damaged $5000 by smoke and water.

CELERY IS A WONDERFUL PLANT

And is now universally conceded by scientists to be the only herb which effectually cures all nervous troubles. Celery forms the principal part of Cleveland's Celery Compound Tea, the great vegetable remedy for Nervous Prostration, Nervous Exhaustion, Constipation, Indigestion, Headache, Impure Blood and all diseases of the Stomach, Liver and Kidneys. Call on F. H. Butler & Co., 265 Central and 301 Middlesex street and get a trial package free. Large package, 25c.

shortness of breath—a sensation of dryness and heat in the throat. Neglect is dangerous.

HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR

Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar acts like a charm on the throat and bronchial tubes. Use it before it's too late. Sold by druggists.

Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

MALTOX

will put new life into your veins.
At all druggists. 50c.

CALL ON
LEGAULT & CO.,
TO HAVE YOUR
WATCH, JEWELRY, and CLOCKS REPAIRED.
Jewellers and Opticians.
70 Central St., Cor. Prescott.

Avoid An Early Grave.

How often do we hear, that the avenue to an early grave was opened by neglecting a slight cough and cold. Profit by this truth, and provide yourself with Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, which instantly cures all throat and lung affections. Mr. W. H. Mahoney, Lowell, Mass., writes: "I was taken sick with a bad cold. The doctors did not seem to help me, and everybody said I was getting consumption, when a relative recommended Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. I got a bottle and it helped me, and after taking two bottles I was cured, to the surprise of everybody. I shall always recommend it to my friends, as I know it to be a sure cure." Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup is sold everywhere for 25 cents. Don't accept a substitute.

INVESTIGATING STRIKES

The Session at Fall River Proves Quite Interesting.

Mill Officials Testify as to Value of Their Stock—Strike Said to be More Injurious to Operatives Than Mills—King Philip Strike Ended.

Fall River, Feb. 19.—In opening for the manufacturers before the legislative committee Friday Mr. Reed gave an interesting account of the history of Fall River mills to illustrate the tremendous losses that investors have suffered and the list included the Davol, Union, Sagamore, Border City, Crescent, Montaup, Robeson, Slade, Fall River manufactory, Tecumseh, Pocasset and Merino, all of which have been recapitalized at one time or another during the last 30 years. He contended that cotton mill stocks are a precarious investment.

Treasurer Brayton of the Union mill said that the price of the stock of his mill has dropped from 205 to 145 within the past two years. The south has made the price of the goods sold for the past two years, and the conditions at present are bad for manufacturing. For every dollar paid to stockholders, 7 cents are paid for taxes. Mr. Brayton thought that many of the labor laws adopted here are adapted from the English laws, which apply to all districts and not limited districts, as in this country. "If the mills could be jacked up on wheels, you would see the greatest procession you ever saw," he remarked.

Mr. Brayton was asked if he saw any reason for reducing wages in a mill the stock of which sells for 145, and he replied that the selling value of stock does not represent the real value of a mill. The actual value of the Union mill is about $1,125,000, and there is not one cent of surplus.

Treasurer Baker of the Chace mill said that a strike would cost the operatives six times as much as it would the corporations. He exhibited samples of cloth made in the south obtained by him on a recent visit there, and quoted relative prices in weaving. On one kind, 30 cents is being paid here against 20 cents in the south; on another kind the Fall River price is 25 against 17¼ in the south. Business, he said, has been very unprofitable, but he did not advocate curtailment while the mills of the south are running day and night. The prices paid for weaving in the south are one-third less than is being paid in the Chace mill.

SETTLEMENT OF A STRIKE.

Fall River, Mass., Feb. 19.—At a special meeting of the Spinners' union last night the King Philip mill strike was considered. A strong sentiment was in favor of a continuance in opposition to the new schedule, but a majority, upon voting, favored ending the strike. It was therefore voted to return to work Monday morning. Secretary O'Donnell said after the meeting that the inconsistencies in the wage list will be considered. Today completed the fifth week of the strike. All the other help shut out by the strike will probably go back to work Monday. The spinners have collected $450 for New Bedford.

SPANISH CRUISER

Her Arrival at New York Causes Excitement.

THE POLICE TOOK PRECAUTIONS AGAINST DEMONSTRATION.

Spanish Authorities Express Deep Regret.

New York, Feb. 19.—The Spanish armored cruiser, Vizcaya, is in New York waters. She dropped her anchors five miles south of Sandy Hook lightship, after a 13-days voyage from the Canary Islands. When her officers learned the startling news of the disaster to the Maine, and of the downfall of Minister De Lome they broke into a wild uproar of talk. For a couple of minutes all discipline on the great warship seemed to vanish.

Men rushed below to tell their comrades in the lower decks.

Above all the uproar in Spanish rang out the stentorian voice of an American sailor: "Great God, boys, is that true?" Sandy Hook Pilot Dan Gillespie was the only American aboard the ship. He had been cruising to the southward for a week or more in a pilot boat, and was ignorant of the startling developments of the last few days.

This morning the Vizcaya came up to the anchorage selected for her in the upper bay. In passing she was saluted by Forts Hamilton and Wadsworth, and returned the formality. She then steamed to a point off Tompkinsville, where she anchored under escort of a fleet of government police boats. Six patrol tugs under command of Lieutenant John A. Dougherty will guard the Vizcaya during her stay in New York harbor. The watches will be divided between the six boats, two to be on duty on each turn. Each boat is to have on board, while on watch, four marines and one non-commissioned officer of marines, a roundsman and four police from the metropolitan police. While on duty the boats are to patrol carefully the waters in the vicinity of the Spaniard, and no boat or person will be allowed to approach the Vizcaya without the sanction of the commanding officer of that vessel.

At night it is intended to keep the cruiser brilliantly illuminated with electric lights, and the watch boats will also be well lighted so that there can be no possible means of approaching the vessel without detection.

Lieutenant J. G. Sobral, naval attache of the Spanish legation at Washington, was in this city yesterday actively co-operating with the authorities in preparations for insuring the safety of the Spanish vessel during her stay in this port. Lieutenant Sobral was asked for his opinion as to the cause of the explosion on the Maine. His reply was: "I know the cause of the explosion, but I cannot divulge it."

He was pressed for further information, and he finally said: "It was the result of an explosion inside the ship which took place in one of the forward magazines. The fact is that the discipline and the watch observed on the ship were very lax. This is the case on American warships generally. This sort of thing has occurred on previous occasions on American war vessels."

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets. Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

CASTORIA.
The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

Fine job printing done at this office.

GENERAL COURT

Various Insurance Receive Attention.

THE RIGHT TO CARRY ARMS AGAIN

Claimed by Various Fraternal Bodies.

Boston, Feb. 19.—In the lower branch of the legislature Friday the vote whereby the house accepted the adverse report of the committee on public health on the petition for anti-cigaret legislation was reconsidered.

The order for an investigation of the armament of the artillery of the state militia was tabled, to enable the committee on military affairs to secure information relative to the matter.

The committee on insurance reported ought not to pass on the bill to require 30 days notice to be given of assessments upon the members of fraternal beneficiary organizations.

The committee on military affairs disapproved of giving to independent military companies and fraternal organizations the right to carry arms.

A majority of the committee on taxation is said to be cordially opposed to the repeal, and to have been won over by the protests of the representatives of the farming communities and householders who were the warmest opponents of the repeal. The hint has been given that, instead of lessening the burdens on the owners of intangible property, still heavier responsibilities will be imposed.

LAST NIGHT'S POLO.

In Waterbury—Waterburys, 2; Hartfords, 5.

In New Britain—New Britains, 12; Wallingfords, 6.

SHERIDAN'S CONDITION POWDER

It will keep your chickens strong and healthy. It will make young pullets lay early. Worth its weight in gold for moulting hens, and prevents all diseases. It is absolutely pure. Highly concentrated. In quantity costs only a tenth of a cent a day. No other kind like it.

NOTHING ON EARTH WILL MAKE HENS LAY LIKE SHERIDAN'S CONDITION POWDER

Therefore, no matter what kind of feed you use, mix with it daily Sheridan's Powder. Otherwise, your profit this fall and winter will be lost when the price for eggs is very high. It assures perfect assimilation of the food elements needed to produce health and form eggs. It is sold by druggists, grocers, feed dealers or by mail.

If you can't get it send to us. Ask first. One pack. 25 cts. five $1. Large 2-lb can $1.20. Six cans Exp. paid. Sample of Best Poultry Paper sent free. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., 22 Custom House St., Boston, Mass.

PETER H. SAVAGE,
Undertaker and Funeral Director
160 WORTHEN ST.
Telephone connection 614-4. Calls night or day, promptly attended to. Carriages furnished for weddings and christenings.

SAFE SOOTHING SATISFYING

Originated by an Old Family Physician in 1810.
You can safely trust what time has indorsed for nearly a century.

There is not a medicine in use today which possesses the confidence of the public to so great an extent as Johnson's Anodyne Liniment. For more than eighty years it has stood upon its own intrinsic merit, while generation after generation have used it. The best evidence of its value is the fact that in the state where it originated the sale of it is steadily increasing.

Johnson's Anodyne Liniment

I. S. Johnson, Esq. My Dear Sir:—Fifty years ago this month, your father, Dr. Johnson, called at my store and left me some Johnson's Anodyne Liniment on sale. I have sold it ever since. I can most truly say that it has maintained its high standard and popularity from that time to this. JOHN B. RAND, North Waterford, Maine, Jan., 1891.

"Best Liver Pill Made."
Parsons' Pills
Positively cure Biliousness and Sick Headache, liver and bowel complaints. They expel all impurities from the blood. Delicate women find relief from using them. Price 25c; five $1. Sold everywhere.

This certifies that Dr. A. Johnson, whose name is signed to every genuine bottle of Johnson's Anodyne Liniment, in the month of Jan., 1810, first left at my store some of the same. I have supplied my customers with it ever since, (over fifty years) with increasing sales. JABEZ KNOWLTON, Newburg, Maine.

Our Book "Treatment for Diseases" Mailed Free. All Druggists. I. S. Johnson & Co., Boston, Mass.

EVERY WOMAN
Sometimes needs a reliable, monthly, regulating medicine. Only harmless and the purest drugs should be used. If you want the best, get
Dr. Peal's Pennyroyal Pills
They are prompt, safe and certain in result. The genuine (Dr. Peal's) never disappoint. Sent anywhere, $1.00. Address Peal Medicine Co., Cleveland, O.
Sold at Goodale's Drug Store, the best and cheapest place in Lowell for drugs and medicines, 217 CENTRAL STREET.

A BIG SACRIFICE
Regular $65 Sewing Machine Marked Down to $23.50.
We need the room for our 1898 line of Bicycles, which will be here soon and will sell any Sewing Machine on our floor at exactly cost price. Cash or Instalments. Old Machines taken in exchange.

RING'S BICYCLE STORE, 221-231 DUTTON STREET

Notice of Importance
We are overstocked with Butter, and with the decided decline in price, we will offer this week several hundred tubs of Elgin Creameries and Vermont Dairies at the low price of

18c. and 20c. per lb.

These goods are sold everywhere today at 22 and 25c. We will also offer 120 five pound boxes and 130 10 pound tubs of Creamery at 20c. per pound, which we believe cannot be duplicated elsewhere at 25c. It is unnecessary to say anything of the value of these goods, for by testing you will find them just as stated. We wish to say, however, that at these prices they will not last long.

Public Market and Packing Co.
60-70-72 Prescott Street, Opposite Market. Tel. 29-3.

Carriages Not Needed Now—But Later On
Are the ones we work on during the winter season—The gain is on your side—Paint and Varnish has plenty of time to harden—and at a time when the carriage will not be wanted.
What carriages can you spare? Talk with us about repairing them.

THE SAWYER CARRIAGE CO.
WORTHEN ST.

DR. WALKER DENTIST

1898 Bicycles
$30, $35, $40, $50, $60, $75.
These are the prices for good wheels, as you will find them in my stock now on exhibition. I can make it interesting for you.
CASH OR INSTALMENTS.
Geo. H. Bachelder,
23 P. O. Ave. beside new P. O.
Telephone 403-3.

PETER J. BRADY, GROCER
448 Gorham Street.
Choice Teas, Coffees and Spices
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THE SPORTING WORLD

PRIZE WINNERS AT DOG SHOWS.

Some Celebrated Dogs of High Pedigree That Are Valued at More Than Their Weight In Gold.

[Copyright, 1898.]

Among the uninitiated as regards dogs capable of winning prizes at dog shows the greatest ignorance exists as to their value. The same persons can thoroughly understand why a New York city lot on Broadway is worth more than one in the tenement house district or that John R. Gentry, Star Pointer, or Joe Patchen is worth a score of pacers whose limit is 2:20, but when it comes to the canine family all dogs look alike to them, and how many persons can be fool enough to give some of the high prices occasionally heard of for dogs is something they give up as beyond comprehension. High class dogs have an undoubted commercial value, based, so far as this country is concerned, mainly upon English prices. Then they are a reliable source of income, and large as some of the prices paid for them are, yet they are not ridiculously so when their earning capacity is understood. High class dogs with many important wins to their credit are at once sought after by breeders, and they are as definite and reliable a source of income as any race horse when he is retired to the stud. Fashion does to some extent exert an influence upon breeds and cause a fluctuation in prices, but in the standard breeds, collies more particularly, the increase of values has been consistent for many years.

The highest price paid for a collie, and it is the record for dogs, is £1,250 cash and £500 in trade, given by Mr. Megson of Manchester, England, for Ormskirk Emerald a year ago. Mr. Megson then owned Southport Perfection, and as he never rests content if any one has a better dog than his he had to buy Ormskirk Emerald so as to maintain the supremacy of his kennel. The highest price ever paid for a dog in this country was $4,000 for the St. Bernard Rector by the late Fritz Emmett to Mr. Hearn of Passaic, N. J. Emmett had used a dog in his plays for some years before that, and the one that had been enacting the role having died Emmett went to New York to buy the biggest dog he could get. He would not buy the symmetrical Bonward on account of his being rather small, so he called upon Mr. Hearn in Jersey City and asked his price for Rector, which Mr. Hearn had recently imported for about $2,000. Mr. Hearn had no wish to sell, but at Mr. Emmett's urgent solicitation he named $4,000 as his price, not with any idea that it would be accepted. Within an hour or two he received a telegram of acceptance from Mr. Emmett, who had gone to see Rector at Passaic. This was a fancy value, and so also may be considered the high prices given for some Boston terriers during the past two years. Outside of this country Boston terriers have no value, and here they can earn but a limited revenue; hence, their commercial value is but slight, and such figures as have been reported are fancy prices. No such state of affairs exists in any other breed, yet prices up to $500 and even $1,000 are not unknown by any means.

The first dog ever imported into this country and costing $1,000 was the fox terrier Richmond Olive, purchased by Colonel John E. Thayer of Lancaster, Mass., the seller being Mr. George Raper of England, who judges at New York this year for the fourth time. Other good priced terriers were Champion Mixture, Raby Tyrant and Raby Mixer, not one of which cost less than $500. In recent years the most prominent importations have been Veracity by Mr. Gooderham of Toronto and Reckonist by the Messrs. Rutherfurd of Allamuchy, N. J. The cost was up to that of the others named.

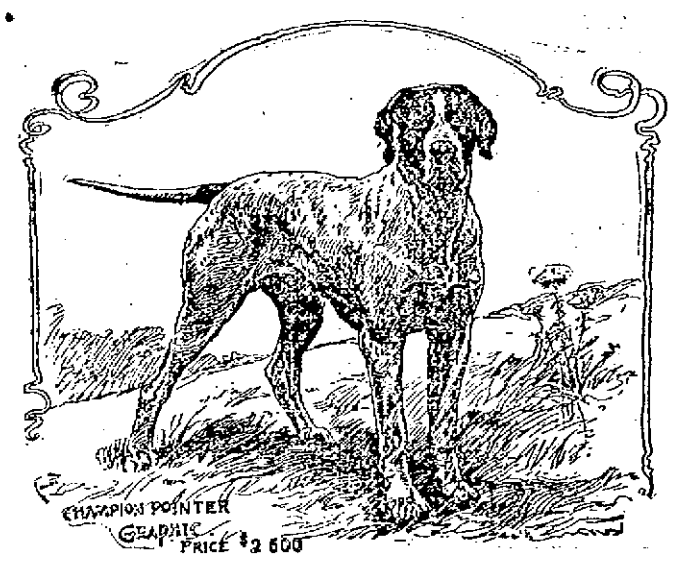
A few years ago Mr. Mitchell Harrison of Philadelphia gave what was accepted as $5,000 for the collie champion Christopher, two dogs returned to England being reckoned as part of that amount. One of these, Charlerol II, was repurchased by an American and went to St. Louis. Of late Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan has given high prices in England for collies. Sefton Hero cost him $3,250 and Rufford Ormond, with Chorlton Phyllis, was said to have cost $4,000. When the craze for St. Bernards was at its height, their prices were excessive. Mr. Sears of Boston gave $6,000 for Sir Bedivere, which was $1,000 more than Emmett had given for the great Plinlimmon, who succeeded Rector, after the latter hung himself by his chain. Mr. W. C. Reick and Colonel Jack Ruppert, Jr., of New York also drew big checks for such dogs as Scottish Prince, Princess Florence and others they exhibited. Another very expensive representation of "the holy breed" was Lord Bute, for which a speculative Pennsylvania fancier gave $1,000.

In sporting breeds the greatest from a money point of view was the purchase by the Graphic kennels of New Jersey of the pointers Graphic, Revel and others. No price was ever announced, but Mr. Norrish, it was known, was asking £500 for Graphic. There have been no importations of pointers of late, nor of setters, for we now breed better specimens of those breeds than can be bought abroad. So also in cocker spaniels, though in the larger field spaniels our breeders cannot hold their own with imported specimens.

The most recent purchase of dogs for this country has just been made by Mr. James Watson, who during a Christmas visit to England invested $2,500 in collies for the Verona kennels of San Francisco. In speaking of his purchases, Mr. Watson said: "It was with the utmost difficulty I could find a collie at any reasonable price. There happens to be a dearth of good dogs there just now, and those who have the few, if willing to sell, ask exorbitant prices. Southport Perfection and Ormskirk Emerald are not for sale, of course. The owner of Wellesbourne Conqueror asks £1,000 for his dog. For Barwell Masterpiece £660 was refused, and his owner has just bought another young puppy for £200, after giving £300 for Masterpiece. Lord Cullis at £300, Alton Monty at £250 and £200 for Huntoon Nobleman show what prices the second division brings.

"I got a really good dog in Old Hall Admiral that two months ago defeated Barwell Masterpiece. The females run more evenly and are cheaper than the dogs, and I got several good ones. The best is Heather Mint, and Mr. Megson, in his retrospect of the collies of 1897, published a week after I bought her, placed Mint as the best of her sex in England, and that notwithstanding he has a champion in his own kennel. Some idea of the scarcity of good dogs may be imagined when I say that I was three weeks traveling through England and Scotland before finding what was wanted. This dog, Old Hall Admiral, is a thorough collie, very striking in color and having a long, clear head. He has plenty of bone and is yet very racing in build, and his coat is profuse and of the right quality. Heather Molly is very similar in color and general style to Admiral, but Heather Mint is darker in color, and the better the collie judge the better chance she has to win first prize."

These collies are to be exhibited at New York and Baltimore shows and then at St. Paul and Kansas City before going to their far western home on the Pacific coast. When asked if Americans were not imposed upon in England in the way of high prices, Mr. Watson said no, and that if a man knew his business and values he could do just as well as a native. As a proof of this he stated he was twice offered £300 for Old Hall Admiral before bringing him over.



Englishman Made a Mistake.

An Englishman was once persuaded to see a game of baseball, and during the play, when he happened to look away for a moment, a foul tip caught him on the ear and knocked him senseless. On coming to himself he asked faintly, "What was it?" "A foul—only a foul." "Good heavens," he exclaimed, "I thought it was a mule!"

BICYCLING AS AN IDEAL EXERCISE.

Champion Jimmy Michael Writes an Entertaining Article About Wheeling For Health and Pleasure.

[Copyright, 1898.]

Bicycling is the ideal exercise. Within limitations it is the healthiest and most enjoyable sport in the world. Taken in moderation it will build up and give a new lease of life to the most delicate invalid. Pursued to excess, it will transform the most rugged athlete into a weakly invalid if it does not cut short his days.

I mean just what I say and know what I am talking about, for I have tried the sport in every possible way. I have jaunttily wheeled about the country, and I have been in the hardest of hard races. The record breaking contests I have been in will wear down in time the sturdiest chap that ever pedaled. The gentle exercise which club men, accompanied, as they frequently are, by their wives and sisters or some other fellows' sisters, take through the parks or out on the fine country roads is exhilarating, medicinal and upbuilding.

Briefly, I will endeavor to show the good and bad points about cycling. To a sick man I should say throw away your medicines and get a wheel. Leave the sick chamber and pedal gently out into the country, where you can drink in the pure air of heaven and expand your lungs, as well as straighten out your flabby, shrunken muscles. You will find this better than all the cod liver oil and tonics the doctor can give you.

Why is bicycling so healthy? I will tell you. When you take it in moderation—say, 8 to 10 miles an hour—out on a decently constructed country road, you softly—yes, even tenderly—stir up all the muscles of the lower limbs, slowly and carefully set the sluggish blood in motion, driving it from its loafing places and sending it coursing through the body loaded with oxygen from the fresh air with which the lungs are filled at every breath. Then, too, the beautiful and ever changing landscape attracts the eye and affords a mental diversion, which will keep any one—man or woman—from thinking of troubles. The great reformer, Dr. Parkhurst, once said that no man could clip along on a bicycle at the rate of ten miles an hour and worry much over wickedness. He believed it to be the best remedy for a bad conscience short of repentance, and I think he is exactly right.

For weak people, those who have poor lungs, for instance, or sluggish liver or kidneys or bad circulation, such as is common among those of sedentary habits, like lawyers or literary men or among those confined for many hours in a fetid atmosphere, like dry goods clerks, bicycling is the best medicine that can possibly be tried. Pepsin, creosote, quinine and all the hypophosphites bunched together can't equal it. Six months' faithful trial of it will heal weak lungs, and far less time will be required to give a man a new liver or pair of kidneys and set his blood coursing healthily through his veins. A little care of course must be exercised and certain simple rules observed. The seeker after health must not ever pedal to the limit of his strength. Never attempt to speed along faster than eight miles an hour during the first two months of wheeling, and do not for the first few weeks exercise for more than an hour at a time. The patient should feel stronger after his exercise than before and even have a longing to continue.

If he keeps wheeling until he gets a tired feeling, he is hurt rather than helped by the exercise. The wheelman, too, should sit up as straight as possible in the saddle, so as to give the lungs a chance to fully inflate and drink in every possible bit of oxygen. It is not necessary when wheeling for health or pleasure to bend over the wheel in a cramped position as if engaged in a race. Lastly, leave all serious thinking or worrying at home. When you go out on your bike, think only of the exercise you have to take and keep your eye peeled for the glorious changes of scenery you are sure to witness in an hour's ride in any beautiful stretch of country.

Maintaining, as I do, that bicycling will restore a sick man or woman to health, what will it do for the ordinary man or woman, the club lounger or drawing room idler, who are never in robust health or yet hardly ever sick, or for their less fortunate brothers and sisters, clerks and shopgirls, say, who toil ten hours a day and are in the same sanitary condition, neither sick nor well? Why, simply this: Let them take one hour's wheeling a day, either morning or evening, out in the fresh, green country, beyond the musty, dusty city, for six short months, and I will bet every dollar I have made that they will not only win perfect health, but become sturdy and athletic as well.

Now for the reverse of the medal. Bicycling, when it comes to racing, is not healthy. Indeed, some kinds of racing, notably six day and endurance contests, are killing. I saw the last six day contest in Madison Square Garden, New York, and I must say that it was perfectly awful on the contestants. Every one of them, leaders and tail end men, were hollow eyed, cadaverous, consumptive looking poor devils at the end of that week's racing. Most of them appeared either crazy or "dopy" from the drugs they had taken to arouse wakefulness or alleviate pain. Loss of sleep, as well as the physical and mental strain they were under for 140 odd hours, changed the hardy lot of chaps, who started out blithely on their long journey the Monday previous, into a wretched lot of wrecks. A few years of this kind of work will kill any man breathing. Such contests should not be permitted. The contestants should be limited to 12 hours' racing a day for the six days. That would sufficiently test the endurance as well as speed of the best men living and would besides give them a longer lease of life.

Any kind of racing, whether it be rowing, running or bicycling, hurts a man in time, assuming, of course, that the man has had some bruising contests and not a series of "walkovers," which is rare in any kind of sport. For instance, the Hon. Rupert Guiness, the greatest amateur oarsman of England, is now in this country in search of health. Two mighty contests for the championship with the famous Nickall brothers, Guy and Vivian, laid him low. He won both times, but now he is suffering from a "sprained heart." Instant death, his doctors tell him, will be the penalty for any attempt at violent exercise. Not many years ago Renforth, the greatest oarsman England ever produced, died in his boat in a race at St. John, N. B., from the very same cause. Arthur B. Sweezey, the champion skater of New York, cannot hearken to challenges any more, for some time ago his physician discovered that he was suffering acutely from an enlarged heart. To essay another race, no matter how "easy," even if it were a "gift," would be gambling with his life.

Almost all athletes in time get an enlarged heart, financiers as well as philanthropists, and if they do not desist from earnest strife serious consequences are liable to ensue. The tremendous pressure upon the blood vessels of the heart which a violent contest of any nature brings on causes the enlargement of that life giving organ. That is the story in a nutshell.

Bicycling is the hardest of all kinds of racing on a man. That is simply because the rider is bent up almost double over his wheel in his mad effort to win. This is an unnatural position—necessary though it be in fast riding—and causes an undue pressure on all the organs of the abdominal cavity, thus interfering with the circulation of the blood and preventing the assimilation of any blood the wheelman may have taken hours before. In this cramped position it is impossible, too, to inflate the lungs fully, and he suffers in consequence.

As yet I have never been distressed in any of my races, but I can feel that they are gradually hurting me. In every contest I seem to be on fire, am at a fever heat all through, and when I get whirling about the track, lap after lap, mile after mile, at lightninglike speed, I am unconscious almost of my surroundings. I hardly see the thousands of eager onlookers or hear their roars of applause. I simply see the pacemakers in a misty sort of way before me and hear my opponent whizzing along behind me. I can keep on at the terrible pace without ever weakening or tiring to the finish, although half dazed. In time I know that this will tell on me and that at some time I will get beaten, but I have hopes that won't come for awhile yet. At any rate, I will try to hold the championship for another spell.

JIMMY MICHAEL.

Latest In Bicycle Frames.

The latest and most peculiar design in bicycle frames is the invention of a Denver man. The lower portion of the frame does not differ from that of frames now in use, but the top brace tube of the ordinary bicycle is here replaced by a curved brace tube, so designed as to sustain a greater amount of downward pressure than can be applied when using the straight tube. The center section of the curved brace is made solid, so as to connect with and hold an elongated bar running from the head of the bicycle to a point beyond the saddle post. The saddle post is so arranged that the weight of the rider is thrown upon the center of the curved brace.

The advantages claimed by the inventor are that the weight of the rider is almost equally distributed between the front and rear wheels; that the rider has interposed between himself and the running gear of the machine a resilient bar, which, acting after the manner of a carriage spring, will absorb the vibrations of the bicycle; that the rider's position remains the same, regardless of jolts, and that consequently he is enabled to exert a continuous force to the pedals, and that, as a general result of the advantages named, the wheel is more easily propelled and therefore faster than one having the ordinary frame.

Gold Bricks Of the Turf.

Will Hamburg ever repay the sum paid for him? Some turfmen think he will, but the majority of experienced trainers express doubts. The difference of opinion fits well with the theory of chance, based on the results achieved by high priced horses, for that agrees with the trainers that the probability of failure is greater than the probability of success for Hanover's great son.

It is a matter of record that failures greatly outnumber successes among thoroughbreds sold for big prices. Some notable exceptions to this rule are Kingston, bought by P. J. Dwyer for $30,000 from his brother; Potomac, bought by M. F. Dwyer for $25,000 at the Belmont sale in 1890; Ben Fox, bought by J. B. Haggin for $20,000 at private sale; Dowdrop, bought by the Dwyers for $29,500 at Pierre Lorillard's sale in 1885; Raceland, bought by the late August Belmont for $17,500; Sir Dixon, bought by the Dwyers for $17,500 from Green B. Morris; Hindoo, bought by the same firm for $16,000 from Dan Swigert, and Henry of Navarre, bought by August Belmont from Byron McClelland at private sale for a price said to have been about $30,000.

Not all of these—in fact, but few—actually won in stakes and purses as much money as they cost, but all were great race horses.

"The buying of yearlings is a lottery," Pierre Lorillard said some years ago. A famous English turfman went further and described all race horses as "casualty stock."

Mr. Lorillard's lottery idea has no better illustration than a comparison of the turf deeds of Morello and King Thomas.

Morello, bred in Virginia, went into a New York sales ring as a yearling and would have gone out without a bid had not Mr. Doswell, who brought him to the sale for a neighbor, offered $100 for him.

Mr. Doswell trained him and the next spring offered him for sale. After much dickering Morello was sold for $5,000, and he proved to be not only the best 2-year-old of his season, but the next year was the king 3-year-old in the west. Morello won the Futurity and $63,100 in his first season on the turf and added $28,550 to his earnings the next season.

King Thomas, on the fame his brothers, Ben Fox and King Fox, achieved, was sold at public auction for $38,000 to L. O. Appleby and the next day at private sale went to the late Senator George Hearst for $40,000. He proved as bad as his brothers were good and when the Hearst stable was disposed of was sold again to Albert Cooper for $4,000.

At the same sale, among other illustrious counterfeits, was transferred to Fred Gebhard for $21,500 the 2-year-old Canvass, who turned out a complete disappointment.

King Thomas was in training three years before he won a race. Then, as a 5-year-old maiden, he somehow got home first for $400 at Brighton Beach and retired from the turf to rest on his laurels. Aside from the $40,000 that his forfeits cost and about $3,000 training expenses, King Thomas had returned 3 per cent on the price Hearst paid for him.

Another strong contrast is furnished by the Keenes' great horse Domino and his unworthy brother Swiftfoot. Domino as a yearling cost $3,000. As a 2-year-old he won $101,720 and, racing on as a 3 and 4 year old, swelled the total of his turf earnings to $234,580.

The Keenes' experience was not new to the turf, however. The Dwyers when they raced together had any quantity of the same form of misfortune. They bought the seeming best year after year and paid extravagant prices for full brothers to great performers.

In one season they spent $100,000 for yearlings, but got not one good horse in the lot. Only one season while the fraternal firm raced were the Dwyers properly rewarded for their output in yearlings, and then they developed not one, but two, first class race horses, Tremont and Hanover.

Money could hardly have bought Tremont from the brothers when the colt finished his one season on the turf, and then the fate that hangs over great horses stepped in, and Tremont broke down.

Next to King Thomas the highest priced yearling sold in America was the St. Blaise—Lady Primrose colt, bought by Colonel Jacob Ruppert for $30,000 at the Belmont sale at the same time that Charles Reed bought St. Blaise for $100,000.

The Lady Primrose was an unqualified failure and a fitting ornament for a phenomenally unfortunate stable. Colonel Ruppert paid $15,000 for Ajax, $10,000 for Dashing Belle (renamed Sonora), and his other purchases were of a kind. He bought the best on the market, but they would not win for him.

Once he seemed to have things right. He bought two colts, afterward known as Gotham and Counter Tenor, for $1,500 each, pronounced the best in the east. Colonel Ruppert refused $30,000 for the pair, and $40,000 would not have bought them.

They proved to be really only fair horses, and the owner received a disappointment that would have stopped many another man's racing forever, but Colonel Ruppert is still on the turf and hopeful of getting a good horse.

Opposed to the Ruppert luck is the meteoric turf career of his friend, Frank Ehret. As a matter of sentiment he bought a filly, later named Yorkville Belle.

She was the nucleus of a stable that won for Mr. Ehret $104,000 in his first season on the turf and $167,800 in the second. Then Mr. Ehret sold out his stable of 26 head, bringing a total of $223,250.

THE WORLD OF WHEELS.

It is said that nearly 21,000 persons are employed in cycle factories in Great Britain.

Arthur A. Chase, the English middle distance champion, was so decidedly English that upon his departure from the hostile American shores he demanded from the American Cycling Racing association that his transportation be supplied for an English boat. He objected most strenuously against traveling on a boat flying the American flag. In this objection he was not sustained.

The boy who has saved up his spare cash to buy a bicycle has as much right to a place where he can see how fast he can go as the owner of a 2:10 trotter has to a place where he can test the speed of his horse. This was an argument in favor of using a cycle path as a speedway.

A Scotch scorcher, thinking to have some sport at the expense of two women he saw walking a little distance apart, not far ahead, endeavored to ride rapidly between them and give them a good fright. It was about dusk, and he could not see that they carried a small trunk between them. Imagine, then, his discomfiture on striking the trunk and "coming a cropper" at their feet instead of sweeping by to their consternation!

A fastidious member of the fashionable set whose greatest objection to cycling has been "the nasty, dirty chain" declares that the age of protected gears is at hand, and he promises to organize a company which will ride on only inclosed chain or chainless cycles next summer and wear a uniform of white duck trousers or skirts, with white gloves.

An English firm is introducing something novel in saddles. Riders who like their machines to present a good appearance to the eye may like it. This saddle is gold embroidered in various patterns and presents a tasteful appearance.

Now that the baseball future of Rochester is settled, Mr. Powers and the Rochester wheelmen purpose to complete plans for the proposed bicycle track.

THE LOWELL SUN

JOHN H. HARRINGTON, Proprietor.

SUN BUILDING, LOWELL, MASS.

Member of The Associated Press.

Per Year, $3.00. Per Month, 25c.

Wise Merchants

The merchants of Lowell are not fools. Of course they were not as wise once as they are now, but their wisdom came through experience.

While they always bought their merchandise by measure and weight, they used to buy advertising space in the local papers by sympathy and guess-work. They don't buy it that way now. They buy space on the basis of circulation, estimating the price per inch per thousand papers circulated.

On this basis, they know what they get and they know that THE SUN is by far the cheapest medium in the city. THE SUN has a larger circulation than any two papers in Lowell.

It appears that the Chelmsford bridge bill has got another set back, and is not likely to pass this year.

Surely, if Spain was aware that Captain Mitten and his company were prepared for action she would cease her bluster.

The dawdling policy of McKinley will eventually cause the United States to appear before the world as the most abject nation on earth.

The city marshal of Lawrence has been opposed to giving out news to the press, but he has probably changed his mind. Another man has been appointed in his place. Other city marshals, please take notice.

The ladies of Venice and Paris have taken to wearing glass bonnets. It won't do for these ladies to throw stones.—Nashua Telegraph.

Anything to get over the law against high hats at theatres and to silence the complaints of the men.

The Haverhill Gazette remarks that the woolen industry has been completely transformed since the passage of the Dingley bill. The Gazette might have observed that even a greater transformation has come over the cotton industry.

Now that A. G. Cumnock has been elected treasurer of the Appleton company, it is expected that that corporation will prosper in the future, and declare yearly dividends, while employing their help on full time at fair wages.

The liberality of the school committee of Lynn in allowing two towels a week for 700 High school pupils is equal to that of the city government in running a police department that can be scared off the streets by a couple of boys with toy pistols.

The cut-down of wages in New England has aroused the toilers of New England, so that they are ready for any emergency. They are determined to resist the downward tendency of wages at all hazards. The mill men will find out their mistake when too late.

The J. C. Ayer company deserves the congratulation of the citizens of Lowell upon its record of fifty years of success in business. To Mr. Rose in particular with his many able lieutenants, is due much of the credit for the company's kindness and consideration for its employes.

THE MAINE DISASTER.

The cause of the battleship Maine disaster is still a complete mystery, although public sentiment is settling down to the conviction that it was due to Spanish hostility. There are numerous theories as to the cause, but there is not sufficient proof to show that any of them is correct. Investigation, however, has begun, and it will be conducted in a manner that will, so far as possible solve the mystery. There seems to be one opinion which is perhaps among the most probable and that is, that the destruction of the Maine was caused by what is known as a Spanish mine sunk in the harbor. This is a large quantity of powder to which an electric wire is attached, and which can be ignited at any time by sending a current of electricity through the wire.

So far as the action of the Spanish authorities at Havana is concerned, it has been apparently sincere, although the disaster might have been caused without their knowledge by individuals who have been aroused to a fanatical hatred of the United States by the expulsion of De Lome, as well as the conviction that the United States had aided and abetted the insurgents. The rumor that an eight-inch hole was discovered in the keel of the steamer after the disaster, if it is found to be true, will tend to confirm the suspicion that the explosion was planned by private parties, either Spaniards or some fanatical adherents of Spain.

So far as forming an opinion upon the question is concerned it seems the people of this country have followed Captain Sigsbee's advice as well as could be expected. He requested the people at the outstart to suspend judgment until the truth shall have been ascertained so that no injustice may be done and that the people may not be aroused by any false impression as to the cause of the calamity. It seems now that the crew were in dread of being blown up by just such an explosion. If the disaster was due to Spanish treachery, the truth will come to light when the Maine shall have been raised by the authority of congress. Should it appear that Spain is responsible for the calamity, she will be made to pay dearly and war will be the alternative if she resists.

CURRENT COMMENT.

Lowell Citizen—State Fire Marshal Whitcomb has concluded that Miss Alice Barrett, whose dead body was found by the firemen in the offices of her employers, Codman & Codman, Boston real estate dealers, last summer, did not commit suicide and might have been murdered. This will afford the relatives and friends of the girl some satisfaction, even though it be small.

Boston Herald—No doubt it is an unfortunate coincidence that an American warship has been destroyed in the harbor of Havana; but we cannot for a moment suppose that the Spanish government is in any way to blame for the ship's loss. To think otherwise would be really a reproach to modern civilization. Furthermore, the rescue work done so instantly by the cruiser Afonso XII. shows that no unfriendly spirit existed on the part of the Spanish authorities toward the Maine or her crew. No doubt, friendship on the part of the officials does not guarantee against individual hostility inspired by either Spanish or Cuban fanaticism. But, in the absence of any evidence to that effect, there is reason to attribute the catastrophe to national fanaticism.

Boston Globe—That Spaniards high in authority in Cuba should have deliberately planned the destruction of the Maine through resort to submarine attack in any form, is a conclusion which a host of people shrink from, unless driven so to do by irrefragible proof. The probability, almost amounting to a certainty, that any such attack would be traced—the consequences that would fall upon Spain were such dastardly tactics laid at the door of her subjects—all these things had weight even among those who most distrust "Spanish honor." Even accepting the theory, not yet to be discarded as impossible, that our staunch battleship was struck down to her death from outside by hostile hands, it would seem more probable that the fiendish deed was done by some daring fanatic, driven on to his evil work by some small secret cabal, whose members had taken an oath of undying hatred to American and the "Yankees."

Boston Journal—Wait, watch and consider is what the American people should do in the shock of the destruction of the battleship Maine. It is not necessary to assume that the Spanish civil and military officials at Havana are all madmen. Such they would be to countenance a treacherous attack upon a war vessel of the United States lying in their harbor beneath their guns, protected by the law of nations and the still more inviolable law of human hospitality. General Blanco and his subordinates of the army and navy know well that an outrage to an American ship thus circumstanced is the most fatal misfortune that could happen to Spain, and that no reparation for it save instant withdrawal from the Antilles would ever be accepted by the American government.

Boston Advertiser—If the Maine had been blown up by the acts or through the connivance of Cuba's enemies, inflamed with hatred against the United States on account of this country's friendship for Cuba it would have been an act, a crime, of almost indescribable baseness. It would have made the blackest page of history that has been written in this part of the world in modern times. It would seemingly have made an instant outbreak of war between the United States and Spain inevitable: not logically and justly, perhaps, but certainly, just the same; for there are times when over-strained human nature, in a pitch of passion, aroused by causes beyond its control, loses control of itself.

Boston Post—Meanwhile, all talk of war is out of place. It is morally impossible to imagine the Spanish government responsible, even to the extent of connivance, for the destruction of a warship of a friendly power in one of its own ports. This very statement of such a suspicion carries its refutation. Spain is not the farthest advanced in civilization of the Christian powers of Europe. It has something of medievalism left in its policies and its methods. But to countenance such an act as this would relegate it to the grade of barbarism and put it forever out of the pale of civilized nations.

Fall River Globe—Pending the solution of the Maine mystery, there is nothing for the public to do but to possess their souls in patience. If there has been treachery here, retribution should follow. If it be determined satisfactorily that the responsibility for the disaster rests on some of the ship's officers or crew, then the navy department will probably take action in the matter as the circumstances dictate. But in any event it is devoutly to be wished that eventually all doubts and misgivings as to the fact on these points will be cleared away. While any uncertainty exists ugly suspicions will lurk in the public mind and may precipitate a dangerous crisis, the culmination of which might be war itself.

PURE BLOOD is the foundation of health. Hood's Sarsaparilla makes the blood pure, rich and nourishing and gives and maintains good HEALTH.

HOW MAN IS MARRED.

DWARFED, DISEASED AND DESTROYED BY UNNATURAL LAWS.

Tramp and Millionaire Wrecked In Body and Mind by the Operations of the Insanity Which Society Denominates "Development of the Race."

[Special Correspondence.]

One of the most prominent members of the medical profession in our nation has recently written as follows: "The human being physically perfect, who has ever seen the wonder? Yet there are known standards by which one could measure such a being were he to be found. The growth would have been free and untrammeled so that the perfection of form would have been attained, the right height, the correct weight, the proper proportion between all the members of the body, and, crowning all, the perfect development of the mind, so that the will would respond immediately to the thoughts of the individual, all of which should be clear, accurate and to the purpose, wonderfully poetical, imaginative, logical, displaying a balance of power among the faculties. The will responsive to all those perfect brain actions would move the bodily machinery most perfectly. Again, I ask, who has ever seen such a being? And yet we are given to infer that all of this is not beyond the range of possibilities, and that it should be a matter of deep reproach that each and all of us do not represent this model of human perfection. Certain it is that we fall short of that which we might attain."

It is a handsome, gorgeous madam that has written the above, magnificently well built up, with fine, clear eyes, robust, musical voice, polite, open and refined in all her manners without the least effort, and just as naturally as the grass is green and the skies blue by the order of certain physical forces. And as she adds to all that a large extra dose of knowledge in the science of medicine she ought to know what she is about on the subject to which she refers.

Look at all the species of animal life in the bosom of nature. They are all perfect. Why? Because living in accordance with natural laws—laws of freedom, laws of equal rights, with equal opportunities to the full enjoyment of the planet and so without having to pay tribute to anybody for it, with no interference whatsoever from human laws of monopoly.

In the presence of all that what becomes of that assertion, often made by both retrogressive and advancing minds, to the effect that humanity has always solved its own problems and got rid of its own troubles in its own way? Yes, we have solved plenty of problems by the evolution of new, fresh crops of them and got rid of troubles by creating new ones in great abundance. Is not that a fine job? Don't you see that we have not yet learned how to place our minds in just relations with our bodies and the two in accord with the natural laws of the universe we live in, as that madam, an eminent M. D., has so beautifully stated, even if in forms indirect? Don't you see that there is nothing natural, ethical, orderly in the social organizations to which we stick with the tenacity of fools, of hungry dogs to a bone if you prefer?

And over 95 per cent of the race have to get along with bones because they let the rest have all the meat—that is, most of the wealth; that is, most of the land or natural resources, and the best of them, from which all wealth must necessarily come. That alone constitutes a war to the knife between organized society and all the forces and forms outside of men. That alone must prevent the evolution of the normal man. That alone proves that what we have been calling evolution in social developments is simply the perpetuation of human folly and human greed, the insane desire of looking for wealth and happiness at the expense of each other under principles of fundamental robbery, of land robbery, since land lies at the foundations of all human life and all wealth production.

Just as natural forces always travel along the line of least resistance so men always try to satisfy their desires with the least exertion. Unfortunately society has always said to man, "Thou shalt only satisfy thy desires with the greatest exertion." That applies to tramp and potentate. The former is a wreck in body and mind because he lacks the wealth that nature means he should have, and the latter is also a wreck in mind and body because he has the wealth that nature, a healthy social compact, a healthy evolution, would never give him. Most of the rest between are miserable sticks because forced to live, under the greatest exertion, with but a small fragment of the wealth that a natural social organization would give them with the least exertion.

Do you want to cancel that unnatural, unjust, arbitrary, anarchical something that we call the state, the nation, government, etc.? See that its only function is limited to prevent men from robbing each other through laws of favoritism, of rights unequal. See that equal rights and equal opportunities to all become a tangible reality. See that freedom is raised to the level of actual facts in all human relations and is not any more the farce it has always been. Do that any way you like, but do it. The writer has often suggested at least one of the simplest processes. Truth is always simple. Error and wrong alone are forever complex. And let us not forget that in our transition from an artificial to a natural civilization we must not overlook the universal law of "working along lines of least resistance."

JOSE GROS.

The Butcher's Union.

An official notice just sent out declares that all handlers of meat and meat products from the stock yard to the retail counter are under the Butcher's union jurisdiction.

Everybody Says So.

Cascarets Candy Cathartic, the most wonderful medical discovery of the age, pleasant and refreshing to the taste, act gently and positively on kidneys, liver and bowels, cleansing the entire system, dispel colds, cure headache, fever, habitual constipation and biliousness. Please buy and try a box of C. C. C. to-day; 10, 25, 50 cents. Sold and guaranteed to cure by all druggists.

SETTLES NERVOUS BANKRUPTCY

Investigation shows that men who succeed are men of brains—strong nerves—great will power. Ordinary food cannot supply the vital forces which people with active brains and bodies require. Bicola Pills feed the nerves—make the mind bright, muscles strong—make flesh and blood and give perfect health to men and women. The Turners of Philadelphia make Bicola Pills.

J. D. Buckey, Chief Clerk National Hotel, Washington, D. C., testifies that he was all run down—was a shadow of his former self—Bicola Pills gave him wonderful relief—he gained over twenty pounds after using them.

Special Agents in Lowell—F. H. Butler & Co., Charles F. Blanchard, C. C. Bruck & Co., Carleton & Hovey, Carter & Sherburne, Ellingwood & Co., O. L. Field, F. C. Goodale, Delisle, Beaulieu & Rochette, R. J. Lang & Co., F. P. Moody, James O'Brien, S. C. Shirley, Anders Thomasson, J. S. Westwood, George A. Wilson & Co.

Turners' Little Liver Turners—A very small pill. Turns your liver. Cure sick headache—biliousness—indigestion.

MANLY VIGOR

Marital Strength, Vitality, Manhood.

Given to weak, impotent men, by using the old DR. HALLOCK Wonderful Electric Pills. Complete despondency and mental forboding disappear at once. The effects of these Pills are felt in a few days by the delicate organism of men. The whole body responds with glow of health. The mind becomes more active than ever. Flabby nerves give way to nerves of steel. Manly vigor restored in men who have spun out the thread of life too fast, or been guilty of youthful indiscretions. Drains and night losses stop at once.

MEN ABOUT TO MARRY.

Should take a few boxes of these famous Pills and thus fortify themselves and strengthen their nerves. The Pills are carefully COMPOUNDED and are so constructed that they "hit the mark every time," and yet will not harm the most delicate organism. We have employed the Pills in our private practice for over 40 years and always with successful results. Age no barrier.

A package of Pills, together with Medical Book and special directions sent sealed, on receipt of $1.

Our Institute was founded in 1818. As to our reliability and professional standing, we refer to any of the Boston papers, banks or express companies. WE ARE THE OLDEST INSTITUTION OF ITS KIND IN THE WORLD. Consultation may be had and advice given free of charge by the greatest living experts and specialists on Men's Diseases.

BOOK FOR MEN FREE.

Our grand Medical Book, "A Private Conversation with Men," and a list of questions sent (sealed) for the asking. Book describes sexual anatomy of men, and tells about men's diseases in plain language. You will be a better man for reading this book. It is almost inspired, written by the old Doctor himself. Send for it today—now, for you may not see this advertisement again. HALLOCK MEDICAL INSTITUTE, 110 Court Street, Boston, Mass.

CONSUMPTION

TO THE EDITOR—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy free to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their express and post office address.
Respectfully, T. A. Slocum, M.C.,
No. 183 Pearl Street, New York.

JOHN W. McEVOY,
137 Central St., opp. American House,
COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW.

COURTNEY & COURTNEY,
Mansur Block,
COUNSELLORS-AT-LAW.
Wm. F. Courtney. Henry S. Courtney.

LOTHROP & CUNNINGHAM,
182 Merrimack Street,
PHOTOGRAPHERS.
Crayons, Pastels, and Water Colors a specialty. All work guaranteed.

W. A. LEW,
40 John Street.
CLOTHING CLEANSED, DYED AND PRESSED.
Orders received for cleaning, dyeing, and pressing, promptly and neatly executed.

CHARLES H. COSGROVE,
Room 16 Hildreth Building,
COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW.

J. M. KINGSBURY,
No. 373 Bridge Street,
MEATS AND PROVISIONS.
(Successor to Strout & Kingsbury.)

Reeve's Great American Band
AT ASSOCIATE HALL,
SUNDAY EVENING, FEB. 20th.
Don't miss this chance to hear the celebrated artists: Miss Van Buren, Soprano; Mr. R. R. Church, Cornet Soloist; Mr. W. Spray, Trombone Soloist; Signor Pettine, Mandolin Soloist.
Tickets 25c., 50c., 75c., on sale at Lenault's Jewelry store, C. Roussin, Cor. Salem and Cabot Sts. and E. S. Hoole at Spark's Drug store.

Fancy Dried Apricots,	10c. lb.
Fancy Cal. Prunes,	3 lbs. 20c.
Fancy Print Butter,	25c. lb.
Fresh Pork,	7c. lb.
3 lb. Pork Chops,	25c. lb.
5 lb. boxes Butter,	95c.
6 lb. Salt Ribs (cabbage free)	25c.

CENTRAL
Cash Market
Cor. Central and Charles Sts.

Mild And Delicate
Ind. Coope & Co.'s Sealed Bottled Brand and Allsop's Red Hand brand of ale.
To close, we offer either brand in cases of quarts at $3.40 per case, or 35 cents per quart bottle.
JOHN M. PEVEY,
55-57 MIDDLE STREET.
Tel. 452-3.

Boston and Maine Railroad

Winter Arrangement.

WESTERN DIVISION.

Corrected to Dec. 22, 1897.

TRAINS LEAVE MIDDLESEX STREET DEPOT, LOWELL.

For Boston, at 6.30, 8.15, 9.25, 10.50 a. m.; 12.05, 12.45, 2.30, 3.29, 4.05, 5.10, 6.15, 7.00, 9.25 p. m. SUNDAYS, 8.15 a. m., 12.05, 4.15, 5.30, 7.25 p. m.
For Lawrence, 6.30, 8.37, 9.25, 10.50 a. m.; 12.05, 2.15, 3.20, 4.15, 5.10, 6.15, 7.00, 9.25, 11.25 p. m. SUNDAYS, 8.15 a. m., 12.05, 5.30, 7.25 p. m.
For Haverhill, 6.28, 6.50, 8.30, 9.25 a. m.; 12.05, 2.30, 3.20, 4.05, 5.10, 6.15, 7.00, 9.25, 11.25 p. m. SUNDAYS, 8.15 a. m., 12.05, 5.30, 7.25 p. m.
For Salem and Lynn, 12.05, 6.10 p. m.
For Newburyport and Amesbury, 6.28 a. m. 12.05, 2.30, 4.05, 6.15 p. m.
For Exeter and Dover, 6.28, 6.50, 8.30 a. m.; 12.05, 3.20, 4.05, 6.10 p. m. SUNDAYS, 6.30 p.m.
For Rochester and Alton Bay, 8.30 a. m.; 12.05, 4.05 p. m.
For Somersworth, N. H., and Saco, 6.28, 6.50, 8.30 a. m.; 12.05, 4.05 p. m.
For Biddeford, Old Orchard and Portland, 6.28, 6.50, 8.30 a. m.; 12.05, 4.05, 6.10 p. m. SUNDAYS, 5.30 p. m.
For Augusta, Bath, Waterville, 6.50, 8.30 a.m.; 12.05, 5.10 p. m. SUNDAYS, 5.30 p. m.
For Lewiston, 8.30 a. m.; 12.05, 4.05, 5.10 p. m.
For Belfast, Skowhegan and Rockland 8.30 a. m., 5.10 p. m. SUNDAYS, 5.30 p. m.
For Bangor, St. John, N. B., Halifax, N. S., Montreal and Quebec, 8.50 a. m.; 5.10 p. m., (5.10 does not run Saturdays.) SUNDAYS, 5.30 p. m.
For Eastport and St. John (via steamer), on Mondays at 12.05 p.m.
For Castine Deer Isle, Sedgwick, Bar Harbor, Jonesport and Machiasport (via steamer Frank Jones, from Portland), Tuesday and Friday at 5.10 p. m.
Last trip east for season Dec. 21.
Wednesdays and Saturdays only.

Southern Division.

Corrected to Oct. 4, 1897, Trains Leave Merrimack Street Depot, Lowell, as Follows:

For Boston, 5.45, 6.25, †6.42, *7.45, †8.35, †9.15, *9.40, 11.00 a. m.; 1.40, †3.00, 4.25, †5.41 p. m. SUNDAYS, 7.45 a. m.
Trains Leave Middlesex Street Station, Lowell, as follows:
For Boston, 5.48, 6.28, †6.45, 7.04, 7.20, *7.25, 7.53, *7.48, *8.57, †9.19, *9.50, 11.43, 11.12 a. m., 12.16, 1.13, †3.03, *3.52, 4.28, 5.22, †5.40, *6.22, *7.49 p. m. SUNDAYS 7.21, 7.25, 1.18, *9.10 a. m.; 4.25, 5.58 p. m.
For Woburn, 6.25, 1.01, 7.33, 1.15, 11.00 a. m.; 1.40, 4.15 p. m. SUNDAYS, 8.15 a. m., 4.25, 5.58 p. m.
Note—*Express. †Via Bedford.
For Lawrence, 6.28, 10.05 a. m.; 4.15 p. m.
For Salem, and Way Stations, 7.33 a. m.; 1.23, 5.53 p. m.
For Ayer Junction, and Way Stations, 7.10 a. m.; 12.09, 5.01 and 5.42 p. m. SUNDAYS 2.15 p. m.
For Amherst, Milford and Wilton, 9.12 a. m.; 1.00, 3.41, 5.40 p. m. SUNDAYS 2 p. m.
For Greenfield, Peterboro', Bennington, Hillsboro' and Keene, 9.13 a. m., and 3.13 p. m. SUNDAYS, to Hillsboro, 2.07 p. m.
For Nashua, Manchester and Concord, 7.40, 9.13, 9.40 a. m.; 12.09, 1.00, 1.40, 3.41, 5.10, 6.20, 8.10, 8.40 p. m. SUNDAYS 10.09 a. m. (to Nashua only) 3.08 a. m., 2.00, 6.02, 8.10, 8.40 p.m.
For Franklin, Lebanon and White River Junction, 9.13, 9.40 a. m.; 12.09, 1.40, 5.40, †8.10 p. m.
For Warner, Bradford, Sunapee, Newport, (N. H.), Claremont and Claremont Junction—7.40, 9.13 a. m.; 1.40 p. m.
For St. Johnsbury and Lyndonville via Wells River—9.40 a. m.; 1.40, †8.40 p. m.
For Montpelier, Montreal, Essex Junction, Burlington and St. Albans, via Central Vermont line—9.40 a. m.; 12.09, †8.40 p. m.
For Montreal and Quebec, via Montreal and Boston Air-Line—9.40 a. m.; 8.40 p. m.
Quebec Express via Plymouth and Sherbrooke—1.40, 8.40 p. m., daily except Sunday.
† Daily for Montreal.

D. J. FLANDERS, Gen. Passenger and Ticket Agent.
H. C. TAFT, General Agent, Lowell.

THIS WINTER
has not been severe and consequently we have a large amount of
RUBBERS
which we must turn into cash. In order to do so we will sell Men's Woonsocket Rubber Boots at $2.25, Ladies' Rubber Boots (best quality) at $1.25, Men's Low Rubbers at 40c., Ladies' Low Rubbers at 25c., Children's Low Rubbers at 10c., Men's Hand Sewed Goodyear Welt $3 Shoe at $2.50, Men's Box Calf, Leather Lined $3.50 Shoes at $2.50. These are not job lots, but are regular goods. They are in all styles and sizes. We also have a large assortment of Ladies' and Children's Box Calf at greatly reduced prices. All prices. Other goods are correspondingly reduced. This is to be the biggest sale yet.
UNION SHOE STORE
J. D. HALEY, PROP.,
38 Gorham Street, Opp. Post Office.

Seven SUTHERLAND SISTERS HAIR GROWER.

On and after Monday, Feb. 14, for two weeks, the ladies of Lowell and vicinity are invited to call and interview one of the seven Sutherland Sisters in regard to hair and scalp diseases.

GOODALE'S DRUG STORE,
217 Central St., Lowell.

DONOVAN & MANSUR, Auctioneers.
Public Auction.
On Monday, the 21st day of February current, at 10 o'clock a. m., will be sold on the premises, 43 Agawam street, in store occupied by James W. Whitehead at public auction, the entire stock of groceries, provisions, teas, coffee, tobacco, canned goods, sugars, molasses, spices, vegetables and all other goods of whatever name or nature in above described store. Per order,
JAMES W. WHITEHEAD, Man.

Change in Business
Will Sell all my PIANOS at wholesale price for cash. Sheet Music 15 pieces $1.00.
GREEN'S, 223 Central St.

WANT COLUMN.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS TO LET IN THE Railroad National Bank Building, 115 Merrimack street. Steam heat in every room, water privileges on each floor, hot water during the winter season. Rents moderate. Apply at bank between 9 o'clock a. m. and 4 p. m.

WANTED—POSITION AS HOUSEKEEPER. For information call or write 57 Fifth street, Centralville.

FOR SALE—A FINE PARLOR STOVE and Carpet. Some histories and encyclopedias, at low figures this week. 110 Middlesex street.

BOARDERS AND ROOMERS WANTED AT L. A. Liberty's, 311 Middlesex street.

DESIRABLE FARMS FOR SALE OR TO let. Easy terms. Apply soon to S. M. Hutchins, Westford, Mass.

$2.00 WILL PAPER YOUR ROOM WITH gilt paper border, hanging included. Paper at factory prices. Painting done very reasonable. New York Wall Paper Co., No. 338 Middlesex street.

NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET AT 163 High street. Singularly or in suite.

MADAM CLENDENING, FROM PARIS—The celebrated palmist. Correct readings on all affairs of life, will be here until the 20th of February, 241 Appleton street.

WANTED—THE PEOPLE OF LOWELL TO know that J. Sovatskin of the Co-Operative Company has removed from 30 Gorham street to 25 Central street, where he sells Ladies' and Gents' Clothing, Household Goods on credit as cheap as for cash elsewhere. Agents wanted.

GOOD OPENING FOR A MAN WITH small capital. No competition, a monopoly, large profits. No. 110 Middlesex street.

TO LET—A NICE LARGE BASEMENT, well lighted, can be used for eating or billiard, printing rooms. Apply at Legault & Co., One Price Jewelers, 70 Central street.

LADIES—CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH PENNYROYAL Pills (Diamond Brand) are the best. Safe, reliable. Take no other. Send 4 cents in stamps, for particulars, "Relief for Ladies," in letter by return mail. At druggists. Chichester Chemical Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—500 YOUNG AND OLD MEN TO bring their old clothes to Fred P. Lew's Dye House and Clothes Cleaning establishment at 477 Merrimack street, where he can make your old suit as good as new for a small sum.

MENTHOL CREAM SHAMPOO IS USED in all the leading hair dressing and bath parlors in New England. Menthol Cream Shampoo removes dandruff and all humors of the scalp. It contains alcohol, glycerine and menthol. It gives a rich, creamy lather and when used in the bath will remove pimples, etc., leaving the skin clear and soft. 25 cents per bottle. Sold by leading druggists.

ROOMS TO LET—IN THE SUN BUILDING. Inquire at The Sun office.

FOR SALE—IN CENTRALVILLE—CORNER of Reed and Fifth street, two story house, large barn, 8500 feet of land, lots of fruit. This is a nice place. Price $4000. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

FOR SALE—BOARDING AND LODGING house of 27 rooms. Price $350. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

WANTED—HOUSEGIRLS AT THE Lowell Employment office, 852 Merrimack street, opposite City Hall.

FOR SALE—ON BRANCH STREET, GOOD house and barn, large lot of land. This can be bought at a bargain and on easy terms. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

FOR SALE—NEAR BROADWAY AND Phillips street, good cottage house, large lot of land on easy terms. Price $1600. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK AT A hotel. Can speak French or English and furnish the best of references. Address T., Sun Office.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN TO BUY their Clothing on credit. Custom made and ready to wear. Empire Clothing Co, Over 97 Central St. Open evenings.

FOR SALE—NEAR SARGENT STREET, new two tenement house. 7 rooms to each. All modern improvements. On easy terms. $4000. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

FOR SALE—IN PAWTUCKETVILLE, NEW cottage house of 7 rooms on easy terms. Price $1100. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

TO LET—TWO PLEASANT FRONT ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished, with gas, bath room, hot and cold water, etc. Rent low; call or address Bell2 137 Stackpole St.

LADIES, MY MONTHLY REGULATOR has brought happiness to hundreds of anxious women. I have never had a single failure; no other doctor can say this. Longest cases relieved in 2 to 5 days without fail, no pain; no danger; no interference with work; price $2.00; by mail or at office; consultation free; all letters truthfully answered. DR. TOLMAN CO., 170 Tremont street, Boston.

TO LET—ROOMS TO LET WITH OR WITHOUT board, one large front room on first floor with gas, furnished or unfurnished. Price low. 262 Fayette street.

$15 A MONTH
Will buy this splendid new 2½ story hip roof house of 8 rooms, attic, pantry and bath room with tub, marble wash bowls, etc., hot and cold water, maple floors in dining room, kitchen, pantry and bath room; piazza and balcony; nice lot of land, high and dry; very sightly, near cars and schools, will sell for $1600. Small payment down secures this bargain. Quick or you lose it. A. J. RYAN, 3 Hildreth Bldg., Old Post Office.

WANTED LADY READERS TO TELL US what is the longest verse in the Bible. If you can tell us in what chapter it is, we will give you a prize of $100. If more than one person answers correctly, we will divide cash equally. With your answer send 10 cents for our new library of 12 complete books, a grand prize in themselves. Address Keystone Book Co., 1111 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa.

EMERY LAND
Office Removed to
3 HILDRETH BUILDING.
House lots near the new Moody street bridge, on the principal streets and avenues with all modern improvements, such as gas, city water, sewers, sidewalks, schools, etc. The location is one of the best in the city, being by actual measurement only 6625 feet from the corner of Central and Merrimack streets to the Emery land. Over 200 buildings have been built on the Emery land in the last two years. Is not that a good indication of what this property is going to be? Call for plans. Prices low. Terms easy. Wm. H. Emery.
A. J. Ryan, 3 Hildreth Building, (Old Post Office.

DERBY & MORSE
ELECTRICIANS.
72 MIDDLE STREET.

You Have Struck the Right Place
When you have found
PETER WATSON'S
Celebrated Bakeries
For if you are looking for the best quality of bakers' supplies, you are always sure to get the best when trading at either of his stores, which are located at
52 TO 60 CHARLES STREET AND 465 LAWRENCE STREET.
If you desire he will supply your wants by calling at your home. Parties and weddings a specialty.

IF YOU WANT A CASE
Of the Leading Brands of
LAGER, JONES' ALE, Or PORTER
TELEPHONE.
J. H. RILEY,
Bottler, Nos. 96 and 102 Lakeview Avenue.
Telephone Number 474-4.

END YOUR TROUBLES.
SCHOEFFLER'S DYSPEPSIA CURE
Great food digester, quickly cures Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Gastritis and all stomach disorders. In female's stomach troubles cause irregularities. Schoeffler's Dyspepsia Cure prevents them. 25c. at druggists. Important, write Schoeffler Phar. Co., Newark, N. J. Pamphlet free.

SKATES
The Famous
Long Reach Skate
25c. Per Pair and up.
MORE THAN
5000 Pairs in Stock.
BARTLETT & DOW
216 Central St., Lowell, Mass.

DRAWING AND PAINTING
MISS HELEN WRIGHT
Will resume her classes on and after Nov. 9th, at No. 7 Bank Building, Shattuck Street. Instruction given in Free Hand Drawing from flat copy and models, Water and Oil Colors, and China Decoration.

THE FARRAGUT HOUSE
Henry W. Garrity, Prop.
CENTRAL STREET, LOWELL, MASS.
OPPOSITE OLD B. AND M. DEPOT.
The house is now under a new management, thoroughly refitted and refurnished with all the modern improvements, steam heat and electric call bells in each room. Electric cars pass the door every few minutes. Choice cigars in sample room. Special rates to the Profession.
M. H. Carey. { Clerks } H. Gervais

Artists' Materials
Of all Descriptions for
Oil, China, Water Color Painting
And Charcoal Drawing.
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THIS IS AN ERA OF MYSTICISM.

Famous Men and Women Searching For the Truth.

Kings and Queens, Actors, Lawyers, Novelists, Clergymen and Physicians Seeking Knowledge of Unseen Forces.

[Copyright, 1898.]

A wave of psychic thought has swept over the entire universe; the very air is laden with magnetism, electricity, hypnotic suggestion, and one falls to wondering whether we are on the verge of a sublime truth or a dispiriting fallacy.

The first half of the nineteenth century was intensely materialistic, but during the fast waning years of the dying cycle the world is being dominated by mysticism. Even the minds of the sternest realists have become tinged with the new but ever old beliefs, call them superstition or what you will. The grasping capitalist, the close fisted merchant, the carping scientist, the cool headed philosopher and the empty pated woman of fashion all agree that there is a mysterious something in the air that they feel, but fail to comprehend.

Astrology, fallen into disuse for several centuries, is now almost recognized as a divine truth; theosophy comes to us from the mountains and jungles of India, and America claims the distinction of being the birthplace of modern spiritualism.

No infant is born in the orient but an astrologer is consulted as to the stellar conditions under which it came into the world. Nowadays no child of influential parents sees the light but straightway some enterprising newspaper man repairs to an astrologer and has the baby's horoscope cast. No celebrated personage who commits a crime or is overwhelmed by dire misfortune escapes this crucial test, and all of his evil doings are traced to the influence of some baleful star. The world condones his wrongdoing by declaring that he was pursued by a malevolent fate and was pushed to his doom by unseen agencies.

Many men, even those of hard common sense, never undertake anything of importance without consulting an astrologer. This is especially the case with Wall street speculators, sporting men and actors.

An astrologer who has a great vogue is consulted daily by a well known importer, who never makes a new contract or signs law papers without finding out whether the planets are in fortunate conjunction. Should the configurations be unfavorable, the man waits until a change has taken place. This person declares that when he follows the advice of his astrologer he never makes a mistake and that when he does otherwise he is unlucky.

It is a well known fact that there is a woman calling herself a psychometrist who haunts the New York city Consolidated Stock Exchange. She gives tips to the brokers, who either pay her a certain percentage of their earnings or offer her a fee for her services. This self constituted sibyl is not, however, invariably successful, and high words frequently pass between her and her credulous clients.

A distinguished artist in New York declares that his only successful pictures are those painted under inspirational teachings and vows that he never has any luck if he goes contrary to the reading of his adviser, a prominent astrologer. He only begins a great painting when certain planets are amicably disposed in his horoscope or when the moon is on the increase in his natal sign.

I asked a famous star reader whether he could give points about speculation and whether Wall street operators ever consulted him. He was honest enough to say that if he could predict for a certainty the rise and fall in stocks he would be a millionaire instead of a poor astrologer.

"I know of course," he said, "that certain conjunctions or oppositions of the planets imply disaster, while others are propitious; however, the money kings of the street make such extraordinary combinations that they outwit even the stars, and we cannot always foretell their moves."

Jay Gould put implicit faith in the rulings of the stars and was superstitious to a degree. He never attempted any big deal without first finding out whether the planets were favorably disposed toward him. The king of finance occasionally visited a certain astrologer in whom he placed implicit confidence, but more often he made his calculations himself. He was entirely capable of casting a horoscope, as he owned a large collection of astrological books, which he kept hidden away in an obscure corner of his library. Daniel Huntington, Jim Keene and, in fact, most men who are given to speculation are believers in lucky days and numbers.

It seems that certain stars indicate the time for certain deals in stocks. Thus, when Venus is in fortunate conjunction with the natal star, it is safe to take a flier in sugar, or if Jupiter is happily aspected wheat will be a good speculation, and so on.

About 40 years ago the Fox sisters discovered, or invented, spiritualism. The Rochester rappings became world renowned and brought the Fox girls before the public. One of the sisters died two or three years ago, after having denounced spiritualism as a fraud and exposed it. She afterward recanted and declared that she was driven to do so by the spur of necessity, a certain sum having been offered her if she could confess to the deception. This woman was morally degraded and a physical wreck. Although this was an accepted fact, she was supported by a number of prominent spiritualists, who did it in recognition of her valuable discovery. She claimed to be the widow of Kane of arctic exploration fame.

Mediums, with real or simulated power, have sprung up all over the world, and believers have multiplied until they are numbered by hundreds of thousands.

One of the earliest converts to spiritualism was a distinguished member of the New York bar, Judge Edmonds. Weekly seances were inaugurated at his hospitable home, which was presided over by his beautiful and charming daughter, Laura Edmonds, now Mrs. Gilmore. Judge Edmonds' residence was the rendezvous for all those who wished to inquire into the truths of the new revelation. Among the habitues were Edwin Booth, Joseph Jefferson, Mrs. Kellogg, the mother of Clara Louise Kellogg, Frank Carpenter, the artist; McDonald, the sculptor; the sweet poets, Alice and Phœbe Cary, and many others famed in literature and art. Judge Edmonds wrote a remarkable work on spiritualistic phenomena and commenced an abstruse law treatise which was interrupted by death. It is asserted that his daughter was enabled to complete it through communications received from her father in the spirit world.

Edwin Booth, with his impressionable nature, became thoroughly imbued with the doctrine and, it is said, received frequent messages from his dead father and wife. This belief was quite in keeping with the melancholy temperament of America's greatest actor. He was also a frequent visitor at Charley Foster's, the well known medium.

Joseph Jefferson, after a thorough investigation, became an advocate of spiritualism. He is a fine amateur artist, and, his friends say, never took a lesson. It is said that he believes that his genius is an inspiration derived from dead and gone masters in the spirit land. His daughter, who was ill for some time, was cured through the intervention of Charley Foster.

President and Mrs. Cleveland, who are close friends of the Jeffersons, have, it is whispered, become convinced of the truths of spiritualism. However, this is a tabooed subject except in the intimacy of the two families and a secret carefully guarded from the public.

Clara Louise Kellogg was reared in an atmosphere of mysticism and saw nothing strange in the assertion that she was guided by unseen influences. Mrs. Kellogg believed that friendly spirits fostered the musical intelligence of her gifted daughter and were intimate factors in her success. Clara Louise was never overfond of study, and was often soundly berated by her music teacher, an excitable Frenchman. Mrs. Kellogg would often poke her head through the doorway and say: "Never mind, professor; go away and let Clara Louise alone. She hasn't a bit of sense today. The spirits will come to her by and by and explain her lessons. Come back tomorrow and she'll be all right." The irate professor, who hadn't the faith of the good lady, would pick up his hat, slam the door and leave the embryo prima donna to herself and her spirit guides. When he returned for the next lesson, his pupil would sing like a bird. Whether Clara Louise became repentant and diligently applied herself to her task or whether she was really instructed by disembodied spirits it would be difficult to say. The professor shook his head significantly when questioned about the matter.

Frank Carpenter, the artist, was the friend of Abraham Lincoln and spent months at the White House while painting his portrait. His book, "Six Months in the White House," has gone through many editions. Mr. Carpenter is an earnest devotee of spiritualism. He received the commission to paint the great picture of the Alabama arbitration through a medium who was in the confidence of Mrs. Carson, a rich Newburg widow. Through this medium Mrs. Carson's husband returned, urged the painting of the picture, and, it is said, made many valuable suggestions. This fine canvas was presented to Queen Victoria by Mrs. Carson.

Abraham Lincoln, some of his friends assert, consulted the spirits when in doubt or perplexity. He followed the advice of his mother, who often came to him when he was in trouble. Mrs. Lincoln scoffed at her husband's credulity and called him a fool for his belief.

The head and front of the latter day spiritualists was Henry J. Newton, a wealthy and philanthropic New Yorker, now dead. It was mainly through his liberality that the various spiritualistic societies were supported, and he presided over the meetings in Carnegie hall every Sunday. His wife has taken his place.

Mrs. Mark Hopkins, the wealthy California widow, now deceased, and who married Searle, a man many years her junior, was dominated by mediums and invariably pursued the policy laid down to her by disembodied beings. It was owing to their influence that the singularly incongruous marriage took place, and when, after her death, there was litigation over the estate witnesses were brought into court who detailed the conversation of the spirits. Mr. Searle corroborated much that was told.

Mrs. Huyler of New York, now dead, was a rich widow and a well known figure at the Victoria hotel, where she resided for a number of years. Most of her money went to mediums, who worked on her credulity. It was owing to her liberality that the Red Jacket monument was erected, the old chieftain himself, it is declared, directing the work through Mrs. Huyler's favorite medium. Strange to relate, the ancient sachem had forgotten his mother tongue in the happy hunting grounds and could not speak a word of Seneca to his Indian friends.

Rich widows seem to take to spiritualism naturally, probably because they wish to communicate freely with the dear departed. Mrs. John Anderson, the relict of the dead tobacconist, is saturated with spiritualistic doctrines. Her medium and bosom friend is Mrs. Williams, the lady whose fake materializations were exposed several years ago in Paris. Nevertheless Mrs. Anderson sticks faithfully to her spiritual adviser and consults her on all occasions.

The beautiful home owned by Mrs. Williams is the gift of Mrs. Anderson, who, besides, receives a weekly salary of $50 as an equivalent for the private seances she gives her rich patroness. The latter holds intimate converse with Socrates, Marcus Aurelius and other distinguished defunct personages, attracted no doubt by the personality of the wife of the dead tobacco vender, who, by the way, is not quite up to the educational standard of today.

Ministers of the gospel are, many of them, believers in the occult. The Rev. Heber Newton is one, his sermons distinctly revealing a leaning toward mysticism.

Henry Ward Beecher, although not an avowed spiritualist, was undoubtedly one at heart. Many of the older members of his church will recall the strange manifestations that occurred many years ago at the reporters' table directly in front of the pulpit. Mrs. Isabella Beecher Hooker, the sister of Mr. Beecher and a great woman suffragist, is strong in her spiritualistic faith and is herself a powerful medium.

Mrs. Ella Dietz Clymer of Sorosis is a well known spiritualist. Her ideas may be said to be an inheritance, as she was the favorite niece of Robert Dale Owen, who was American consul to one of the Italian ports and the author of "Footfalls on the Boundary of Another World." Mr. Owen's death was hastened by the discovery that the beautiful materialized spirit Katie King was a fraud.

Mrs. Clemence Lozier, now deceased, the pioneer woman doctor of the United States, was a pronounced believer and it is said was guided in her diagnosis of diseases by learned M. D. spirits.

Mary Kyle Dallas, the well known writer, now dead, and who was connected with The Ledger for many years and was the author of a number of books, was frequently seen at seances and was strong in her belief.

Mrs. Eleanor Kirk Ames, the journalist, has herself great mediumistic power and is a learned writer on mystical subjects.

Besides Edwin Booth and Joseph Jefferson, there are hundreds of men and women on the stage who acknowledge the power of spiritualism. Low comedians appear to be especially strong in their beliefs and give liberally toward the maintenance of the public orators who make inspirational speaking and mediumship a profession.

Jolly Nell Burgess, one of the funniest of funny men, subscribes liberally toward the maintenance of the various spiritualistic societies. He frequently holds sittings at his hospitable home, where many of the professionals assemble.

Minnie Palmer was reared in an atmosphere of spiritualism, her mother, Mrs. Kate Palmer Stearns, being one of the pillars of that cult. The latter may be frequently seen in places where the faithful assemble.

Lillian Russell, although perhaps not an avowed believer, was nevertheless brought up among spiritualists. Mrs. Cynthia Leonard, her mother, being a spiritualist.

Lotta and her mother, Mrs. Crabtree, have all their lives been thoroughly imbued with spiritualism, and when in New York they may be seen at the various halls where the spiritualists hold forth.

Mrs. Lily Devereux Blake is said to be in sympathy with spiritualistic beliefs.

Mrs. Ole Bull and Miss Emma Thursby were at one time avowed spiritualists, but have progressed beyond it. They have graduated into the higher realm of theosophy and are devoted followers of the Swami Viva Kananda, who disseminated his oriental doctrines in New York to his own satisfaction.

Mr. Luther R. Marsh, the dupe of the impostor Diss Debar, has left New York and resides at Middletown, Conn., where he seeks solace in the company of two sisters who are professed mediums. He expends his money upon them and is quite as much infatuated with spiritualism as ever.

Diss Debar, after a dramatic death episode, has been resurrected and is married to a man of means. She was forced to give up some pictures she had borrowed from a dealer and which were supposedly the work of spirit hands. She has lately been connected with the Onset Bay colony.

Mr. Carroll of the New York firm of Dempsey & Carroll, who is now dead, squandered a fortune in the investigation of spiritualism. Mr. Lovell, the New York publisher, is both a spiritualist and a theosophist and was a great friend of Mme. Blavatsky.

Mrs. Katherine Tingley, the leader of the theosophic crusade, was at one time a fervid spiritualist and psychometrist. She was wont to hold seances at her house at a dollar a head, when she was blindfolded and by means of a handkerchief taken from those who sought enlightenment supposedly made many wonderful revelations. She and Mrs. Besant have declared war to the knife.

Mrs. Besant for a number of years lived with Blavatsky in London, and when she died the madame's mantle fell upon her shoulders, and she became the high priestess of the English theosophists. Mrs. Besant declares that Mme. Blavatsky has been reincarnated in the person of an East Indian boy. The American theosophists claim that her spirit has taken possession of the infant form of the baby of Claude Falls Wright, the madame's former secretary.

A number of prominent personages in France, England and Russia are full fledged spiritualists. The Duchesse de Pomar, now dead, was the leader of the French branch of spiritualists and believed herself the reincarnation of Mary, queen of Scots.

Queen Victoria herself is firmly convinced of the truth of spiritualism, but her family endeavor to keep it a secret. She gives frequent audiences to clairvoyants, mediums and astrologers. Since her husband's death the Princess Beatrice has also been converted. It is said that during these royal seances the prince consort, Battenberg and John Brown return to earth and hold familiar converse with the living. The mystical novels of Marie Corelli are Victoria's favorite reading. The Prince of Wales shares somewhat in this idiosyncrasy. If not a spiritualist, he has great faith in lucky and unlucky omens and will not enter a horse in a race unless the stellar conditions are favorable.

Marie Corelli claims that her wonderfully constructed novels were inspired by spirit guides, she being only their mouthpiece.

Florence Marryat is what might be called a rabid believer in spiritualism, her novel, "There Is No Death," dealing with the most remarkable phenomena.

Bulwer Lytton gives frequent proof in his novels of his belief in the occult. Owen Meredith inherited this tendency from his father and refused to inhabit a certain family estate because of a phantom boy who appeared before every death.

The father of the present emperor of Russia made Home, the famous American medium, his bosom friend and consulted the spirits on all occasions of importance. Home married a Russian princess.

Napoleon III was in frequent consultation with French and American mediums and had great faith in their mystical powers. They often held seances in the Tuileries. Alan Kardec was a renowned French spiritualistic medium of that period.

Professor Zollner, the distinguished German scientist, tested the psychic powers of Slade, the American medium, and was apparently satisfied with the result. He has embodied his strange experiences in a book, in which he explains the marvels performed by Slade upon the hypothesis of a "fourth dimension."

Professor Alfred Russell Wallace, who collaborated with Darwin, was an enthusiastic spiritualist.

Professor Crookes, the scientist, is also a convert and explains many of his marvelous discoveries in this way.

Mr. W. T. Stead of London, editor of The Pall Mall Gazette, and who is the author of that remarkable work, "If Christ Should Come to Chicago," is an avowed believer and belongs to the London Society of Spiritualists.

Elizabeth Stuart Phelps is a disciple of the spiritualistic cult and strongly advocates this belief in her books, "The Gates Ajar" and "The Gates Wide Open."

Ella Wheeler Wilcox has great faith in astrologists, palmists and gypsy fortune tellers. She believes in transmigration and owns a beautiful cat for which she has a great affection. She declares that her soul was once contained in the body of a cat.

Minnie Maddern Fiske, the actress, has imbibed the Buddhistic idea of transmigration and is a lover of the occult.

The Countess de Brazza is high up in the theosophical ranks and is a devotee at the shrine of Buddha.

Dr. Elliott Coues of Washington, who prepared the ornithological department in the Century Dictionary, is an avowed occultist and devotes much time to experiments.

SELMA JEFFRIES.

Origin of The Cuban Rebellion.

It was on Feb. 24, 1895, that Jose Marti raised the standard of Cuba Libre in Caniaguey. The revolution commenced at Baire, near Bayamo, though they say in New York city that the uprising virtually began there in the crammed and cheerless rooms of two newspaper offices, one at 120 Front street and the other at 42 Broadway.

Word had been conveyed by courier all over the island a week before. The secret agents of the Spanish government apparently knew of the contemplated step as soon as the Cubans themselves, for on Feb. 23 the then captain general of Cuba, Calleja, suspended constitutional guarantees by proclamation and next day announced that the crime of sedition would be punished with instant death. At that time there were 17,000 Spanish soldiers in Cuba

THE CUBAN ARMS.

and 50,000 volunteers subject to immediate call if an emergency arose which required their services.

Marti had spent three years in the work of arousing public enthusiasm among his compatriots. He had visited Santo Domingo and persuaded General Maximo Gomez, the former military leader, to assume the command of the scattering Cuban forces. Preparations had been fully made, and the conflict began under the best of auspices for the struggling Cubans.

At first sight there was something particularly pathetic in the outbreak of another revolutionary fever in that lovely tropical island which the Spaniards, doubtless with a touch of that grave irony which underlies their moody character, call "the ever faithful." So much blood had been spilled, so much treasure squandered by Spain and her rebellious colony, that it would seem as if they should both have been wise enough to discuss and settle their differences without fighting. But it is difficult to argue with a Spaniard, one of the most self centered of mortals. He understands much better the arbitrament of arms.

There is something imposing in the leisurely way in which he enters upon the suppression of a revolt; something miraculous in the manner by which he goes on finding troops and resources after one supposes him quite exhausted. Apparently he learns little or nothing by experience. If he had even the prudence of the child who has once been scalded he would not worry the patriots of Cuba to desperation. It was still measurably near to one revolution which convulsed the island's business for years and cost Spain more than 70,000 of her best soldiers, and yet he was ready to begin the ferocious farce all over again.

There were minor revolts in 1717, 1723, and there was the Black Rebellion in the early part of the century, but the first attempt at independence was by Narciso Lopez, a native Venezuelan, long a resident of Cuba, who represented the creole population. His initial expedition in 1849 was defeated by the vigilance of the United States authorities. A second attempt, made in 1850, after a landing at Cardenas, also resulted in failure. In August, 1851, Lopez sailed from New Orleans in a steamer with 500 men and landed at Morillo, in the Vuelta Abajo district. The expected flocking of the people to his aid did not occur; many of his men were killed in the engagements that followed; 50 captured with Colonel Crittenden were shot in Havana, and the survivors, who, with their leader, had taken refuge in the woods, were soon made prisoners. Lopez was garroted in Havana on Sept. 1, some of his comrades were shot, but most of the survivors were transported and subsequently pardoned.

In 1852 there was a new conspiracy, and two years later another futile attempt at revolution.

Oct. 11, 1868, was the day set by Cuban revolutionists for the succeeding outbreak, but their intentions becoming known to the government Carlos Manuel de Cespedes, the head of the movement, declared for independence on the field of Yara on Oct. 10. Then followed the sanguinary struggle known as the ten years' war.

Here is the incident of Cuba Libre's national hymn: On the morning of Oct. 20, 1868, Bayamo fell into the hands of the Cubans. As the victorious troops rode into the town the bells began to ring and hundreds of Cuban flags waved from roofs and windows. In front, mounted on a beautiful white horse, waving his hat, rode a young man, who turned as he reached the plaza and cried in a loud voice: "Bayamesi Viva Cuba Libre!" The band appropriately struck up "La Bayamesa" ("The Girl of Bayamo"). Then Pedro Figuerdo, the young man on horseback, took out his book and wrote on his knee the "Himno Bayames," the present national hymn of the fighting Cubans. After the war ended the Spanish would not allow the hymn to be sung under its original title, "Marseillesa," and the name was changed to its present designation.

It required the power of Spain's army and the slaughter of a vast number of Cubans to terrorize Cuba into submission. Europe and America, horror stricken, looked on at the butchery, but said no menacing word to Spain. A whole population cannot be stamped out of existence simply because it will not consent to be ruined by discriminating duties, victimized by the worm eaten Spanish policy of making the colony a desert that the mother country may blossom as the rose.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

Lieutenant Julian Viaud, otherwise Pierre Loti, has been relieved of the command of the French gunboat Javelot, now at Hidessou, on the coast near the boundary line between France and Spain. Hidessou has furnished Loti with the material for two books, "Hamutcho" and "Figures et Chases Qui Passaient."

The monument which the members of the Iron brigade are to erect to the memory of General John Gibbon in the Arlington cemetery, across the Potomac from the national capital, is rapidly nearing completion. A bas-relief of General Gibbon appears on the front of the granite, and the whole will be one of the handsomest monuments in the cemetery.

Since 1837 Great Britain has gone to war 41 times. Many of the "wars," of course, were little more than military parades.

The United States arsenal at Philadelphia was established in 1816. The Allegheny arsenal was established in 1814.

General John M. Wilson, chief of engineers, U. S. A., has completed a collection of pictures of his predecessors in office since the organization of the corps in 1802, which have been hung on the walls of his office. There have been 11 in all, one of whom, General Joseph G. Totten, held the office for 26 years.

Of the 250,931 recruits for the German army examined last year only 285 were unable to read and write.

M. Berthelot maintains that the invention of gunboats and armor protected guns dates back to the fifteenth century.

Undertaker Smith of Leavenworth, Kan., of the recent reunion of the Grand Army veterans, displayed in front of his establishment a huge sign, "Welcome, Comrades."

Colonel John C. Moore has been selected to write a history of the services in the Confederate army of the soldiers who went from Missouri.

A statue to Captain Esek Hopkins, the first commander in chief of the United States navy, has recently been placed in Providence without ceremony and with but little notice from the people even of that place.

Women of To-day

BAB TELLS ABOUT GEMS AND JEWELS.

Novel Styles In Diamond Ornaments, Woman's Fondness For Rings, Bracelets and Brooches.

[Copyright, 1898.]

It may be true that the head is uneasy upon which there is a crown, but the average woman is uneasy just now if she cannot decorate her mahogany colored locks with a diamond tiara, or at least with a pair of the kind of wings dedicated to Mercury. Never before since we called ourselves civilized have we gone so absolutely daft on the subject of jewels. They may be of all colors and of every conceivable shape. It is not only possible to wear them in the evening, but as you are trotting around from one cup of tea to another you can decorate to a degree. You can have on a marvelous watch hanging from a most elaborate clasp. Five or six queer brooches can be put here and there upon your bodice, a string of beads may be around your throat, and a long gold chain may have a monocle on the end. Your gloves may hide many rings. Your bonnet pins are thickly jeweled, while the last chic touch is to have a heavy velvet rosette, preferably purple, deep crimson or black, on the left side of your bodice, in the center of which is a brilliant diamond button. At night the women glitter like icicles. I confess they look pretty. Most beautiful things in jewels are offered for her who has the ducats wherewith to buy.

For the hair there is, first of all, the stately tiara. The tiara is not a becoming ornament, for it lacks coquetry and grace. It must be placed stiffly on the head, because if it should get a little to one side it suggests nothing so much as Mrs. Yeaman's idea of a mixed ale party. But a pair of Mercury wings in diamonds placed on the head of a woman who has her hair parted "Madonna-wise, on either side of her head," makes her not only a thing of beauty, but of fashion. Then, for a woman who draws her hair, the beautiful black hair, in smooth bands, after the fashion of Cleo de Merode, there is a flat band of diamonds worn far forward, with a pearl pendant framed in diamonds, which rests on the forehead. This style of coiffure requires that not only a woman must be beautiful, but that she must look like a saint.

Fortunately, as women are good actresses, it is easier to look like a saint than to be one. Most effective of all are the ornaments worn by the women who arrange their hair as did little Mme. Butterfly or the sad faced Mme. Chrysantheme. This hair must be mahogany colored, and it is smoothly rolled in an enormous pompadour all around the head, while just in the center, at the top, it is turned in a high knot, held in place by tortoise shell combs having diamond heads and long gold chains that connect them with the diamond aigrette in front. This rests against a tiny black feather towering above the hair, glittering like the stars looking down on all the lovely little geishas in Nagasaki. Two women in New York wear their hair in this fashion and look well. One is a matron; consequently the diamond ornaments appear in her hair. She is pretty Mrs. Harry Gillig, who was formerly Miss Crocker of San Francisco. Certainly the coiffure is most correct, and certainly it is wonderfully becoming to her. The maiden who affects this remarkable style, but who appears without the diamond ornaments, as is proper, is one of the beauties of the season, Miss Fifi Potter, a dashing, stylish looking girl. She stands this rather unique way of arranging her hair very well, and as her locks are the proper color, the veritable mahogany, she may be said to have made no mistake in choosing the manner of arranging it.

Take out the fashionable woman's jewel casket and look at her brooches! In days gone by the jewelers imitated in precious stones for my lady's benefit all the beautiful designs furnished by the heavens. There was the sun in all its glory, the many stars, the moon in its fullness, the crescent moon in its maiden beauty and all the wonders of the sky. Then he had all the beautiful flowers from which to choose his models, but today he has changed all that. My lady is proudest of her latest possession, a coach and four, with a gay party seated upon it in sapphires, diamonds and rubies. For this she pays $400, and it is pinned across the front of her tailor made frock. The horses are in diamonds, with a fine gold harness; the coach is of sapphires and rubies; the lady on top with her open parasol, the gentleman who is driving and the men in the rumble are all wrought in brilliant gems. Next to this she values a fox in full run made entirely of diamonds, or perhaps, if she is devoted to dogs, a diamond greyhound or a French poodle made of gold and with his curls wrought out in diamonds. If she is a sportswoman, she wears a black cock in diamonds, a snipe in diamonds or a pheasant in diamonds. Her jeweler guarantees that each shall be correct.

An ardent advocate of the bike may wear a brooch that imitates one, with the wheels all studded with precious stones, while the frame itself is of gold. Next to these very sporty looking brooches there are fanciful horrible beasties, beetles and bugs, with realistic serpents and wild looking fishes. Butterflies that are of rubies and diamonds in contrast she especially likes, for they look well against her evening bodice. For her bracelets she fancies bands and chains thickly set with rows of precious stones, or else turquoise and pearls framed in diamonds and set on light gold bands that are almost invisible. Her rings cover almost entirely the third and little fingers on each hand. Sometimes she will elect to wear nothing but diamonds; again she will choose all rubies, or perhaps emeralds and diamonds, but she never makes the mistake of putting on too many contrasting colors in her rings. She still clings to the marquise and to the high crown setting, because that brings out the stones best. She has grown to be expert in her judgment of stones. No foolish superstition would cause her to give up a beautiful opal, and the woman who is proudest in New York this winter is she who appears in her opera box wearing a necklace of opals, set around with diamonds, which cost $60,000. Extravagance? Oh, I don't know. The money is at least spent, the tradesmen gain it and everybody is helped, since each man can the better pay his bills.

The fondness of women for rings is easily understood. It is as old as the hills; as old as Solomon himself. By the bye, apropos of Solomon, the Talmud tells a story of a ring which he wore. It was a wonderful emerald with some mystic characters engraved upon it, and on his keeping this ring depended his kingdom. One day when he was in the bath he took his precious ring off and put it on a shelf. Amina, one of his wives, was angry at him and stole the ring. The fiend flattered her and got her to give it to him, took the form of King Solomon and ruled the nation. Solomon was distracted. Everybody denied him, but at last he did something wonderful in the way of an incantation. The fiend grew frightened and threw the ring into the sea. Naturally a fish swallowed it. A fisherman caught the fish, recognized the ring, gave it to Solomon, and he had his kingdom back. Unfortunately, the Talmud doesn't say what Solomon did to Amina, but as strangling a wife was not thought much of in those days, it is fair to imagine some such little contretemps occurred.

It is funny how many ring and fish stories there are. There is a Scotch story about the queen of Cadzow, rather a gay young person, who gave to some gentleman friend a ring which her husband had given her. One day Roderick, the husband, came home in the usual unexpected husband fashion. The queen was all broken up, but, being religious, kneeled down and asked St. Mungo to help her. St. Mungo had evidently been a man before he was a saint, and told her he would stand by her, or something to that effect. Then he communicated with a monk he knew who was a bit of a fisherman, and told him to go out and whip the stream, or whatever was the proper thing in those days, and to fetch him the first fish he might catch. The monk took his fishing apparatus, artificial flies and reels and swept the river near Glasgow and a beautiful fish arose, and when he had gaffed it and played it he brought it to St. Mungo, and in its stomach was found the ring. Thus the queen's honor was saved, and probably her neck, and that is the reason why there is a salmon wearing a ring in its mouth which belongs to the armorial bearing of the city of Glasgow.

Rings and women and trouble and precious stones all seem to go together. Since they imitate fruit so well in precious stones I have often wondered if the apple in the garden of Eden was not in reality a pretty little brooch wrought out in emeralds with a diamond leaf. This is the sort of thing a woman would long for and not a mere ordinary everyday apple. True, tastes differ, and the Roman matron, so history says, was proud to wear iron rings as a symbol of her wifehood. Today a woman would remain a bachelor girl forever before she would walk around carrying half a pound of iron on her finger. The ancient Romans may have been great, but they certainly were not what one would call stylish. I hate that word, but as their usual full dress costume is only imitated by us in the Turkish bath it seems as if they had no real idea of suitability in dress or ornament. Everything that was good was given to the men. We have changed all that nowadays. If a liberty cap was put upon a pole for the American man to worship, I agree with the great Polish writer with the unpronounceable name that it would probably take the form of a woman's bonnet. He is another one of the ends who have come over here, eaten our dinners, got our money and then "sassed back." Well, thank goodness, in less time than it takes to read his tiresome books they will be forgotten! They are a bad imitation of Dumas at their best, and their best does not come near to the worst that was ever written by the great Frenchman. Perhaps you do not agree with me, but if you knew of the nasty things he said about America and American women you would think that nothing too bad could be said about him, even by the usually amiable person known as

Bab

OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

A Brave Damsel.

A young woman in New York recently caused something of a sensation down in the business part of Broadway by appearing on a rainy day clad in a plaid mackintosh which reached only to her shoe tops, and carrying no umbrella to protect her from the downpour, but when it was learned that the independent damsel was a member of the Rainy Day club with one accord the masculine contingent voted the club a sensible one.

Bicycle Tape Measures.

The latest trinket for a bicycle woman is a tape measure. The silken tape is inclosed in a little brass disk. A bicycle about half an inch high, but perfectly made, with rubber tires, etc., surmounts this pedestal. When one wishes to wind up the tape, the bicycle is twisted round and round, and the tape flies back to its reel.

DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION.

The Seventh Continental Congress of Famous American Women to Be Held In Washington.

[Copyright, 1898.]

The seventh continental congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution will be held in Washington on Washington's birthday, thus doubly emphasizing the loyalty of the women who belong to the organization. The Daughters of the American Revolution always meet at Washington and always on the 22d of February.

Representatives of local societies in 44 states and territories and the District of Columbia will attend the meeting. In nearly every instance these will be the regents who preside over the subordinate organizations.

The Daughters of the American Revolution is not the oldest of the patriotic societies of women, but it is the largest and most influential. A great deal of the ridicule aroused lately by the organization of societies composed of the putative descendants of royalty, etc., has fallen to the lot of the Daughters, and some criticism has been aimed directly at them, based on the belief that they were trying to form an American aristocracy. But an aristocracy which goes back only a hundred years is not very formidable or likely to create class distinctions.

The condition for membership in the organization is that an applicant shall be descended from an ancestor who, "with unfailing loyalty, rendered material aid to the cause of independence as a recognized patriot, as soldier or sailor or as a civil officer in one of the several colonies or states or of the united colonies or states." The applicant of course must be acceptable personally to the society.

The only patriotic women's society which antedates the Daughters is the Society of the Colonial Dames of America. That was organized in New York in April, 1890, with the object of securing relics and preserving the history and traditions of the heroes of the war of the Revolution and the fathers of the republic. The Daughters of the American Revolution was organized in Washington, Oct. 11, 1890. This was in the Harrison administration, and many of the women whose husbands held prominent positions under the government interested themselves in the society. Mrs. Harrison was made president general, and she held the position until her death. After her Mrs. John W. Foster was president general for a short time; then Mrs. Adlai E. Stevenson, wife of the then vice president of the United States, was elected, and she has held the office ever since. Mrs. Stevenson will call the society to order Feb. 22 and preside over its meetings on that and subsequent days.

The founders of the society were Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, Miss Eugenia Washington, Miss Mary Desha and Mrs. Ellen H. Walworth of Washington. The first suggestion came in a published article from the pen of Mrs. Lockwood, and the work of forming the organization was done by the four women named. Since the society was formed several others of a similar character have sprung into existence, among them the Daughters of the Revolution, the National Society Colonial Dames of America, the Dames of the Revolution and the General Society of the United States Daughters of 1812. Of these the Daughters of the Revolution is an offshoot from the Daughters of the American Revolution. It owes its existence to a split in the Daughters of the American Revolution, growing out of a controversy over the qualifications for membership. At the outset the Daughters of the American Revolution adopted a rule that only lineal descendants of men who fought for freedom in the Revolution should be admitted, but when the question of Miss Eugenia Washington's membership arose it was agreed to suspend the rule and admit this one collateral descendant of the greatest Revolutionary hero. Immediately other candidates for suspension of the rule presented themselves, and a war of the "collaterals" and the "lineals" was inaugurated.

For a time collateral descendants were admitted by the D. A. R. As a result the "linealitas," under Flora Adams Darling, got together in New York and organized the Daughters of the Revolution. Membership was restricted to "women who are lineal descendants of an ancestor who was a military or naval or marine officer, soldier, sailor or marine in actual service under the authority of any of the 13 colonies or states or of the continental congress and remained always loyal to such authority, or descendants of one who signed the Declaration of Independence; or of one who, as a member of the continental congress or of the congress of any of the colonies or states or as an official appointed by or under the authority of any such representative bodies, actually assisted in the establishment of American independence by service rendered during the war of the Revolution, becoming thereby liable to conviction of treason against the government of Great Britain, but remaining always loyal to the authority of the colonies or states."

Under these elaborate restrictions the D. R. became more exclusive than the D. A. R., and its membership spread to many states, but it never has approximated the strength of the D. A. R., which has now more than 20,000 members.

In spite of its greater strength, the D. A. R. has always desired a coalition of the two societies, chiefly on account of the confusion which has arisen through the similarity of names. It rescinded long ago its action making collateral descendants eligible for membership, and the two organizations are now substantially the same. It is the belief of most of the members of both societies that coalition will benefit both; but, though the matter has been debated at length, no basis of agreement has been found. This matter will be the chief subject of discussion at the coming meeting.

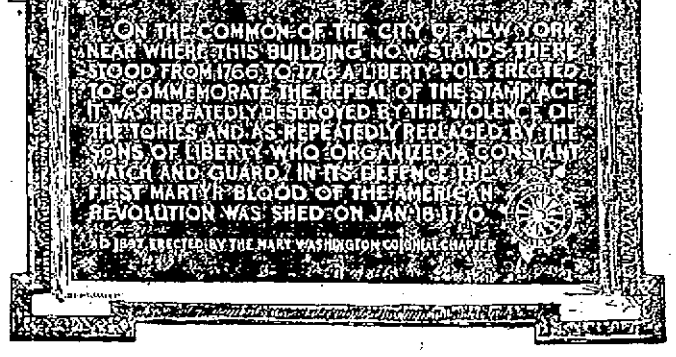
The congress will meet at 10 o'clock Tuesday morning. It will be called to order by the president general, Mrs. Stevenson. Prayer will be offered by the chaplain general, Mrs. Charles A. Blakeley. The entire congress will sing "The Star Spangled Banner," accompanied by the Marine band. Then Mrs. Stevenson will deliver an address of welcome. There will be addresses delivered by representatives of the Sons of the American Revolution and other patriotic societies, interspersed with patriotic music by the Marine band. In the afternoon the National Society of the Children of the American Revolution will hold a celebration of Washington's birthday.

The congress will hold three sessions each day—at 10 a. m., 2 p. m. and 7:30 p. m. Whether these will be public will be determined by the congress. There is a disposition to exclude reporters, because the delegates prefer not to air their disputes and discussions publicly.

The election may result in the choice of Mrs. McKinley to be president general. Mrs. Donald McLean of New York is spoken of as a candidate. Mrs. Stevenson's name will be presented for re-election.

The vice president general of the society is Mrs. Albert D. Brocket; the first vice president, Mrs. A. G. Brackett, and the following vice presidents are expected to be in attendance on the congress: Mrs. Mary H. McKee of New York (daughter of the first president general), Mrs. Russell A. Alger of Michigan (wife of the secretary of war), Mrs. Daniel Manning of New York (widow of the late secretary of the treasury), Mrs. Levi P. Morton (wife of the ex-vice president of the United States), Mrs. William Lindsay (wife of the senator from Kentucky), Mrs. J. E. Washington (wife of the ex-representative from Tennessee), Mrs. F. W. Dickens (wife of Commander Dickens, U. S. N.), Mrs. J. M. Thurston (wife of the senator from Nebraska), Mrs. Kate Kearny Henry (daughter of General Kearny), Mrs. Mary S. Thomas, Mrs. R. S. Hatcher, Mrs. E. G. Hull, Mrs. Anna von Rydingsvard, Mrs. E. W. Howard, Mrs. J. N. Jewett, Mrs. William Dickson, Mrs. Thomas Roberts.

KATE MURR.



PATRIOTIC TABLET PLACED IN GENERAL POSTOFFICE, NEW YORK.
[A gift of the Daughters of the American Revolution.]

Mrs. Sherman's Secretary.

A clever young woman who is a member of the Washington staff of a New York newspaper called on Mrs. Sherman the other day on a matter of importance. Mrs. Sherman was not at home, the manservant who answered the bell informed her.

"Well, hasn't she a secretary who can tell me about it?" said the newspaper woman.

"Certainly, madam," answered the manservant. "This way, please."

And leading the way along the hall he threw open a door and ushered her into the presence of the secretary of state. The secretary laughed heartily when the quick witted newspaper woman explained the situation and acted as his wife's private secretary long enough to give precisely the information that was desired.

Miss Emma Whittington is the first woman colonel of the national guard of Arkansas, having recently been appointed to that rank by Governor Jones.

Commodore Vanderbilt And His Wife.

It is a fact almost too well known to need repetition that many great and successful men have owed their prominence to the earnest aid of their wives, who have been faithful in constant endeavor to help their husbands surmount the ladder of fame and fortune.

A story often told by Daniel Drew of Commodore Cornelius Vanderbilt forcibly illustrates this beauty of woman's devotion. Luck undoubtedly played a part in the beginning of Vanderbilt's career, but he made money because of his energy and shrewdness, though Mrs. Vanderbilt aided him very materially at one time when he thought a good investment was about slipping through his hands owing to his lack of sufficient capital.

When Vanderbilt was an enterprising young captain connected with the Union line for Philadelphia and Baltimore, its wondrous advertisement, reading "Through to Baltimore In One Day," a position that he had obtained almost solely through a dispensation of luck, as may be told some other time, his steamer, Emerald, left her wharf daily (Sundays excepted) at noon on the north side of the Battery, with passengers for New Brunswick and Philadelphia. Many people traveled on the boat as far as the former city, for a round trip there was a favorite excursion of those days.

New Brunswick's hotel, or half way house, was unkempt and ill kept. Mrs. Vanderbilt saw her opportunity and suggested to her husband that they should take the hotel, refit it and run it in a style that would attract guests. Vanderbilt thought well of it, and after leasing the hotel he took his family from his father's little house at Stapleton to live in New Brunswick. As Mrs. Vanderbilt had suggested the scheme, her husband told her that she might run the hotel herself and have the profits. Mrs. Vanderbilt was a strong, industrious, frugal woman, and she turned the hotel upside down, cleaned it and made it attractive. She named it Bellona Hall, after the steamship Bellona, which her husband then commanded, and in a very short time the fame of it had spread to New York, and parties were made up to visit it because of the excellent table to be found there. It also increased the profits of the line for which Captain Vanderbilt worked, and his salary was increased to $2,000 per year. For 12 years Mrs. Vanderbilt managed Bellona Hall, with profit to herself and pleasure to her patrons. During these years Captain Vanderbilt had been studying steamships and investigating the chances for profit in traffic on the Hudson and along the sound. He wanted to be one of the transportation magnates of New York, and, although his fortune was small, he had valuable ideas, gained from years of practical experience as a steamboat captain, and he felt sure that if he could get the right opening he need not fear the greater wealth of his rivals. He had complete faith in Mrs. Vanderbilt's hotel management and knew that she had saved some money.

In 1829 a grand opportunity came to him. The controlling interest in a steamship was offered to him for the sum of $18,000. His savings amounted to $5,000, but he did not know where he could obtain the balance. Naturally, he turned to his wife for sympathy, telling her of his desires and explaining the plans by which fortune would be in his grasp if he could only buy the steamer. She listened to him attentively. "You only need $13,000 more, dear husband. Why, here it is," she said, as if by accident she pulled out a great roll of money from under the bed. It must have been the proudest moment of her life. Not for an instant had her husband supposed she possessed a tenth of the amount. She had saved every cent from the profits of the hotel.

Captain Vanderbilt bought his boat, and a few years later he was the owner of a fleet; but his rise in life was owing entirely to his wife's careful economy.

Short and Pithy.

Taste is the secret of the appropriate, tact of the opportune.

Women never give love. They lend love, and they exact usurious interest for the loan.

Mrs. A. is an admirable woman, so guileless—a woman and water.

B. is a born courtier. He is one of nature's gentlemen's gentlemen.

All our society men and women now have one foot on the stage, and all our actors and actresses have one foot in society. Our duchesses are amateur actresses, our actresses amateur duchesses.

"No man is a hero to his valet." Many a man, however, is a valet to his hero.

We are all literary now, especially the illiterate.

The reign of terror closed last century. This will close with the reign of error.

Formerly we were guided by the wisdom of our ancestors. We are now hurried along by the wisdom of our descendants.

Resignation is the poetry of politics.

There is many an Englishman who makes a god of his stable.

Every man now has the properties of a gentleman. Few have the qualities.

Rich Tea Gowns.

No material is considered too handsome for a tea gown, with the result of surpassing elegance in some of these fascinating garments. Some are made entirely of lace insertions and ribbon, used crosswise, in bayadere fashion. This necessitates a lining of silk, which makes this particular mode anything but economical. Fish net over satin was used for another, the edges of the net trimmed with appliques of black lace.

A model that is rather a novelty has the effect of a double garment, is rich, and the long lines of the overgarment lend it grace. Cream lace over white silk is used for the under garment, which is simply gathered at the neck and belt. The long sleeves are wrinkled and not too tight for comfort. The vest of the gown is of green cashmere of a light shade. The extension in front is flat, while the back is laid in several overlapping side plaits. It is finished all around by a band of lace over black satin ribbon. The collar is of green silk ribbon to match the cashmere.

WOMEN IN MANY LANDS.

Miss Decima Moore, the pretty actress, is not only a keen angler, but a keen sportswoman as well. She has hunted kangaroos in Australia.

Baroness Hirsch has lately established a maternity hospital at Munich, given a large donation to a Warsaw hospital and founded 25 annuities for "indigent gentlewomen."

The Duchess of York is the only British princess who has ever given her name to a foreign town. Mayville, near Boulogne, was christened after the future queen consort.

Queen Louise of Denmark is the oldest occupant of a throne, with the single exception of the Grand Duke of Luxemburg, who is her senior by some six weeks. These are the only two octogenarian sovereigns. Next in age after Queen Louise comes her husband, who is seven months younger, and then the Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar and Queen Victoria.

Queen Victoria has often expressed a great desire to go to the Holy Land and, standing on the Mount of Olives, to look down upon the ruins of Jerusalem. She considers this the best way in which to picture the past. With advancing years the longing has grown more upon her, and up till recent times none of the royal household would have been in the least surprised if her majesty had suddenly made up her mind to take a trip to Palestine.

Miss Marion Hunter, niece of Sir William Hunter, has been appointed the female member of the British medical corps sent out to combat the plague in India. She is, or was until lately, the only physician of her sex who holds the Cambridge diploma of public health. The duties of the medical corps are expected to consume six months.

Countess Vilma Hugonnay, the only woman physician in Budapest, recently made an application for admission to the medical society of the Hungarian capital. After a stormy session the society refused her application. The countess doctor intends to renew her application next year and expects to have it granted.

Mrs. Eliza Day of Buffalo, Wy., is widely known in her state as the woman who won the first prize for potatoes at the Columbian exposition. Mrs. T. J. Foster of the same town is a successful apiarist, and Mrs. Emma Dowlin and Miss Emma Taylor are ranchers and stock growers.

THE ARENA OF POLITICS.

A BANKING MONSTER.

THE SCHEME WALL STREET IS TRYING TO WORK THROUGH GAGE.

The Secretary of the Treasury, Supposedly a Servant of the People, Is Bending Every Energy For the Establishment of a Bondholding Aristocracy.

The great banking corporations have striven ever since the civil war for the exclusive right to issue paper money in the United States with the government as their security. The secretaries of the treasury have acted as attorneys for the corporations and have presented their claims "with unfailing regularity." Congress, under the influence of a powerful lobby, has favored the banks with much legislation, but the final conspiracy to destroy the greenbacks and let the banks issue notes on the credit of the government and levy tribute on the people forever has been squelched in every congress. The contest, of course, is to be renewed. Indeed, Secretary Gage is asking more for the banks than was asked by any of his predecessors, and the scheme by which the infamy is to be accomplished is so adroitly planned and nicely worded that the conspirators feel certain of success. The "best banking system in the world," lauded by jejune journals and dilapidated politicians, is about to be remodeled.

The following are some of the things that Wall street is asking through Secretary Gage:

First.—That an issue and redemption division be established in which shall be held a reserve fund of $125,000,000 in gold, besides the money in the regular treasury.

Second.—That the bonds now outstanding and which mature in the years 1904, 1907 and 1925 be refunded with bonds that are payable in gold instead of coin.

Third.—That additional gold bonds be issued to the amount of $200,000,000 for the purpose of redeeming greenbacks, silver certificates and treasury notes; that the tax on bank circulation be reduced 50 per cent, and that the banks shall be allowed to issue notes to the full face of their bonds.

Fourth.—That banks may issue additional notes to the amount of 25 per cent of their bonds, "which said 25 per cent may be unsecured by any direct pledge of security, but issued against the assets of the bank," a tax of 2 per cent being levied on unsecured circulation.

All other money being made redeemable in gold, this reserve fund of $125,000,000 would be used to redeem silver or whatever might be presented. The gold would have to be replenished from time to time by issuing more bonds.

The secretary urges in defense of the second recommendation that the word "coin" is ambiguous. The great financiers know that coin means gold. But, according to Mr. Gage, the "simpler and more humble investors" are in doubt, "and the public credit is the weaker therefor." It is remarkable that the makers of the dictionaries have not noticed that "coin" is a word of doubtful meaning.

Knowing that there is a strong feeling among the people against retiring the greenbacks, Mr. Gage says that they are not to be destroyed or even retired, but simply redeemed and held in the treasury and given out again for gold if any one offers gold for them. He contends further that this is not the same as canceling them. Little reflection is necessary, however, to see that this process is exactly and absolutely the same as burning the greenbacks, for when the greenback is again given out for gold it simply becomes a gold certificate, and had it not been given out a certificate would have taken its place. If they are to be used as gold certificates, why not make them over, or, what would be more convenient, why not burn them and make gold certificates out of other paper? This would not deceive the public.

The recommendation to allow banks to issue notes for 25 per cent more than their bonds caps the climax of audacity, and the tax, it will be remembered, is to be deceased. If the new bonds are used as a basis for circulation and if no banks issue more notes than the face of their bonds, the loss in tax to the government will be $1,000,000 a year. The banks now organized would add $20,000,000 to their circulation if they issue to par of bonds, or $70,000,000 if they issue all they can, without adding anything to their capital.

Who will be benefited by this gigantic swindle that will add $200,000,000 to our interest bearing debt? The banks. Not the small banks, but the great corporations. The bonds would be taken in a day by the Wall street gamblers, and the small banker, if he wants bonds, must pay a premium of about 20 per cent.

Mr. Gage's scheme, taken as a whole, means a gift to the great bankers of $200,000,000, or, to be more exact, it means a present of the use of this amount for an indefinite time. The bankers are to give the government $200,000,000 in paper money (greenbacks), and the government is to return to the bankers $200,000,000 in paper money (bank notes), along with $200,000,000 in interest bearing gold bonds. This is a good thing—for the bankers. Nor is that all. If the bankers get hard up, the government will issue to them $50,000,000 additional without security. In short, the bankers pay $200,000,000 in paper money and receive from the government $450,000,000 in paper money and bonds. This is the kind of legerdemain that is supposed to strengthen the credit of the government. Notwithstanding the bankers' contention that the government ought to go out of the banking business, the government is to be in the banking business solely and wholly for the benefit of the banks. The banks issue no money, the government indorses their notes and makes them good, and the people borrow the bankers' promises to pay at 6 per cent interest compounded quarterly. The government pays interest on its debts, the bankers receive interest on theirs.

The great underlying reason for this proposed measure for public plunder, if we may believe Mr. Gage, is to strengthen the public credit. If we make our bonds payable in gold and offer, with each million of bonds $1,250,000 in paper money good as gold as an inducement to buyers, our bonds would "command the markets of the world."

Uncle Sam is to "confirm" his credit and reduce his debt by calling in his alleged promises to pay gold, such as greenbacks and silver, and promising to pay more gold with interest and at the same time indorsing (guaranteeing) the notes of those to whom he promises to pay more gold. Of course the gold can never be actually paid, but is always to be paid in new promises, with interest and multiplied indorsements for the banks.

In this marvelous system no real gold will ever be needed. Gold bonds will always satisfy the demand for gold, and the bonds will always be eagerly sought because of the paper money that goes with them.

But what is to be the outcome of this quixotic legerdemain? Simply this, the establishing of a bondholding aristocracy, with the special privilege of issuing money on the credit of government (the people) and wringing interest from the public, not only on their assets, but on their liabilities; not only on their credits, but their debts. This aristocracy will literally "live on the interest of their debts," and, paradoxic as it may seem, the greater their debts the greater their wealth, because the greater their power to take tribute. The whole scheme is only a refined method of laying tribute, a civilized mode of conquest, an enlightened style of subjugation. It is war with the cost of powder eliminated and human agony intensified. It is automatic robbery by labor saving machinery. It is a system of theft by proxy, under which the pennies of the poor take flight as if enchanted.

Since funding has given the bond eternal life this composite banking monster, this hybrid issue of crossed corruptions, this mongrel offspring of fraud and bribery, will reach with greedy fingers down through coming time and take the bread from the mouths of babes as yet unborn to enrich the beneficiaries of the money issuing franchise, to feed the bondholding aristocracy, to gorge the rapacious maw of special privilege.—William Clark in New Time.

House on the Senate.

Here is what the house of representatives thinks of the United States senate. The report of the house committee on election of senators by direct vote of the people contains the following:

"The constitution in its present form spreads in the pathway of members of the legislature a moral temptation, through which many good and true men of merit are forced to defeat and the glory and honor of the senatorship snatched from the hands of the people by corrupt means. Take from the legislature the selection of the United States senator, and you will destroy one of the most potent powers through which corporate influence now holds its sway. The impression prevails that it is as difficult for a poor man to enter the senate of the United States as for a rich man to enter the kingdom of heaven. Give the people the right proposed by this amendment, and you will once more restore the United States senate to the position intended by the fathers of our country and remove the influence that now threatens the confidence of the people in this important branch of our government."

A Law Defying Trust.

Ohio has reopened war on the Standard Oil trust.

It was in 1893 that, as a result of proceedings begun by the attorney general of this state, the courts decreed the dissolution of the trust. Liquidating trustees were appointed with practically unlimited powers and all their acts were approved in advance.

Eight trustees who for years had been the star chamber control of the trust enjoyed even greater power. Today the Standard Oil trust stands in contempt of court.

Today Standard Oil trust stock is quoted at 393.

Since March 21, 1892, when the courts ordered the dissolution of the trust, the Standard Oil trustees have paid 23 quarterly dividends of 8 per cent and 45 per cent in specials, or 184 per cent total, or an aggregate of $110,885,000, and these dividends have been paid upon certificates representing pro rata shares in the capital stock of the trust in the same manner as was done previous to the judgment of the court.—Columbus (O.) Cor. New York World.

Money to Buy Indiana!

The question of boss rule is of national, not merely local import, John Jay Chapman claims in the February Atlantic. The future of the country is at stake. Until this question is settled all others are in abeyance. The fight against money is a fight for permission to settle questions on their merits. The last presidential election furnishes an illustration of this. At a private meeting of capitalists held in New York city to raise money for the McKinley campaign a very important man fervidly declared that he had already subscribed $5,000 to "buy Indiana," and that if called on to do so he would subscribe $5,000 more. He was greeted with cheers for his patriotism. Many of our best citizens believe not only that money bought that election, but that the money was well spent because it averted a panic. These men do not believe in republican institutions; they have found something better.

This is precisely the situation in New York city. The men who subscribed to the McKinley campaign fund are the same men who support Tammany Hall.

JOHN REED'S CASE

His Friends Appear to Have Deserted Him.

PETITION FOR BAIL MONEY DISCUSSED.

To Come up Again in Superior Court.

It now looks as if John Reed's friends had deserted him entirely and the action of his counsel in the police court matter this morning certainly would impress many that way

The petitions of his counsel, Colonel Gile, for a restoration of Reed's forfeited bail money was to have come up in court this morning.

Yesterday, however, Col. Gile sent a letter to the clerk of the court, asking that the petition be dismissed by the court and an appeal allowed, so that the whole matter may come up in the Superior court later, the district attorney having agreed to this arrangement.

The court will probably allow the request of Col. Gile.

HIGH SCHOOL OFFICERS

ANNUAL PARTY HELD IN HIGHLAND CLUB HALL.

The annual party of the Lowell High school regiment, always one of the finest of the smaller select parties, was held in the Highland club hall last night. Seventy-five couples were present, the officers in dress uniform, the young ladies attired in the most attractive gowns.

The stage was a perfect garden of spreading palms, drooping ferns and tall plants. In the background was a mammoth American flag. The Second Regiment orchestra of Nashua furnished music for the occasion.

The following out-of-town officers were present: Adjutant Speare and Captain Monaghan of the M. I. T., Adjutant Drown, Captain Perveer and Major Keene of Lynn.

The dance order contained 20 numbers and during the intermission refreshments were served by Mr. Jackson, the club house caterer.

The patronesses of the affair were Misses Cassidy, Watson, Duckworth and Lambert.

The following officers had charge: General manager, Col. Charles Wilson; assistant, Regt. Adjt. Arthur Butler; floor director, Capt. Thomas J. O'Donnell; assistant, Lieut. Col. Lloyd Howarth; aids, Captain Ames, Lieut Murphy, Lieut. Bean, Lieut. Lawson, Adjutant Littlehale, Lieut. Rogers, Lieut Faulkner, Sergt. Major Stevens, Quartermaster S. Coleman.

SERIOUS ASSAULT

SERIOUS CASE AGAINST TWO BROTHERS—ONE UNDER IS UNDER ARREST.

Joseph Conlen, a young man who has been rooming in the block at the corner of Broadway and Dutton street, appears to have got himself into serious trouble, while his brother Michael would be as badly off if he remained in town, for it is said that he has skipped.

The complainant in the case is Mary Ann Robinson, a young girl who formerly kept company with Michael Conlen.

On Monday night last, she called at Conlen's room and asked Joseph if Michael was there. Then she alleged the brothers combined to assault her.

Conlen appeared in court this morning and Lawyer Donahue, counsel for the government asked a continuance of one week. Conlen was held in $1000 bail. It is said that he hired the room under the name of a well known business man.

MISS GREENHALGE

SISTER OF THE LATE GOVERNOR IS DEAD.

Miss Lilla J. Greenhalge, sister of the late Gov. Frederic T. Greenhalge, and one of Lowell's best known school teachers, died at her home, 123 Nesmith street, late last night. She was aged 48 years. Miss Greenhalge was a woman of fine intellect and attainments and passed most of her life in teaching school. She was beloved by all who knew her and her death will be widely mourned. The funeral will occur on Monday from St. Anne's church at 11 o'clock.

A NEW SHRINE

TO ST. ANTHONY AT THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION CHURCH.

A shrine to St. Anthony will be placed in the Immaculate Conception church one week from tomorrow.

Rev. Fr. Joyce, O.M.I., pastor of the church, has been arranging to have a shrine to St. Anthony placed in the church for the benefit of the parishioners. The people who so desire will place their intentions in a large depository at the shrine and when the favor they desire is granted, they will make whatever offering they desire. The poor people of the parish will receive the benefit of the offering. The nearest shrine to this city now is in the Catholic church at Roxbury.

BOSTON MAN KILLED.

Stamford, Feb. 19.—The body of Adams Archibald Tupper, aged 50 years, an insurance man of Boston was found near the Glenbrook station shortly before 6 o'clock last night.

He was expected at Glenbrook last night on a visit to his nephew and is supposed to have been killed in an attempt to get off a train that did not stop at the station.

Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure Deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

SOCIAL AND FRATERNAL

The third anniversary of Independent Council, O.U.A.M., was observed last evening, in Highland hall. The entertainment program contained the following numbers: Piano solo, S. A. McPhetres; recitation, Willie Sawyer; cornet solo, Geo. L. Baxter; character sketch, Irvin Noyes; dance, Highland Fling, Master Willie and Miss Pansy Sawyer; piano solo, Arthur Moore; song, Ida May Whitley; Spanish dance Pansy Sawyer, accompanied by Miss Woolley.

The following committee had general charge of the affair: Messrs. Edward Prior, Ray Ferguson, W. C. Jaques, Arthur Willman, W. G. Buck.

The degree staff of the local Foresters of America went to Lawrence last night in the electric cars and worked the degree on several candidates in Court City of Lawrence.

There will be a meeting of class of '97 of the Evening High school in the Burkes' hall, Sunday afternoon at 2.0.

BOWLING NEWS.

Team Two defeated Team Seven in the Vesper duck pin match last night. The score:

Team Two—Spalding, 255; Thomson, 292; Markland, 212; Burtt, 221; totals, 993.

Team Seven—Dewar, 195; Burtt, 241; Homer, 219; Fletcher, 233; totals, 888.

The City Halls and Water Works teams rolled off their tie game at Les Miserables alleys last night and the Water Works won by 151 pins, holding the lead from the start.

Grant and Thomas were responsible for the victory, each being from 40 to 60 pins above the highest man on the other side. The score:

Water Works—Crawford, 392; Wiley, 393; Fels, 372; Thomas, 472; Grant, 491; totals, 2140.

City Hall—O'Sullivan, 368; Young, 432 T. Sullivan, 341; W. Sullivan, 419; Farrell, 410; totals, 1969.

ST. MICHAEL'S YOUNG MEN.

A meeting of the young men of St. Michael's parish will be held in the school hall, tomorrow afternoon at 5 o'clock. Business of importance will come before the meeting.

Boy wanted to learn a good business 16 or 18 years of age, well educated, nice appearing. All applicants must apply by letter in their own handwriting. References required. X. Y. Z., Sun office.

Pain-Killer.

(PERRY DAVIS.)

A Sure and Safe Remedy in every case and every kind of Bowel Complaint is

Pain-Killer.

This is a true statement and it can't be made too strong or too emphatic.

It is a simple, safe and quick cure for

Cramps, Cough, Rheumatism, Colic, Colds, Neuralgia, Diarrhœa, Croup, Toothache.

TWO SIZES, 25c. and 50c.

CATELY & PEARSON,
SOLICITORS OF PATENTS
Patents obtained. Patent law a specialty.
44 HILDRETH BUILDING.

MALTOX

will restore the vigor and elasticity of youth. At all druggists. 50c.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.
PROBATE COURT.

MIDDLESEX, ss

To the heirs-at-law, next of kin, creditors, and all other persons interested in the estate of James Casey, late of Lowell, in said county deceased.

Whereas, Ann Casey, also called Ann E. Casey, administratrix of the estate of said deceased has presented to said court a petition for license to sell at public auction the whole of a certain parcel of the real estate of said deceased for the payment of debts, and for other reasons set forth in such petition.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court to be held at Cambridge, in said County on the twenty-second day of February, A. D., 1898, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted.

And said petitioner is ordered to serve this citation by delivering a copy thereof to each person interested in the estate fourteen days, at least, or by publishing the same once in each week, for three successive weeks in the Lowell Sun, a newspaper published in Lowell, the last publication to be one day at least before said Court.

Witness, Charles J. McIntire, Esquire, Judge of said Court, this tenth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety eight.

S. H. FOLSOM, Register.

JOHN W. McEVOY, Attorney for Petitioner.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.
PROBATE COURT.

MIDDLESEX, ss.

To the heirs-at-law, next of kin, creditors, and all other persons interested in the estate of Annie Ready, also called Ann Ready, late of Lowell, in said County, deceased.

Whereas, a certain instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased has been presented to said court, for probate, by John W. McEvoy, who prays that letters testamentary may be issued to him, the executor therein named:

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Cambridge, in said County of Middlesex, on the twenty-second day of February, A.D. 1898, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted.

And said petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this citation once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the Lowell Sun, a newspaper published in Lowell, the last publication to be one day, at least, before said Court.

Witness, Charles J. McIntire, Esquire, Judge of said Court, this tenth day of February in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety eight.

S. H. FOLSOM, Register.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.
MIDDLESEX, ss.
PROBATE COURT.

To the heirs-at-law, next of kin, creditors and all other persons interested in the estate of Susie A. Abel, late of Lowell, in said county, deceased, intestate.

Whereas, a petition has been presented to said Court to grant a letter of administration on the estate of said deceased to George L. Mussey, of Lowell or some other suitable person.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court to be held at Cambridge in said county of Middlesex, on the first day of March, A. D. 1898, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted.

And said petitioner is hereby directed to give notice thereof, by publishing this citation once in each week, for three successive weeks in the Lowell Sun, a newspaper published in Lowell, the last publication to be one day, at least, before said court.

Witness, Charles J. McIntire, Esquire, Judge of said Court, this eighteenth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

S. H. FOLSOM, Register.

CAKE FROSTING

Made in 10 Seconds

So simple a child can do it. Simply add sugar to *Frostlene*. Beat sixty seconds and you have a perfect, creamy frosting that will not run, crack or crumble. Cake ready to cut in 10 minutes. Like results cannot be obtained so cheaply and so quickly as with *Frostlene*. Looks better, tastes better, is better than any frosting you ever saw or tasted.

25 Cents a Bottle at Your Grocer.
Trial Size, 10 Cents.

Our new Illustrated Cook Book, "One Hundred Dainty Desserts," mailed on receipt of 2 cent stamp.

FROSTLENE LABORATORIES,
55-57 Blackstone St., Boston, Mass.

CANDY CATHARTIC
Cascarets
CURE CONSTIPATION
REGULATE THE LIVER
10c 25c 50c
ALL DRUGGISTS

Still Moving Towards the Top

While others follow. Such low prices as the Estey Co. are making and such liberal terms were never heard of in Lowell

OPERATORS OF **23 STORES** ALSO MANUFACTURERS

So you can save one man's profit—**New Line of Pianos to select From.** Lowell's leaders for bargains. Call and see us before you purchase elsewhere.

ESTEY PARLORS, 145 Merrimack St.

Now is the Time TO BUY A Richmond Range

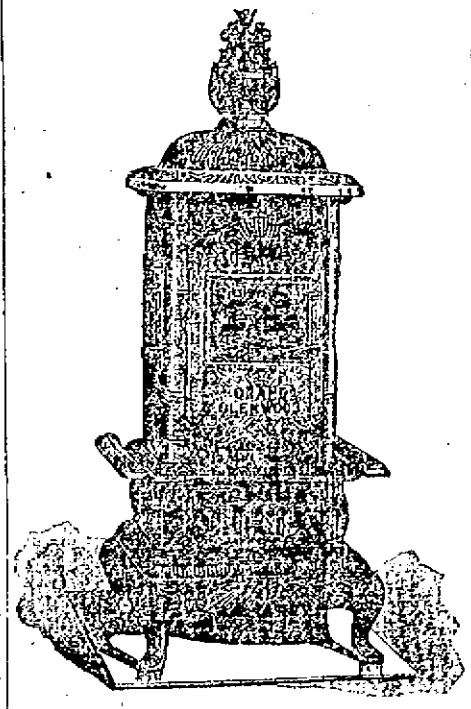
If your old range is not giving satisfaction buy a RICHMOND RANGE before the coming of the severely cold weather. You will save money in doing so.

Floor Coverings of All Descriptions at the Lowest Prices.

Come and see our Heating Stoves. You will wonder how we sell them so cheap.

General Furniture Satisfactory in Quality and Price.

PETER DAVEY,
134 Market Street - - - Opposite Palmer
TELEPHONE: RESIDENCE, 458-2: STORE 314-2.



THIS **Parlor Stove** Its Name **Glenwood**

Greatest in heating power, most beautiful in design, highest in grade.

As with the heaters so with the ranges, no terms are too profuse. Don't fail to examine the Glenwoods before you purchase a Range or Parlor Stove. For sale in Lowell only at

GOOKIN BROS.
66 Prescott Street.
Headquarters for First Class House Furnishings of Every Description.

FRANK JONES BREWING CO.
(LIMITED.)
PORTSMOUTH, N. H.
Golden Cream India Pale Ale And Porter.

OUR WHOLESALE AGENTS IN LOWELL ARE
JOHN LENNON & CO., AND PETER H. DONOHOE & CO.

They keep a full line of our goods in hogsheads, barrels and half barrels.

Many dealers claim to run Jones' Ale who do not.

The following is a complete list of those who use the same. Jones' Ale is used exclusively by:

JOHN LENNON & CO.
PETER H. DONOHOE & CO.
CORNELIUS SHANAHAN.
WILLIAM GUINEY & CO.
H. F. MELLEN & CO.
W. W. MURPHY & CO.
JOHN CLANCY & CO.
JAS. A. CAWLEY.
GEO. W. CONRIGHT & CO.
THOMAS EMERSON.
GARVEY & MEADE.
JOHN M. PEVEY.
F. BRADY & CO.
W. H. BOODY & CO.
ROCKINGHAM.
O. M. DONOHOE & CO.

It can also be found at the following places:

JNO. H. BURKE.
JAS. CALNIN & CO.
JOS. H. CLARK & CO.
DOLAN & CONNORS.
H. F. DUGGAN & CO.
TURCOTTE & CO.
P. L. FURLONG.
M. W. HALLORAN & CO.
M. J. BRUIN & CO.
F. KEYES, Jr.
JNO. DONOHOE & CO.
T. F. GARVEY & CO.
R. V. SAUNDERS & CO.
P. E. McMAHON & CO.
M. MORAN & CO.
JAS. F. DOHERTY & CO.
JNO. F. KINSELLA.
A. F. ROACH & CO.
JNO. J. BARROWS & CO.
JNO. J. CONNELL & CO.
JAS. H. RILEY & CO.
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S. BARTLETT & CO.
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FRANK JONES BREWING CO.
(LIMITED.)

STEINERT'S PIANOS
THE GREATEST OF

HOME ATTRACTIONS.

The Popular Pease.
The Beautiful Braumuller.
The Old Reliable Gabler.
The Greatest of All—Steinway.

Among this illustrious assortment any one can make a satisfactory selection.

STEINERT'S PIANOS
34 PRESCOTT ST.

SAVOY THEATRE
Week of February 14th:
VINTINIS, McKEAN & HALL, ED. CHRISSIE, WILLIAMS & MELBURN, ROBERT WINSTANLY, ZARROS.
Four shows each day: Mat., 2.30-4; Evening, 7.45-9.15.
ADMISSION TEN CENTS.
Ladies, afternoons, 10 cents, best seats. School children, Saturday afternoons, 5 cents.

NEW MUSIC HALL
W. H. BOODY, Manager.
TODAY MATINEE AT 2.30 EVENING AT 8.00
THE SUCCESS OF THE SEASON,
A TRIP TO CONEY ISLAND
A comedy vaudeville introducing the Yellow Kid at Coney Island. Pretty girls, handsome costumes and elegant scenery. A show for fun and laughter.

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday Evenings, with Tuesday and Wednesday Matinees, Feb. 21, 22, 23.
The show you have been waiting to see,
ROSE SYDELL'S
LONDON BELLES
headed by the queen of all burlesquers, Miss Rose Sydell. 20 Captivating Beauties. 10 big Vaudeville Acts. Lovely forms and pretty faces. Good show from start to finish. Great show, don't miss it. The funniest burlesque on earth.
"THE ISLE OF SHAM PAIN."

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.
STATE HOUSE,
BOSTON, Feb. 15, 1898.

The Committee on Railroads will give a hearing to parties interested in a bill to grant to all express companies equal privileges on railroads in this state (House bill No. 493); also a bill relative to express business upon railroad and steamboat lines (House bill No. 809), at room No. 14 State House, on Wednesday, Feb. 23, at 10.30 a. m.

—Rufus A. Soule, Chairman.
Silas D. Reed, Clerk of the Com.

A DAY OF RECKONING.

The Pug: "Say, but that old rooster's having a gay time, ain't he?"
The Poodle: "Yes, but just wait till his wife gets through settling."

THE OBJECTION.

"Give me the man who sings at his work!" exclaimed the cheery citizen. "He is the person whose temperament has my sympathy and approval every time."

"Yes," replied Mr. Bitters. "I don't object to the man who sings at his work so long as he confines himself to that. What annoys me is to have him come in and insist on singing at my work."—Washington Star.

IT SEEMED OUTRAGEOUS.

Clara—Well, aunt, have your photographs come from Mr. Snappeschotte's?

Miss Maydeval (angrily) — Yes, and they went back, too, with a note expressing my opinion of his impudence.

"Gracious! What was it?"

"Why, on the back of every picture were these words: 'The original of this is carefully preserved.'"—Tit Bits.

CHINA'S POSITION UP TO DATE.

A BACHELOR'S THOUGHTS.

A family man isn't a man who has a family; he is one whose family has him.

Love is a lot like a cold in the head—you never know you're getting it till you can't get rid of it.

The average woman has an idea that the neighbors don't do anything much but sit around and talk about her.

If the serpent hadn't got into the Garden of Eden, Eve probably wouldn't have eaten the apple till the day after.—New York Press.

SAME THING.

"I can trace my ancestors back to a hundred years before William the Conqueror."

"Well, I can't trace mine that far, but I haven't the slightest doubt that some of them were living even earlier than that."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

PUSHED FOR TIME.

Englishman — I say, ye knaw, what's the bookage to Boston?

Railroad Ticket Clerk—The whatage?

Englishman — The bookage, ye knaw—the tariff. What's the tariff.

Ticket Clerk—I haven't time to talk politics.—Lewiston Journal.

INFANTILE PHILOSOPHY.

Tottie (aged 5)—I wonder why babies is always born in de night time.

Lottie (aged 7, a little wiser)—Don't you know? It's cos they wants to make sure of findin their mothers at home.—Harlem Life.

THE BEST HE COULD.

Bobby—Mamma, can I have another cruller?

Mother—I just gave you one. Did you eat the whole of it?

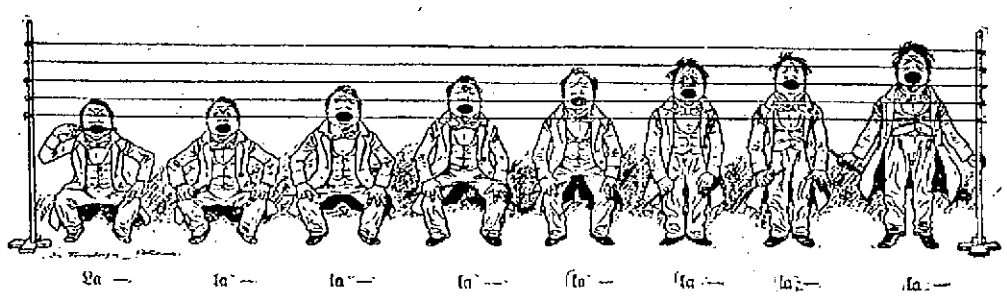
Bobby—Not the hole, but I et all around it.—New York Press.

SUCH A CHEERING SOUL.

Old Creakyboy: "I think we'd better have the passage and staircase repapered while I'm laid up, Mrs. Grimage."

Mrs. Grimage (his housekeeper): "Lor', sir! 'Adn't yer better wait and see 'ow yer goes on first? Them coffins do make such work with staircase wall papers."

THE INGENIOUS SINGING TEACHER.



AND HOW HE ILLUSTRATED THE SCALE OF MUSIC.

DISPROVING IT.

Father—Remember, my son, one never loses anything in this world by being polite.

Son—You're wrong, father. I lost my seat in a street car this morning from that very cause.—New York Truth.

HE KNEW.

Sunday School Superintendent—Can any little boy in the class tell me anything about Tyre?

Yes, sir; I can. Mine busted one day last summer when I was out on my bike, and I had to hoof it home.—Detroit Free Press.

ABDICATING NOTHING.

"Theophilus," said the officiating clergyman, "do you take this woman"—

"Lady," corrected the bride, formerly of the ribbon department at Spotrash & Co.'s dry goods emporium.—Chicago Tribune.

TWO VERY POLITE BOWWOWS.

Mrs. Dinkelspiel: "See how polite my little dog is. He turns his back when he yawns."
Frelburger: "That's nothing. Look at my Fido. He covers his mouth with his paw!"

A TRAMP'S READY REPLY.

"Yesterday you said you were blind, and today you claim to be deaf and dumb."

"Well, you can't expect a man to tell all his troubles in one day."—New York Journal.

FAILURES ANYWAY.

Marriage sometimes seems to be a failure because it is engaged in by so many men and women who would be failures at any other occupation.—Chicago Record.

BADLY LOADED.

"Was he very drunk?"

"Was he drunk? Say, he was paying $4 a bottle for vichy and thought it was champagne."—New York Journal.

AS TOLD BY MARK TWAIN.

Benjamin Franklin was always proud of telling how he entered Philadelphia for the first time with nothing in the world but two shillings in his pocket and four rolls of bread under his arm. But really, when you come to examine it critically, it was nothing. Anybody could have done it.—Exchange.

FINE POINT.

"Here is one for you," said the managing editor.

"For me?" responded the society editor.

"Strictly. A young woman wants to know who should keep up the payments on the ring when the engagement is broken."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

IN BOSTON.

Chuzzlewit—How old is Miss Backbay?

Buzzfuzz—Thirty-two.

Chuzzlewit—Below zero?

Chuzzlewit — Below zero. — New York Journal.

AS WAS FITTING.

He died of the hiccoughs
In life's early bloom,
And "Hic jacet John Johnson"
Was graved on his tomb.
—Chicago Tribune.

HE MET THEM.

Hord Coyne—I hope you're not in debt at college. Do you meet your bills?

Minos Coyne—At every turn.—New York Truth.

THE JEALOUS ARTIST, THE SCORCHER AND THE MAID.

THE ONLY SURE WAY.

A suggestion for the relief of those awfully kissable Atlanta girls.

ONLY A LETTER.

What difference one small letter makes!
You'd scarce believe it true.
Forebodings fill my heart whene'er
I think of I. O. U.

But these all vanish quick away,
As does the morning dew.
If I but occupy my mind
With thoughts of Y. O. U.
—Brooklyn Life.

WITHERING REPROACH.

There was trouble between the diplomatists.

"So, sir," said one, "you seek to cast discredit on my management of the war against Cuba."

"I do."

"Perhaps you think you could have managed better?"

"Unquestionably. I could have got whipped for half the money."—Washington Star.

NOT IN SEASON NOW.

"What's the matter now, Jimmie?"
"I traded off my sled for a blamed velocipede!"

IT LOOKS THAT WAY.

"I've just been looking over a list of the New Yorkers who are descended from kings."

"Well?"

"Well, I infer that a man has to have at least a million before he can afford to be descended from a king."—Chicago Post.

A MATTER OF PROOF.

"I thought," said the man who had been burned out, "that you told me this was a fireproof safe."

"So it is," replied the traveling salesman. "If anybody doubts that you have had a fire, you can point to that safe and prove it immediately."—Washington Star.

NOT HIS NAME.

He—I am told that your admirers' name is legion.

She (blushingly)—Oh, no. His name is Williams.—Tit Bits.

A GOOD ONE.

If a fellow can be happy when the water pipes are friz,
He's a good one,
Pretty good one—
Pretty good one!

When the plumber smiles and collars all the dollars that are his,
He's a good one,
Pretty good one—
Pretty good one!

When he knows he would be richer if he hadn't stopped to scoff
At the weather,
Fickle weather—
Fickle weather!

That the pipes would not be broken if he'd turned the water off—
He's a good one,
Spite o' weather—
Fickle weather!
—Atlanta Constitution.

COMPARISONS ARE ODIOUS.

Fat Skater: "Do you think the ice is up to my weight, constable?"

Village Constable (solemnly): "I think so, sir. The elephant from the traveling menagerie was across it yesterday."

HOMES AND HAUNTS OF WASHINGTON.

FEB. 22, 166 years ago, there was born in Westmoreland county, Va., near the mouth of Pope's creek, a half stagnant stream emptying, with unwilling flow, into the Potomac, a boy child that became the chief illustrious figure in the history of the country which was subsequently given its place among nations as the republic of the United States.

It may here be noted that Feb. 11, 1752, was the natal day of the "Father of His Country" but by the advance of 11 days in September, 1752, when the Gregorian calendar was accepted in England and her colonies, the 24 hours succeeding the 2d inst. becoming the 14th, the new style, as it was called for a decade or more, has made the date as recognized at present.

The home residence was named Wakefield, and when the writer saw it a score of years ago there was little more than low crumbling walls covered with vines and loose earth of the imported English brick, 4 by 8 inches, with beveled edges, and dismantled window casing, a roofless, uninhabitable dwelling save for owls and cats, with a still almost intact chimney that had withstood the winds of nearly two centuries.

It was on the point of land near by, jutting into the broad, noble stream that beneath a warmer sun strongly resembles the Hudson, that Washington was said to have thrown a dollar across the river, a legend that has been explained by the witty Hon. William M. Evarts, statesman and jurist, on the theory that a hundred cents would go so much farther in those days.

It was a happy boyhood passed there, as corroborative proof remains, in which the youth developed his innate character of nobility, his natural great muscular power, and fitted himself unconsciously for the graver duties of life—one broader and filled with more potential possibilities than could ever have been imagined by him. In fact, there is no record of any prophecy in connection with his future greatness.

The ducks of that well favored section, the celebrated muscovy and redheads; the rare delicacy of soft shell crabs, that dish of the sybarite, the diamond back terrapin; the dozen and one species of fish in the wide expanse of water known as the Chesapeake and which is properly the gastronomic center of this country, afforded him ample opportunity for use of the rod, net and gun. The woods, which even now have much of their primitive solitude and primeval growth, must have abounded with squirrel and other small game, and not so many miles below there is that estuary of the York river known as Lynnhaven bay, from which the far famed oysters were taken, luscious food bearing sand bars that are now thoroughly depleted, though the alleged bivalve is still religiously offered for sale in many markets. There was consequently every incentive for his natural inclinations to become a hunter, crack shot and sportsman of the type of his day.

Still, only some leagues farther west and south, inland, is New Kent county, and there, at the residence of a Mr. Chamberlain, called the White House, and from which—despite many other claims to origin of designation—the executive mansion at Washington may have been named, the then adjutant of Virginia first met the charming widow Martha Custis, and was some months later married to her in the typical brick Episcopal church near the county seat, in January, 1759.

She brought to him, with her comparative youth and renowned beauty, a fortune of ample proportions and two children. The brief biography of the daughter, Nelle Custis, is one of the sweet tales of the Old Dominion. It was this alliance that helped him to realize the dream of his manhood and amplify and beautify that noble estate, inherited only a short time before through the family of his brother Lawrence, where he died and which now is the public mausoleum of the nation.

Where he met his bride is at present a country of some slight undulations, not as fresh and fair or as pleasing to the eye as the farming districts of the north and west, for the scrub oak and other scanty timber and the worn-out soil prevent a realization of the true ideal of grove and landscape.

But before this he had had strange experiences and daring adventures. As a surveyor he had penetrated the wilderness of northwestern Virginia and southeastern Pennsylvania, going as far as the confluence of those two rivers forming the Ohio, where the French had erected their stockade called Fort Duquesne and now known as Pittsburg, the names symbolical of a change of masters from the designation of a general of France to that of a powerful English minister.

When, in 1751, he led the intrepid Virginia rangers to this barricade and demanded of the garrison its retirement from the land claimed by Great Britain, later fighting the mimic battle of Fort Necessity on July 4—ever memorable day—he was recognized as a leader of valor and the military authority of his section.

Thus a year later, as guide and ungraciously accepted assistant to the boastful Braddock, he went with a fearful heart for the fate of his men along the banks of the Monongahela. Knowing that the pompous English general, with his orders to have these veterans of European wars march with steady step and closed lines, as if parading at Woolwich, was pushing the force on to destruction. Reservedly he advanced this opinion, only to be treated with quiet disdain.

But when the wily Indian, amazed at this apparently dramatic display in dense woods of chestnut and oak, concentrated and opened fire from his ambuscade it was Washington's forethought that aided his men. From behind tree trunk and every conceivable natural shelter the colonists fought the red fiend at his own scheme and saved from utter annihilation the remnants of those frightened, defeated redcoats. The haughty commander, conscious of his ill timed conceit, acknowledged in the hour of death (shot by Fawsett, one of the backwoodsmen, to save the command from entire destruction) the responsibility of the disaster his overwhelming vanity had occasioned and begged that his august personality might be hid from profanation at the hands of the savage. It was then, at the midnight hour on this fatal July 9, the British general was hurriedly buried and the camp wagons driven across the newly made grave to hide the sign of interment from the eyes of the crafty aboriginal. This sepulture was successful, for it was only about 40 years ago that on the road to Uniontown the corpse of a gorgeously arrayed officer in full regimentals was accidentally discovered, the remains accepted as those of the unfortunate Braddock and taken to England, where they lie beneath a monument commemorating his glory and his virtues.

The visitor to Braddock's Field will see naught of the evidences of war's alarms. There is not the slightest reminiscence of the past. It is a dusty village of the mill and railroad town type that has not risen to the prestige and material prosperity of the noted Homestead, where a hateful struggle was waged some years ago ostensibly between capital and labor. But the river flows as tranquilly as it did on that faroff fatal midsummer day, and where the forests waved their foliage, and branches are now fertile valleys, grassy glades, well tilled farms and all the signs of domestic and rural felicity, peace and simplicity.

Washington did defensive work for the remainder of the French and Indian war (1756-63), and the school histories tell of his marvelous escapes by land and water.

In the years immediately preceding the Revolution the national hero, when not engaged in legislative duties or those of other elective offices, was acting his part as country gentleman, embellishing the grounds of Mount Vernon, keeping farm and personal accounts that are yet models of chirographical neatness, arithmetical accuracy and close carefulness to household details. There does not seem to have been any trait of extravagance in his expenditures, though there is nothing on the contrary, to indicate niggardly meanness. Just in all things, he demanded of himself more precision and exactitude of conduct than he ever required of another.

The first shot at Concord—as Emerson says, "heard round the world"—the initial engagement at Lexington, the battle of Bunker Hill, all came to the successful Virginia planter as slow news that the stage and mail coach brought to him, though in his frequent visits to Alexandria he learned definite facts of the revolt against the mother country. There is no evidence that he was surprised when the call came to him to assume the command of the American armies. An almost universal demand, save some trifling jealous opposition of his great qualities, recognized by a people who invoked his aid in the hour of tribulation, must have been as flattering to his spirit as it was agreeable with his desires. By boat and carriage and partly on horseback he hastened to the New England center of hostilities, and on July 3, 1775, standing under an elm that now bears a plate bearing testimony to the fact, still firmly rooted in the soil on the green at Cambridge, Mass., seen daily by hundreds of Harvard students and passed, indifferently perhaps, by dozens of others, he accepted the charge conferred, the proud dignity of commander in chief.

The succeeding eight years were of earnest action, constant attention to duty, sharing uncomplainingly with his soldiers the scanty meal of corn bread and potatoes or when in camp—under more favorable circumstances — surrounding himself with all the pomp and luxuries of a minor court, the money expenditures coming from his own pocket.

Although of frugal habits, he was generous to others, and the display of grandeur was only for the benefit of his officers, that they might feel the consequence of their position and be stimulated by his practice and precept to hope and valor when the dark clouds of war seemed to be overwhelming the patriot cause.

You may follow in his footsteps by visiting the "headquarters" at Newburg, N. Y., presented intact as a memento; to the house at Tappan, N. J., that he occupied just prior to the execution of the unfortunate Major Andre, from whence on the bluff of the Palisades he undoubtedly looked across that peaceful sheet of water—that debouchement in the Hudson still holding the Dutch designation of the Zuyder Zee—and saw, nestling among the trees on the opposite shore, the spire of Tarrytown church, with visions of Sleepy Hollow (then unheralded by the pen of an Irving), but no fancy could have called to his mind the millionaire colony that has settled there about Irvington and its demesnes.

There is the Phillipse house at Yonkers, the Jumel mansion near Highbridge, in the upper part of the metropolis, where later Aaron Burr, who married its mistress, lived for a time; Fraunce's tavern, on Broad street, still carrying a colonial look, and the structure erected by Cyrus W. Field, on the site of the Kennedy building, at 1 Broadway, both in New York city, all redolent of the memories when the great hero abided under their sheltering eaves.

There is a plate on the front side of the west wing of the city hall also that tells us that near its site General Washington read the Declaration of Independence to the American army on July 9, 1776.

If you go to Prospect park, Brooklyn, you will be shown the location of the battle of Long Island, possibly the most disheartening struggle of the Revolution, and a lately erected monument there reveals the heroism of the Maryland line, when they gallantly held in check under a broiling August sun, in 1776, the advance of the hated "lobster backs," as they strung along the Kings Highway—a road still retaining its historic name—from the beach at Bensonhurst, where they were landed from the fleet of British warships anchored in Gravesend bay.

You will find many houses in New England, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania where he slept for a night or more on some of his varied excursions or incursions preparatory to battle, none, perhaps, more noted than the Craigie house at Cambridge, within the walls of which have since dwelt Jared Sparks, Bowditch, Worcester and, finally, Longfellow, whose home it became.

If you go to Washington Crossing, on the Delaware, only a short distance away from Trenton, you will be shown the hotel (adjacent to the ruins of a stone mill) occupied by him and his staff the night preceding that gloomy Dec. 25 in 1776. But 24 hours later the Hessian General Rahl, who foolishly allowed a game of chess to deter him from reading the note of warning sent to him by a royalist, lay dying in the farmhouse of the Quaker Potts, and the 1,000 captured mercenaries, many of whom remained in the Shenandoah valley, where they were sent as prisoners—their descendants today occupying the lands between the Alleghanies and the Blue Ridge—with hundreds of arms and wagon loads of ammunition and food, proved a veritable Christmas gift to the almost demoralized and thoroughly decimated American army. The scene today is one of sylvan beauty.

The next winter brought the horrors of Valley Forge as we read of them. There is nothing about the placid serenity of Chester county, Pa., in summer time to bring even the faintest realization that once there could have been untold suffering and privation by a band of starving patriots, held together only by their firm reliance in the justness of their cause and the calm abiding faith of that colossal figure whose trust was in the God of battles. Even now, when the seldom winter snows bury from sight the hills and dales of the Brandywine and cover with a fleecy mantle of white the fertile fields and meadows that will smile with gladness at the first faint blush of spring, there is little that gives an idea of the possibility of any particularly unpleasant experience in the dead of winter.

It is a lovely region, wherein repose the bones of Mad Anthony Wayne and since made famous by the poetical strains of a Bayard Taylor, a Baker and the artist, T. Buchanan Read.

This modern Arcadia has developed more singers in verse than any other special locality.

The forge, the ruins of a house and mill are still there; the brambles grow in wild profusion; the tiny stream purls over the smooth pebbles, but it is a deserted spot, tenantless except with those voices of the past that teach us new the lesson of patriotism and recall, in the words of Tom Paine, "the times that tried men's souls."

In July following it is an irate Washington that storms at the vainglorious Charles Lee during the battle of Monmouth (a term that has almost shamelessly been changed to its township name of Freehold) for disobedience of orders, when it is reported he, for once in his life, indulged in "harsh words." In the 24 months following he is in the thick of the fray, aiding in help and counsel, celebrating with his soldiers an anniversary of the glorious victory of Gates over Burgoyne or advising with the partisans in the Carolinas and trying to furnish munitions of war to Greene in Georgia.

What a roll of joy, of supreme gladness, must have been his when, on Oct. 19, 1781, almost within musket shot of his birthplace, he received, through General O'Hara, whom he had deputed to the duty, thinking to lessen the humiliation to the hitherto British conqueror, the sword of Cornwallis and knew that the cause of freedom for the American colonies was virtually triumphant. As the conquered soldiers marched by and laid down their arms, though some, in spiteful anger, threw them with such force as to shatter the musket stocks and break the gun barrels, the same benignancy of spirit that had always characterized him was calmly displayed in this hour of rejoicing by his army. He was sorry for the disgraced and defeated English lord who had regarded with so little thought the "rabble" against whom he had been ordered to contend that he did not believe their fighting qualities would prove to be ordinarily exciting.

I was present 100 years later, Wednesday, Oct. 19, 1881, when the monument commemorating this great achievement was unveiled by a president of the United States, Chester A. Arthur, in the presence of his cabinet and a host of influential and noted people from every corner of this fair land. The sandy fields, with coarse, scant vegetation; the few rainshackle houses constituting the port, the marble monolith reflecting shafts of light, were glorified by the moon's beams that night as the refulgence of its rays bathed in silvery streams this scene of a historical epoch.

The crowds had departed by special boat and warship to Washington or on the regular steamer line to Baltimore, and one could easily imagine that he stood alone in the presence of an army of dead heroes. It was like a faint reminder of Austerlitz when the eagles of Napoleon were in the ascendant, and memories of the dashing Harry Lee of Revolutionary fame and his equally combative nephew, Robert E. Lee, of a later day and cause, came strangely with the hush that had succeeded the fervent excitement of the day.

The ragged walls of a small sized brick house, built like all colonial Virginia mansions, then stood half way up the bank, and there was repeated the scene in the senate chamber of the state house at Annapolis there is a large oil painting, with life size figures, said to be historically correct, that depicts this wondrous event, and, as you gaze at it the watchman may call your attention to a round plate on the floor, just at your feet, which is said to be laid in the exact place he stood when giving up the position he had filled with such grandeur and dignity. You feel as if it were hallowed ground. There is no other spot that impresses one with such a vivid feeling of reality, as if he had come in personal contact with an environment of him who was "first in war, first in peace and first in the hearts of his fellow citizens."

There follows a period of rest in which domestic duties were resumed and the cultivation of tobacco and corn was extended in the fields of the home place on the Potomac, though Washington exercised his legislative associations until, on the second Wednesday of February, 1789, he was duly notified of his election to the new chief magistracy and began his journey, a triumphal one of receptions under bowers of roses and arches of flowers, hailed with the love and enthusiastic plaudits of an ever cheering multitude, amid the boom of cannon, the roar of salinting musketry, up from Virginia through Prince George county, Md., to Baltimore; then on the pike, across the Gunpowder and Susquehanna rivers, to Wilmington, Del., hastening upward to Philadelphia, across the Jersey country, passing everywhere a hundred scenes identified with memories of struggles, successes, victories, miseries, joys, till he came to the shores of the Hudson, where he was ferried across to the then capital of the new United States, New York city.

The inauguration was to have been on the first Wednesday in March—then the 4th, whence we derive the date—but the electors were slow in coming, and not until late in April had a majority of them arrived. Then it was that, on the 30th day of that month, on the steps of the city hall, where now the United States subtreasury, building of similar architecture stands, at the corner of Nassau and Wall streets, he took the oath of office to serve his country as its first constitutional leader.

A few years ago a bronze statue was erected upon the approximately exact site upon which he stood on that bleak day when, with hand upon the open Bible, the winds from the bay ruffling his peruke, he swore allegiance to the requirements of his high office.

The next year Philadelphia became the seat of national government, and there, until 1797—as he was unanimously re-elected for a second term—he lived as a servant of the republic.

Absolutely refusing the proffered honor for a third time, he retired to his loved Mount Vernon, and there for 2½ years enjoyed the peace and comfort he had so much desired, only once being aroused to accept again the appointment of commander of the army when our relations with France seemed indicative of hostile happenings.

Just after the first week in December, 1799, he caught a slight cold while incautiously exposing himself to the rain, became ill with a slight, slow fever, and then, with a rapidity that was startling, the end came. On the 11th he complained of extreme weariness, and with the hand of his wife clasping his trembling fingers he passed away, his last words, "It is well," being uttered to the attending physician.

It was well for him, as he had been taken to a brighter world. Extreme old age had not come to him. He did not live to have doubts thrown upon the majesty and worth of his character or to feel the fickle faith of the goddess Fortune.

Loved, revered and prosperous in material affairs, he died in the fullness of his fame.

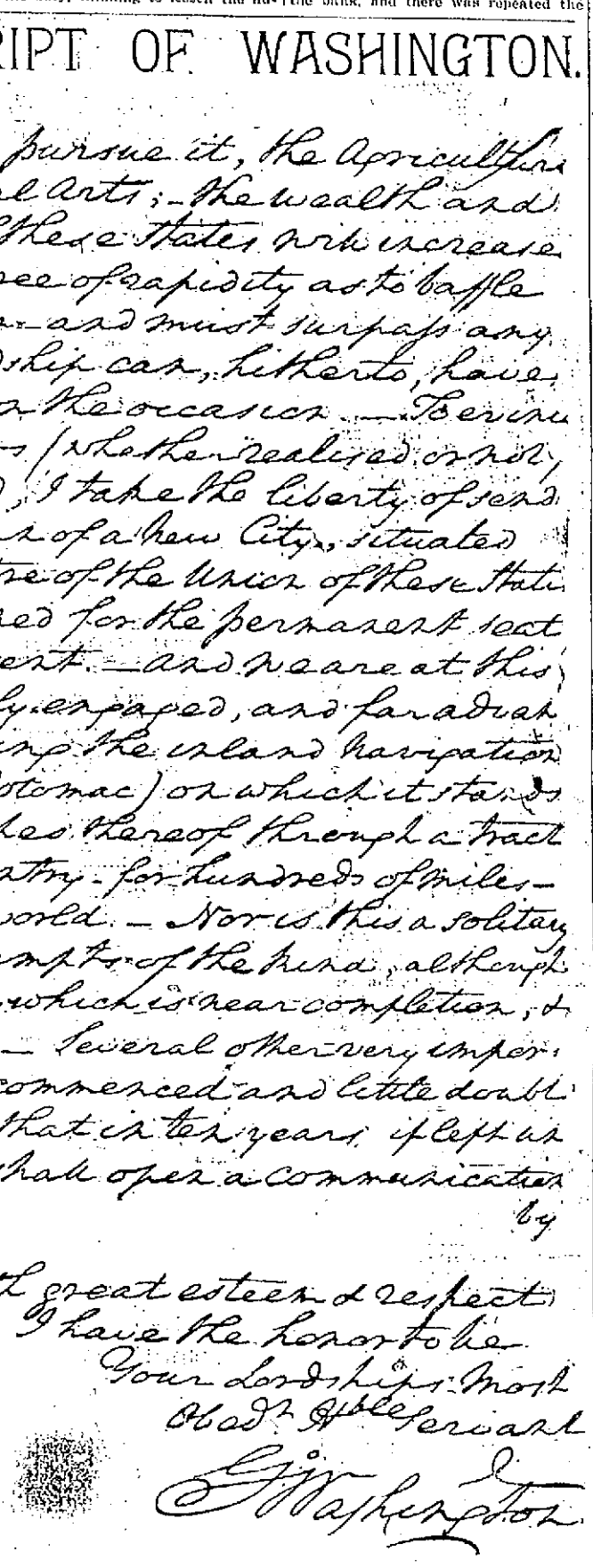
His home is now the property of the nation, and to it every pilgrim is made welcome. There you may see under what conditions lived he whom universal history has declared the foremost man of all the world, "the one immortal Washington."

There will be no reason to inquire why every passing steamboat tolls its bell as it glides by the long, broad, white columned mansion that stands on the banks of the Potomac but an hour's ride from the capital, for there reposes in eternal sleep the ever glorious warrior, statesman and hero.

That this is entirely written from memory and personal knowledge may be of slight interest to the reader.

ALBERT P. SOUTHWICK.

A MANUSCRIPT OF WASHINGTON.



are allowed to pursue it, the Agriculture and Mechanical Arts; — the wealth and population of these States will increase with that degree of rapidity as to baffle all calculation — and must surpass any idea your Lordship can, hitherto, have entertained on the occasion. — To evince that our views (whether realized or not) are expanded, I take the liberty of sending up you the Plat of a new City, situated about the centre of the Union of these States which is designed for the permanent seat of the Government. — and we are at this moment deeply engaged, and far advanced in extending the inland navigation of the River (Potomac) on which it stands and the branches thereof through a tract of as rich Country — for hundreds of miles — as any in the world. — Nor is this a solitary instance of attempts of the kind, although it is the only one which is near completion, & in partial use. — Several other very important ones are commenced and little doubt is entertained that in ten years, if left undisturbed we shall open a communication by

With great esteem & respect
I have the honor to be
Your Lordships Most
Obedt Hble Servant
G. Washington

The above autographic relic of George Washington is a part of a letter to the Earl of Buchan on the principles that should guide the United States in connection with foreign politics, on the new city of Washington, etc. It was written in Philadelphia April 22, 1793.

"* * are allowed to pursue it, the agricultural and mechanical arts; the wealth and population of these states will increase with that degree of rapidity as to baffle all calculation and must surpass any idea your Lordship can hitherto have entertained on the occasion. To evince that our views (whether realized or not) are expanded, I take the liberty of sending you the Plat of a New City, situated about the center of the Union of these states, which is designed for the permanent seat of the Government. And we are, at this moment, deeply engaged and far advanced in extending the inland navigation of the River (Potomac) on which it stands and the branches thereof, through a tract of as rich country—for hundreds of miles—as any in the world. Nor is this a solitary instance of attempts of the kind, although it is the only one which is near completion and in partial use. Several other very important ones are commenced, and little doubt is entertained that in ten years, if left undisturbed, we shall open a communication by * * *

With great respect and esteem, I have the honor to be Your Lordship's Most Obedt Hble Servant,

G. WASHINGTON.

He Helped the West.

George Washington was, more than any other American, the founder of the homestead system, which has had so much to do with the building up of the west.

When the French and Indian war closed, Washington was everywhere recognized, even in Europe, as one of its most conspicuous figures. In Virginia he had great influence, and he exerted this influence powerfully to secure for the Virginian veterans grants of land in the western possessions of the state. And so it was finally arranged that noncommissioned officers and privates should have 500 acres each of wild land and officers very much larger tracts, ranging from 5,000 acres upward—that is to say, a yeoman was to have a "farm," a gentleman an "estate." And the national congress followed Virginia's example during the Revolution by offering soldiers much smaller tracts of public land.

Washington himself had large landed possessions in West Virginia, and, partly from private as well as mainly for public reasons, no doubt, was deeply interested in the project of building a great western road through the wild lands of the state.

Washington has often been blamed for not foreseeing the future greatness of our western states. No one foresaw it in those days. But Washington did a great deal to facilitate their growth.

An English View of Him.

No man has ever written of Washington in terms of higher commendation than the Englishman Thackeray in "The Virginians." Writing entirely for a British public, since there was in those days no international copyright, Thackeray was brave and fair enough to make Hal Warrington say, "As I looked at the chief, walking at night in the silence of the camp and remembered how lonely he was, what an awful responsibility he carried, how spies and traitors were eating out of his dish and an enemy lay in front of him who might at any time overpower him, I thought, 'Sure this is the greatest man now in the world.'"

Some Maxims of Washington.

Let your discourse with men of business be short and comprehensive.

Be no flatterer; neither play with any one who delights to be played with.

In visiting the sick do not presently play the physician if you be not knowing therein.

TRAINS TO AND FROM BOSTON.

Southern Division.

To Boston. Lve.	Arr.	From Boston. Lve.	Arr.
5 43	6 53	6 00	§7 07
6 21	7 45	6 25	7 48
6 43	7 5[illegible]	6 47	§7 30
§7 04	8 02	7 05	8 10
*7 10	8 16	*8 30	§9 10
§7 56	8 15	*9 10	§10 18
§8 33	8 50	9 10	§10 28
*7 41	8 31	10 17	11 35
*8 50	9 40	10 45	11 36
9 15	10 35	11 35	§12 07
9 41	10 40	12 00	§12 06
11 00	12 04	*1 00	§1 35
§11 42	12 25	2 05	3 04
§12 16	1 05	*3 03	§3 35
1 45	2 50	3 41	5 03
3 00	4 25	4 14	§5 37
*3 51	4 35	*5 10	5 45
4 25	5 30	5 33	6 35
§5 22	6 15	5 47	6 51
6 44	7 15	6 14	7 34
§6 21	7 16	*7 30	§8 16
*7 49	8 30	*8 00	§8 33
		10 15	11 22
		11 30	12 23

Sunday Trains.

§7 29	8 10	2 15	§3 05
§7 25	8 15	9 05	§10 07
8 45	9 5[illegible]	1 [illegible]0	§1 57
§9 12	10 10	5 00	§5 59
§4 25	5 32	7 [illegible]0	§8 15
§5 55	7 08	8 00	§8 25
		9 00	10 05

Western Division.

To Boston. Lve.	Arr.	From Boston. Lve.	Arr.
6 50	8 03	7 30	8 33
8 15	9 10	9 25	10 37
9 26	10 34	10 25	11 46
10 50	12 02	11 50	1 08
12 05	1 32	2 16	3 19
12 45	1 53	3 40	4 53
2 30	3 44	4 25	5 45
3 20	4 15	5 01	6 20
4 05	5 23	6 01	7 13
5 10	6 32	6 33	7 43
6 15	7 28	9 40	10 37
7 00	8 16	11 15ǁ	12 51
9 25	10 30		

Sunday Trains.

8 15	9 27	8 00	9 17
12 05	1 25	11 45	12 53
4 15	5 25	5 00	6 2[illegible]
5 30	6 55	7 00	8 22
7 25	8 45		

Trains by this division leave Lowell from Middlesex street station.

Leave Boston from the new Union Station, Causeway Street.

* Express.

§ From Middlesex St. Station only.

ǁ Runs to Lowell Wednesdays and Saturdays only.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

There will be a special meeting Monday evening Feb. 21, of L. I. B. S.

—F. H. Brennan, Pres.

SLEIGHS

For sale cheap. Pung and traverse runner. J. H. Barry, 49 Market street.

GREY TEA AND COFFEE POTS

given away with tea. All sizes of grey enameled Tea and Coffee Pots given away with a pound of 60c. Tea. Gleason Bros., the Big Tea Dealers, 60 Merrimack street.

STEAMSHIP TICKETS AND DRAFTS

Sold on the Cunard, White Star, American, Dominion, Anchor, Allan, Red Star, French and German lines, sailing from Boston and New York to Liverpool and Queenstown. Money sent to Ireland, England and all parts of the world. Canada bills bought at Murphy's Steamship Agency, 18 Appleton street.

LOCAL NEWS.

Smokers enjoy Old Hundred cigars.

T. C. Lee, Fire Ins., 223 Central street.

Harris, 10 Appleton street, has a good line of memorandum books cheap.

Elegant rubber tired hacks at O'Donnell's, Jefferson St. Telephone, 439-4.

If your coal does not suit you, try Mullin, the 353 Gorham street coal dealer. You can get him by telephone.

Leave your watch, jewelry, and clock with Legault & Co. for repairs. They do it better and charge less than the others.

The best of coal, carefully screened and delivered in bags, can be purchased of W. E. Livingston, 15 Thorndike street.

Banjos, Guitars, Mandolins, and lessons. W. P. Hovey, 35 Glidden Building. 32 Middlesex street. Resumes teaching Monday, Feb. 21.

WANTED IN LOWELL.

Inspector Durgin received a letter from the Lowell police yesterday, asking him for information of Chas. Hamel, who is wanted in that city. The letter stated that Hamel had, it was reported, been arrested by the local police a year ago on a larceny charge. The local police have been unable to find any trace of him hereabouts—Haverhill Gazette.

CATHOLIC NOTES.

Next Wednesday will be Ash Wednesday and at all the masses and the vesper service in the evening the blessed ashes will be placed on the foreheads of the people and also distributed among those who present themselves at the altar rail.

Tomorrow, the regulations for Lent, contained in a letter from Archbishop Williams to the pastors of the various churches, will be read. Every Sunday and Wednesday evenings during the Lenten season, there will be vespers, sermon, and benediction of the Blessed Sacrament and on Sunday afternoons and Friday evenings there will be stations of the cross.

Tomorrow will be Quinquagesima.

At St. John's church in North Chelmsford and St. Catherine's church in Graniteville tomorrow, Rev. Fr. Shaw will announce the Lenten regulations also the time of services during the season.

STATE HIGHWAY

A BILL AUTHORIZING ITS CONSTRUCTION PRESENTED.

A hearing has been ordered for March 2, before the committee on roads and bridges at the State House, on the following bill:

Section 1.—The Massachusetts highway commission is hereby authorized and instructed to construct during the year eighteen hundred and ninety-eight not less than one mile of roadway between the city of Lowell and the Methuen line, and not less than one mile of roadway between the junction of Maxwell and River street in the city of Haverhill and the Methuen line, and not less than one mile of roadway in the vicinity of the town of Amesbury, the same to be in accordance with the report of the state highway commission to the legislature of the year eighteen hundred and ninety-seven.

Section 2—The state highway commission is hereby further authorized and instructed to construct annually not less than one mile of state road in each of at least three localities on the route of the Merrimack valley state road until the same is completed in accordance with the report of said highway commission.

Section 3—This act shall take effect upon its passage.

BURNED BY NAPHTHA.

Ralph Hayden, a clerk in the supply office of the school department, was burned about the face and right eye yesterday by an explosion of sulphur naphtha. He was moving several cans and one upset. The gas exploded in his face. He was given medical attendance in the building and later was taken home. The naphtha is used, when diluted, by the janitors for purposes of cleaning.

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

Dr. Cobltin DENTIST 81 MERK. ST.

BASKET BALL.

The posters announce that tonight's game will be between the Burkes and the Millbury's.

It will be played in Associate Hall, and will be followed by dancing. The last game was late in starting, but the management promises that tonight's contest will commence at eight o'clock sharp.

Confidence in the ability of the Burkes to play basket ball has doubled since the last game. People like to see the scientific side of any sport, for a display of skill pleases even those whose sympathies may be against the team. The Burkes' players have acquired a position in the game that allows them to be ranked as formidable aspirants for, and likely winners of the state championship this year. The last game with the Millbury was won by the latter team in their own hall and tonight the Burkes will make a gallant effort to reverse that decision. The Burkes team will be practically the same as was pitted against Newburyport a few weeks ago, except that McCarthy who played such a brilliant goal for Newburyport, may be put in the game.

The Burkes will rely almost altogether on clever and short passing to pull them through tonight and it is doubtful if any long throws for goal will be made. Should this style prove effective during the first half, it will be continued; if not, the team will change over to long passes, punts, and desperate tries for goal.

CRISP GOSSIP.

Hotel clerks are considered to be pretty "fly," but several of the fraternity have been taken in recently with a very clever game. The game is worked when the man with the diamonds is not very busy. Lowell clerks had better be on the watch for it. A respectably dressed man hurriedly enters and at the same time orders some expensive cigars from the cigar clerk. He then engages the clerk in conversation and intimates that his business is that of a commercial traveller and that he must leave town within a few hours. He pulls out a watch, its case solid gold apparently and also exhibits the apparently full jeweled works. Then comes the exclamation: "I'd sell this watch now for $25, although it is worth $100, and I am short of funds, but I must get out of town on this urgent matter of business." At this point, another man enters, and the matter is explained to him. Says he: "Why, I'd buy it in a minute for $25, but I've only got $10 about me just now." The latter is simply a "capper" for the other. "Well, here," says the owner of the watch, "I'll sell you the watch for $25 and the $10 you can pay on account. I'll put both the money and the watch in the clerk's hands. I'll find out at once how much money I actually need and you wait here until I return." Then he departs and ten minutes later the other leaves hurriedly, saying he will return shortly. Then the owner rushes in and says to the clerk, "Say, old man, I've just got a telegram and must have $20 at once; you let me have $10 besides the other, and you can hold the watch as security. It's worth a hundred, you know." After awhile, the hotel clerk discovers that he has one of those $2.98 "gold" watches. He doesn't see the pair again, however.

There is a silver lining for every cloud. In case of a war with Spain, the inland summer resorts will do a big business. We shall see them advertised as being beyond the fire of cannon of the longest range and many day's march from any possible landing place of the foes. The patriotic and the poor will not desert their seacoast homes, however, and between war and the Klondike, the overcrowded labor market would be a thing of the past.

MATRIMONIAL.

Miss Mary T. Clarke and Mr. Thomas F. McKenna of Woburn were married Thursday evening at the parochial residence of St. Augustine's church, F street, South Boston, the officiating clergyman being the Rev. John McKenna of St. Peter's church, Lowell, a cousin of the groom. The best man was Dr. D. P. McKenna and the bridesmaid Miss Mary C. Clarke.

After the ceremony, a reception was held at the residence of the bride, at which there was a large gathering. Mr. and Mrs. McKenna were the recipients of numerous presents. After the reception they started on their honeymoon.

LEWIS—MESSENGER.

Mr. Irven J. Lewis of Boston, formerly of this city and Miss Ethel Messenger of Boston, were united in wedlock at Boston last Saturday evening. Mr. Lewis is well known in this city, having been a popular member of C Company, Mechanics Phalanx, and all his friends will join in wishing him and his young bride all possible happiness. Mr. Lewis is now a bugler in the First Regiment.

WILL WED IN CANADA.

Mr. Ferdinand Milot left Lowell on Wednesday for Canada, where he will marry Miss Marie Anne Trahan next Monday at Yamachiche, P. Q. They will return to Lowell Februray 26.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

At a meeting of the directors of the Wamesit National bank, the following preamble and resolutions on the death of Mr. Henry C. Howe were adopted:

Whereas, in view of the loss we have sustained in the decease of our friend and associate, Mr. Henry C. Howe, and of the still greater loss sustained by those who were nearest and dearest to him, therefore be it

Resolved, That in the death of Henry C. Howe, the bank has lost an active member of the board of directors, who for many years has presided over its deliberations and has filled the position of president with marked ability; a man of strict integrity and honesty, one with whom we all felt it an honor to have been associated;

Resolved, That this testimonial of our sympathy and sorrow be placed upon the records of this bank and a copy be forwarded to the family of the deceased;

Resolved, That we attend the funeral of our beloved associate in a body.

CLEARANCE SALE

Bargains in Winter Goods to make room for new Spring Stock.

LOUIS ALEXANDER
IMPORTER and TAILOR,
65 Central Street.

Prevent Pneumonia

Prevention is always better than cure, even when cure is possible. But so many times pneumonia is not cured that prevention becomes the natural instinct of self-preservation. Pneumonia can be prevented and is often cured by the use of Dr. AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL.

"Some years ago I had a severe cold and was threatened with pneumonia. I could neither eat nor sleep, and was in a wretched condition. I procured a bottle of Dr. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and took it according to the directions and at the end of fifteen days was as well and sound as before the attack. I have recommended it in many cases of pneumonia since, and have never known it to fail in effecting a cure."—JOHN HENRY, St. Joseph, La.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

is put up in half size bottles, at 50 cents.

GAS EXPLODED

IN DR. LAMSON'S OFFICE, DOING MUCH DAMAGE.

A vulcanizer in the office of Dr. Lamson, the dentist in Runels' block, exploded last evening, and the loud report made a little excitement about the square for a while.

Just what caused the explosion is not known, but it is supposed that the steam pressure was too great.

Fragments of the machine flew through the windows on the Bridge street side and one or two people were struck by them, though not seriously hurt.

A big hole was torn in the ceiling and the office was otherwise badly damaged.

CHECKER CLUB.

Following is the score of the games at the Lowell Checker club last evening:

	Won.		Won.	Drawn.
Davis	1	Joy	1	0
Dearborn	0	Richardson	0	2
Morris	1	Moore	1	0
Cheever	1	Cawley	1	0
McKillop	0	Saunders	1	1
Sheehey	0	Dowd	1	0
Total	3	Total	6	3

To Cure Constipation Forever.
Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

CASTORIA.
The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

LOWELL LIQUOR DEALERS.

A meeting of the Lowell Liquor Dealers' association was held in the parlors of the Arlington Hotel last night.

F. E. Corbett of Boston, organizer of the State Liquor Dealers" association was present and set forth the many advantages that would accrue from organization and from membership in the state organization.

Many of the local dealers were present and much enthusiasm was shown.

The Lowell association has a charter and it is propsed to establish headquarters.

A rallying committee of six was appointed to interest those of the dealers who were not present and a meeting will be held next Thursday evening, at 8 o'clock, at the same place, at which time it is expected that at least fifty of the 84 dealers will be on hand.

Officers will at that time be elected and addresses will be made by speakers from Boston.

MISS PLUNKETT'S COTILLION.

Miss Flossie Plunkett gave a very pleasant social and dance to about 25 of her friends at the residence of her father, Dr. F. C. Plunkett, at the corner of Broadway and Worthen street last evening. One of the features of the evening was a short cotillion at which silver favors were given. At the conclusion of the cotillion, refreshments were served by the D. L. Page company and the affair came to a close at 10.30.

MISSIONARY SUPPER.

A missionary meeting and supper was enjoyed by the women of the Paige Street Free Baptist church in one of the parlors Thursday night.

Mrs A. E. Wilson, president, read two articles on the missionaries in India, and Mrs. J. A. Janvrin gave a talk on the same subject. The supper was served by the following committee: Mrs. W. O. Brown, Mrs. George Cole and Mrs. George French.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets. Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

The Royal is the highest grade baking powder known. Actual tests show it goes one-third further than any other brand.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

WILLOW DALE HOTEL.

If the weather is fine, ground will be broken next week for the new summer hotel at Willow Dale, to be erected by the Bowers Brothers. Contractor Fowler will do the work and the building will be 125 by 50 front, and four stories high. The earth excavated for the foundation will be used to fill up the site of the building destroyed and that lot will be graded and planted upon.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

The funeral services of the late Henry C. Howe will be held at the residence on Summer street at 2.30 o'clock Monday afternoon. Friends are invited. The burial will be private.

Don't let the little ones suffer from eczema or other torturing skin diseases. No need for it. Doan's Ointment cures. Can't harm the most delicate skin. At any drug store, 50 cents.

J. L. CHALIFOUX, 49 to 59 Central St.

Match Us If You Can.

SHOE SPECIALS

Ladies' Rubbers, excellent quality, 17c., worth 40c.
Ladies' Woonsocket Storm Rubbers, 24c., worth 50c.
Ladies' Box Calf Shoes, button and Polish, $1.19, worth $1.50.
Ladies' Box Calf Shoes, hand-sewed, new bull dog toe, button and Polish, $2.19, worth $3.
Misses' Kid Button and Polish Shoes, 69c., worth $1.00.
"Little Gents" Boys' Shoes 69c., worth $1.00.
Men's Rubbers 33c., worth 50c.
Men's Boston Storm Rubbers 50c., worth 75c.

Spalding Bicycles

FOR 1898

$50

No deviation in price. The same in February—the same in July. We come to this price now in order to give the buying public the advantage of it during the early riding season and not in July and August. We are now ready to do bicycle business and our policy will be:

Low Cash Prices, No Trades, No Deals.

Spalding Bicycles for 1898 are positive leaders, the same as they have been for years, and upon examination you will find that they have improvements not found on other wheels.

1898 SPALDING AND 1898 LADY SPALDING

Superior to any wheel we have ever built, and our reputation is back of each wheel turned out by us. The price is as low as we ever expect to sell Spalding Bicycles.

SPECIALTIES FOR 1898—Spalding Chainless. Spalding Blue Racers. Practically built to order at higher prices—quality and workmanship the same as regular models, but details more expensive.

All Spalding Bicycles Are Fitted With Christy Saddles.

A. G. SPALDING & BROS.
Chicopee Falls, Mass.

W. P. BRAZER & CO.
91, 93, 95 Central and 12 Market St., Lowell.

Cook, Taylor & Co.,
CENTRAL STREET.

WRAPPERS

Today we place on sale about 100 dozen Ladies' Wrappers, well made, perfect fitting, good quality, styles and colorings, and at extremely low prices. They are indeed big bargains.

Good quality Percale Wrappers, regular $1.00 quality, at 61c.

A better quality Percale Wrapper, regular $1.25 quality at 78c.

Best quality Percale Wrapper, piped and braid trimmed, worth $1.50 and $1.75, at 99c.

Children's Dresses

Misses' Flannelette Dresses, well made, good patterns, fine quality flannelette, worth 50c., at only 19c. each, and another lot that is worth 69c., at only 31c. each.

A lot of Ladies' Black Sateen Waists that are worth $1.00, at only 61c.

25 dozen Ladies' 25c. Fancy Colored Aprons at 2 for 25c.

We have just secured a job lot of Ladies' White 50c. and 65c. Extra Long Nurse Aprons, which we offer at 25c. and 29c. each.

1000 dozen Ladies' Gingham Aprons at 10c., 12 1-2c., and 19c. each.

50 dozen Ladies' Fancy Colored Hose, regular 37c. kind, our special price 2 pairs for 25c.

A. G. POLLARD & CO.
MERRIMACK, PALMER AND MIDDLE STREETS.

$1.00 and $1.15

QUILTS FOR 69 Cents

In the Large Lot of Damaged

White Bed Spreads

recently put on sale at such low prices, we had an unusual large proportion of the regular $1 and $1.15 qualities of Heavy Crochet Quilts, and after selling such large quantities of all grades we still have about 2000 left of those popular qualities which we sell only

69c. Each

They are the best value in Quilts sold anywhere for good service and at a great saving from regular cost, and they are very slightly damaged and easily mended so to be as good as perfect ones.

A. G. Pollard & Co.

EVERYBODY IS SEEKING MORE LIGHT.

OUR 59c. INCANDESCENT GAS LAMP

gives three times the light and burns only half the gas by actual test that the common burners give.

59c—INCANDESCENT LIGHT—59c

THE THOMPSON HARDWARE COMPANY
254-256 Merrimack Street.

TEETH $5 to $10 a Set

No Charge For Extracting

Every set warranted to be the same teeth that other dentists ask $15 and $18 for, and every set warranted to fit. Gold Filling and Gold Crown work a specialty. Teeth filled with Gold by Electricity. No pain. Teeth Extracted Without Pain by our new method. Thirty years' experience. Artificial Teeth without plates; also Rubber Plates. Teeth extracted and replaced the same day as extracted—no need of going without. No Sunday work. Office hours: 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Not open Evenings. DR. J. R. BICKELLESON, Painless Dentists, Rooms 24, 25, 32, Runels' Bl'g, cor. Mer'k & Bridge

WHY SHOULDN'T IT
THE SUN LEADS EVERY PAPER IN LOWELL IN CIRCULATION. WHY SHOULDN'T IT? NO PAPER IN TOWN COMPARES WITH IT AS A PAPER.

THE LOWELL SUN

THEY ALL ADMIT IT.
THE NEWS AGENTS, THE NEWSBOYS, THE MERCHANTS, AND THE READING PUBLIC ADMIT THE SUN IS LOWELL'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER.

21ST YEAR | LOWELL, MASS., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1898. | 12 PAGES 1 CENT

SECOND EDITION

THE WEATHER.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Indications for the ensuing twenty-four hours are as follows: Rain or snow tonight and Sunday; cooler; northeast winds.

Almanac, Sunday, Feb. 20.
Sun rises—6:34; sets, 5:23.
Moon sets— Evening.
High tide—10:45 a. m.; 11:15 p. m.

IN LABOR'S REALM

Spinners Not Favorable to a Strike.

STOVER'S SHOE SHOP STRIKERS DAILY MEETING.

The Strike Fund Amounts to $918.89.

The Spinners' union held a meeting last evening at which the matter of a general strike was discussed. There was a pronounced sentiment against the strike idea and the report of Thomas F. Delehanty, the delegate to the Boston conference was tabled. The question was raised as to whether or not ring spinners could be admitted to the National Spinners' union. It was the impression that they should be admitted.

The following letter explains itself:
Mr. Thomas F. Connolly, Secretary Weavers' Union, Lowell Mass.

Sir and Brother—I have just received your letter and the check for $100 to help the weavers of New Bedford. The battle is well on and in my opinion victory is in sight and Lowell will soon be enjoying the fruits of our battle. Notwithstanding the rumor that got out about the division in our ranks, we are still keeping up a bold front, and although there is some suffering, we must always expect such; for no principle is worth having unless it is worth fighting for. The sacrifice must be great or the victory will be an empty one. I will forward copies of our laws and also copies of the laws of the state federation.

Tell your members we feel encouraged by their action and all we hope for is that Lowell will soon join New Bedford in celebrating a well earned victory, not for New Bedford alone, but for the weavers of New England.

Wishing you sucess in your endeavor to organize our craft in Lowell I remain yours in haste,

—Matthew Hart, Sec'y.

To the Drawing-In Girls, Warpers, and Spoolers of Lowell:

You are hereby requested to meet in the Burkes' hall, Middle street, Monday evening, February 21, at 8 o'clock, when business of the most important nature will be brought before you. A code of rules for the government of your organization will be submitted to you for your approval or otherwise. A report of the financial condition of the society will also be submitted. A report of the progress of your delegate to secure various amendments to the "Weavers' Fines Bill," now in the legislature and a copy of the amendments suggested will be laid before you. It is hoped that all members and others wishing to join our organization will attend and show by their numbers that they are determined to secure better conditions both financially and socially, for our toiling sisters in our city.

The speakers will be T. F. Connolly, W. L. Kinsella, James McCann; Fred Daigle and Rudolph Chenevert.

(Signed)
William F. Caroll, Tem Pres.

The Stovers' shoe shop strikers will hold a meeting in Associate Hall tomorrow afternoon at which they will be addressed by James F. Carey, president of the Common Council in Haverhill and a prominent socialist labor leader.

The strikers met in St. Joseph's hall on Dutton street yesterday and were addressed by Messrs. Duggan, McCaffrey and Sanders. The strikers will get their pay today.

STRIKE FUND.

The fund for the strikers at New Bedford has taken a good jump today and on Monday we can send a check for $500 to the seat of war to assist those who are fighting our battles as well as their own.

Bamber's Flute and Drum band leads the list today with five dollars, while Mr. Bamber himself gives a dollar.

Eugene Murphy of West Third street gives five dollars, while there is a long list of smaller subscribers, the total making $513.89, which with $400 already remitted makes a total of $918.89. Owing to the hour at which the last list of subscribers was received this morning, the whole list could not be published without omitting important matter, including Associated Press despatches. The long list will appear in Monday's Sun.

To Cure Constipation Forever.
Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

James F. O'Donnell
UNDERTAKER.
Telephone at Residence, Office and Stables,
Market St., Cor. Worthen.

OF THE TRAINING SCHOOL

Some Reasons Why it Should Not be Abolished.

Its Abolition Would Bring the Appointment of Teachers Into Politics so That the Teacher Who Had the Greatest Pull or the Most Money Would Get the Preference.

There is a great deal of agitation going on at present in favor of abolishing the Training school, and on first consideration of the arguments presented by the opponents of this institution it might seem that their opposition was very reasonable. They argue that the city should be relieved of maintaining a training school at "great cost," and they also claim that it is an injustice to compel the graduates of the Normal school to serve a preparatory term in the Training school. All this seems plausible on first sight, and on the strength of these arguments, many citizens have given the movement for the abolition of the Training school their support. But as the real facts are revealed, the people are opening their eyes to the situation and it is now quite apparent that the movement against the Training school may be nothing more or less than a clap trap scheme on the part of a few individuals with a political pull to secure places for their friends and relatives without submitting to the tests applied at the Training school.

On the strength of this discovery, many citizens who have signed petitions now being circulated, have ordered their names removed from the petitions and will undoubtedly do their utmost to secure the continuance of the Training school.

In the first place, the claim that the Training school is a source of expense to the city is a false one. The principal and teachers in that institution are in actual service as teachers, and if the Training school should be abolished, other teachers would have to be elected and would receive as large, if not larger, salaries. It is very plain therefore, that the Training school does not cost the city of Lowell a dollar extra. In fact, it is claimed that the Training school as now conducted, is a source of economy rather than a source of expense to the city.

Then again, there is little left for the argument that a graduate of the Normal school should not be compelled to attend the Training school before being elected a teacher in our schools. Here is the important point. Right here is where the schemers propose to get in their work. The graduates turned out of the Normal school would all be on an equal footing and then would come a scramble for election as teachers in the Lowell schools. It is plain that if there is no grading of them according to merit or ability, the girls with the strongest pull, the teachers who have the longest purses and the most influential friends, would secure positions to the exclusion of their more brilliant, capable but poorer sisters. This would mean a return to the old system of political wire pulling and a revival of the charges of undue preference and even bribery which obtained before the Training school was established. No school committee man who has his personal peace of mind or the interests of the city at heart will care to return to the old wire pulling system unless he wants to get rich at the expense of teachers seeking positions.

Under the present management, the poorest is on an equal footing with the wealthiest and most influential. A young lady with the necessary qualifications need not go down on her knees to a school committee man in order to secure a position in the schools. She will take her turn in the order of her comparative ability and any one who graduates from the Training school is certain that she will surely get a position in her turn as teacher in the public schools. Under the scheme proposed by the wire pullers, she might graduate from the Normal school and be she ever so clever, or let her have the highest rank in her class, she might die of old age before securing a position in the Lowell schools. Hence it is that no one who wants to see fair play, who wants to see merit win, who wants to avoid a system of discrimination on account of politics, nationality, race, creed, or cold cash should favor the abolition of a system which is now in vogue and which gives every girl an equal chance for preferment on her merits.

Besides, it would be unjust to compel the school committee of Lowell to take teachers on the recommendation of the Normal school officials. If they wish to establish a department in order to secure proper tests, they have a perfect right to do so, particularly when it costs the city nothing. Furthermore, this system of having a training school for the testing of Normal school graduates is in vogue in Cambridge, Brooklyn, and very many other cities throughout the country, and it works admirably in securing the best teachers without any danger of favoritism, bribery, or political prescription. To follow the example of these progressive cities may be too much for Lowell, but it is better to move upward and onward than downward and backward in the important matter of education.

It has been urged that it is not fair to require a competent graduate of the Normal school to attend the Training school a full year. On this point, we agree, and for that matter we do not think it would be necessary to have them attend any longer than would suffice to demonstrate their ability, to the satisfaction of the principal of the Training school. If this ability can be determined in a year or six months or one month or ten minutes, we think that would suffice and that the system of advancement on merit alone would still be maintained.

The men who are howling for the abolition of the Training school may be furthering the interests of a very few immediate friends and relatives, or they may seek to establish a brokerage for teachers' positions; but they do so at the expense of the great body of worthy and competent young ladies who have no friends and who have no passport to public favor except their brains, and we submit that in a test of this sort, brains and character should stand above politics, friendship, prejudice or bribery.

There was a time in the early history of this Training school when The Sun did not hesitate to condemn the incompetent management and the glaring injustice shown to some students, and we believe that it is largely through the efforts of The Sun that public sentiment has favored a system of competitive tests. But under the present principal, Miss Edmund, we have seen nothing that is not worthy of the highest commendation. She stands on a level with the highest educators of the country. She is abreast of the times, and will turn out teachers who will be a credit to our city if she gets the chance.

We repeat, therefore, that it is in the interests of the poor girls and the common people to let the Training school stand as a final graduating school for the selection of teachers, be the term ever so short, and we furthermore submit that if it is abolished, the very people who have unwillingly lent their aid to this movement will live to regret it. It is the only anchor of hope under the present complexion of the school board for a great majority of the poor and worthy aspirants who have no friends in politics.

We hope that the school board will not be prevailed upon to abolish this excellent institution and we trust that our citizens in general will look into the merits of this agitation and lend their aid only in the interests of fair play and honest competition for advancement.

FUNERALS.

LARCKLEY—The funeral of Mrs. Sarah Larckley, mother of Mrs. John E. Drury, took place yesterday morning from the Immaculate Conception church, a large number of friends and relatives attending. High mass was celebrated by Rev. Fr. Lawrence, O.M.I., and the choir, under the direction of Mr. P. P. Haggerty, sang Schmidt's requiem mass. Burial was in the family lot in St. Patrick's cemetery. Dr. Hugh Walker, Charles H. Costello, John J. Cluin, Robert E. Crowley, Jas. E. Drury, and Lawrence Cummings were the bearers. Fr. Joyce, O.M.I., officiated at the grave.

LANE—The funeral of the late Sarah Lane took place from the Sacred Heart church at 9 o'clock this morning. Miss Adelaide Sullivan presided at the organ, and very feelingly rendered "I Love to Hear My Savior's Voice." Rev. Fr. McIlory officiated at the grave. The bearers were Messrs. Rogers, Mulvey, Cummings, Dunn, McCluskey and Riley.

WATTERSON—The funeral of Miss Katie V. Watterson took place this afternoon from her late home, 836 Central street. Funeral services were held in St. Peter's church and burial was in the Catholic cemetery.

Interest will commence March 1st on deposits made on or before Thursday March 3d, in the
Savings Department
OF THE
Traders' National Bank
At the rate per annum of 4 per cent. Compounded Semi-Annually.
HOURS { Daily 8 a. m. to 4 p. m. Saturdays { 8 a. m. to 1 p. m. 7 to 9 p. m.
30 Middlesex street, 11 Post Office Avenue
Chas. J. Glidden, Pres.
Wm. F. Hills, Cashier

TO RENT—A Boarding House, 32 rooms ... has been a boarding house for years and is located near the corporations.
DONOVAN & MANSUR'S,
Room 1, Swan Building, 23 Central street, Lowell, Mass. Telephone 406-4.

$7 TO $15
GOOD ORGANS for above prices
Call at once. Must have no room.
GEORGE A. GARDNER,
20 Prescott Street.

THE MARDI-GRAS

Festival was a Brilliant Success.

CONDUCTED BY LADIES OF ST PATRICK'S CHURCH.

Amusing Cake Walk a Feature of Entertainment.

The Mardi Gras festival in Associate Hall, last evening, under the auspices of the ladies of Fr. Leonard's table in the recent St. Patrick's church bazaar, was the most enjoyable event of the ante-lenten season, and was as successful as enjoyable.

There were present young people from every corner of the city and they found a rare program awaiting their enjoyment. The principal feature of the entertainment, due undoubtedly to its novelty, was the grand cake walk participated in by nine specially trained couples all in color. The judges were Peter H. Savage, James F. McCarthy, and Daniel Connors, all authorities on the art, and they made a highly satisfactory decision, awarding the cake to Daniel Jeffers and Alice Kennedy, and the glory of old ward one remains intact, though James Whitehead and Maggie Callahan from "the other side of the city" finished a close second. The other couples were: James Maguire and Mary Miller; Michael Hennessey and Katie Sharkey, William Gleason and Etta Morris; James Winn and Grace Simmons, Fred Smith and Mary Fanning and James Curry and Katie Conway.

The cake itself was a work of art. It consisted of a number of beautifully "frosted" layers, the lowest one being about two feet in diameter. It was built by Lavery, the Broadway baker. James Mulligan led the walk.

Miss Maude Hopkins played an exceptionally fine cornet solo, which was enthusiastically encored, after which Baby Tyrrell executed a skirt dance which was well received.

Then came the Mardi-Gras fandango, or tambourine drill, which was a pleasing feature, participated in by the following named young ladies: Alice Hammond, May Lowney, May McDonald, Fanchon Lawson, Lizzie Conlon, Marion Gruber, Marion Doherty, Mary Higgins, Alice Scobie, Mabel Riley, Margie Stanhope, Genevieve Jantzen, Nellie McGrade, Mary McParland, Georgie Brimigion, Alice Maloney.

William Mulcahy entertained with whistling solos and the entertainment closed with singing by the Imperial minstrels.

The refreshment table was managed by Mrs. Mary Calvert, who had a small number of assistants.

Flower and Lemonade table—Chairman, Miss Mary Marren; assistants, Misses Margie Marren; Mamie Cronin, Alice Brogan, Elizabeth Rafter, Julia Rafter, Etta Foye, and Mrs. D. J. Devine.

The flower and lemonade table was draped with lace and bunting in lemon and white, and was adorned with palms and potted plants.

At ten o'clock general dancing began the order containing 14 numbers.

The officers were floor director, Geo. Marren; assistant, James Henessey; aids, Dr. Leary, Henry Roarke, James O'Donnell; Arthur Cumiskey, John Sullivan, James Cassidy, James Donnelly, Thomas Murphy, Daniel Carroll, Thomas Delaney. William Purcell, William Reagan, Arthur Marren and James Brown.

The awards on Fr. Leonard's table in the bazaar were as follows:

Silver service, Miss Annie O'Brien; tea set, J. Davenport, Ayer, Mass.; china set, Lizzie O'Connor, 21 Willie avenue; lamp, Nellie Ambrose, Lagrange street; gold ring, Mrs. J. Kelley, West Acton, Mass.; $10 gold piece, Mary Daley, 28 Marshall street; washing machine, Maggie Leahy, 66 Jefferson street; robe, Mary Noonan, 12 Hall street; Fr. Leonard's picture, Mrs. Keefe, 627 School street; sideboard, Annie Delay, Mt. Washington street; box of cigars, Della Muldoon, 17 Dutton street; barrel of flour, John Donovan, 230 Fayette street; parlor table, Maggie Clough, 46 Lewis street; picture of Madonna, Thomas Sullivan, 11 Little street; china clock, John Lennon, 104 School street; pair of blankets, Walter Gilbride, 548 Suffolk street; gold chair, Ellen Kelley, School street; white bed, Rev. John J. McHugh; hall stand, Josie Murphy, 17 Dutton street; jardiniere, D. A. Regan; picture, Mrs. Boland; fern, Margaret McCarthy; cushion, Elizabeth Page; willow chair, Nora Murphy; willow rocker, Joseph Ward; couch, A. M Courtney; sofa cushion, Katie Barrett; sofa cushion, S. E. Muldoon, Fletcher street; rug, Annie Harmon; ton of coal, Katie Holland, 3 Little street; picture of Mary Magdalen, Bridie Sweeney; barrel of flour, B. Barrington; picture of St. Cecilia, in gold, Fr. Leonard; picture of St. Cecelia, in white, Katie Scanlon; lemonade set, Mrs. D. J. Donahoe; picture, Lizzie Mahan, 20 Bradford street.

KILLED THE HORSE.

The engine attached to the 9.20 train from Lowell struck a horse attached to a sleigh at the crossing about a quarter of a mile from Lowell Junction last evening. The animal was thrown 60 feet, was terribly maimed and instantly killed. The sleigh was demolished. The team belonged to Peter Cassidy of Wilmington. Luckily no one was in the sleigh and a terrible fatality was thus averted.

REFORM CLUB.

Tomorrow evening will be concert night at the Lowell Reform club. A long program has been arranged on which appear the names of some of our best local talent. The concert will consist of songs, recitations and instrumental selections.

Fine job printing done at this office.

GEORGE A. MARREN, Floor Director of the Mardi Gras Festival.

SUN EXTRA

5 O'CLOCK.

ARMING BOSTON HARBOR

The Old Mortar Batteries are Being Prepared.

Fort Warren Soldiers are Put to Work—Government Declines Spain's Requestd to Assist in Inquiring into Maine Disaster—The Wounded Sailors Arrive From Havana.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Washington, Feb. 19.—Secretary Long and Assistant Secretary Day had an hour's interview with the president this morning. Long received a telegram from Spanish officers requesting permission to join with our own people in making an investigation of the cause of the Maine disaster. The matter was discussed at considerable length and a conclusion was reached, and Consul Lee will be sot notified that while we are willing to afford Spanish authorities all reasonable facilities for conducting the investigation, yet it is thought best that the first inquiry should be made by our own commissioners. The request of the Spanish authorities will therefore be declined.

THE MANGROVE ARRIVES.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Key West, Feb. 20.—The lightship steamer Mangrove arrived here this morning with ten wounded. Out of twenty-six in the hospital five have died and eleven who are seriously wounded, are remaining in Havana.

GETTING READY.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Boston, Feb. 19.—The Herald this afternoon says that in compliance with telegraphic orders received last evening at Fort Warren, a detail of one corporal and thirteen men went to the Mortar Battery at Winthrop this morning fully equipped and carried a hundred rounds of ammunition each. There are no quarters there and they will sleep in the tents. Fifteen hundreds rounds for the battery are expected every moment.

The mortars will be put in position for instant use. The rush orders were also received at the fort to send a squad of men to Fort Winthrop in the harbor to get several guns ready for shipment to Mobile, Ala. They will go all the way by rail owing to the urgency of the call. The carriages have already gone from New York.

EXCITEMENT AT WASHINGTON.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Washington, Feb. 20.—The excitement in the navy department has almost disappeared, and the over worked officials are getting into their daily routine.

CHINESE LOAN

By Associated Press to The Sun.

London, Feb. 19.—The Saturday Review confirms the report that the Chinese loan will after all be made by Great Britain, and says: "We are informed that a preliminary contract has actually been signed. The delay in fulfillment is caused by China's joy in dallying over the bargain." The foreign office does not confirm the statements of the review.

CUT IN RATES.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Tacoma, Wash., Feb. 19.—The Northern Pacific railroad announced a big cut in passenger rates today. The rates are cut in two from Tacoma to St. Paul, and Chicago. To points in Ontario and as far east as Montreal, they are cut in the same ratio. The Canadian Pacific and the Great Northern announce that they will meet these rates tomorrow.

AFRICAN TROUBLES.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

London, Feb. 19.—The press continues its warning that the situation in West Africa between France and Great Britain is growing more critical. It is impossible to abandon the British flag without loss of honor, they say. The Chronicle says France and Germany are casting covetous eyes on Liberia and are contemplating its annexation.

Mr. Lavery Alexander of Haverhill, formerly of this city is spending a few days with his sister here.

The John Boyle O'Reilly Reading Circle will hold a Washington Birthday celebration next Tuesday evening.

A Peculiar Case

But It Was Due to Bad Blood and Hood's Sarsaparilla Cured It—Swollen Limbs—Bowel Trouble.

"I was taken with typhus fever and chronic diarrhœa. My limbs and feet swelled to my body. I had no appetite. I remained in this condition two months or more and was told my disease was dropsy and that nothing could be done to cure me. Soon after this I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. After taking it only a few days there was a change in my condition. The bowel trouble was better, my appetite was coming back and the swelling was going down. After taking half a dozen bottles the swelling had almost entirely disappeared. I am now able to work and cannot speak too highly of Hood's Sarsaparilla which has done me so much good." P. P. GILE, Otis, Mass. Be sure to get Hood's because

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5.

Hood's Pills do not cause pain or gripe. All druggists. 25 cents.

They're All Here.

Not a new shape missing in Spring Derbys, Fedoras and Tourists.

NEW COLORS
and new bands, more of a variety than you've seen for years.

NEW PRICES.
You'll think so—fresh and stylish Tourist hats, 50 cents to $3.00. Derbys in black or brown, leading shapes, 94 cents to $3.00.

HATS
have hustled out of our department ever since spring goods came two weeks ago.

PUTNAM & SON,
No. 166 CENTRAL STREET.

LATEST

MORE WARSHIPS

Will be Ordered by Congress.

IF MAINE DISASTER WAS RESULT OF TREACHERY.

Otherwise no Appropriation Will be Made.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Washington, Feb. 19.—While the disaster to the Maine has created a temper in the House favorable to liberal appropriations for the navy and the House probably would not hesitate to vote for two more battleships, this temper is predicted on the theory that the explosion was by external agencies. If the inquiry shows that the magazine exploded from fire or other cause in the hull, the sentiment may be created against the expenditure of millions in the construction of warships that may blow up any time. It seems likely that a congressional investigation may follow the report from the board of inquiry.

VIZCAYA GUARDED.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

New York, Feb. 19.—At ten this morning the Vizcaya still lay at anchor and the fog is impenetrable. The vessel cannot be seen from the shore. The police patrol is already about her.

RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

New York, Feb. 19.—At a regular meeting of the Monitor association of Naval Veterans last night, resolutions of sympathy for the Maine disaster and offering services as in 1861 to our beloved country and flag were adopted.

GLADSTONE FAILING.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

London, Feb. 19.—It is said that Gladstone has come home to die. A striking change is noted in the old statesman's appearance. He leaned heavily on two men and tottered into the hotel.

DEATHS.

KEEFE—Michael Keefe, aged 65 years, died yesterday afternoon at his late home, 234 Fletcher street.

The deceased was an old and esteemed resident of St. Patrick's parish and was for many years employed by the Boston & Maine railroad at the Lowell Machine shop crossing. Besides his wife, he leaves two sons, Michael J. Keefe, in the employ of the B. & M. R. R.; John W., employed at C. I. Hood's laboratory and two daughters, Mrs. Celia O'Donnell and Mrs. P. F. O'Neill of Lowell.

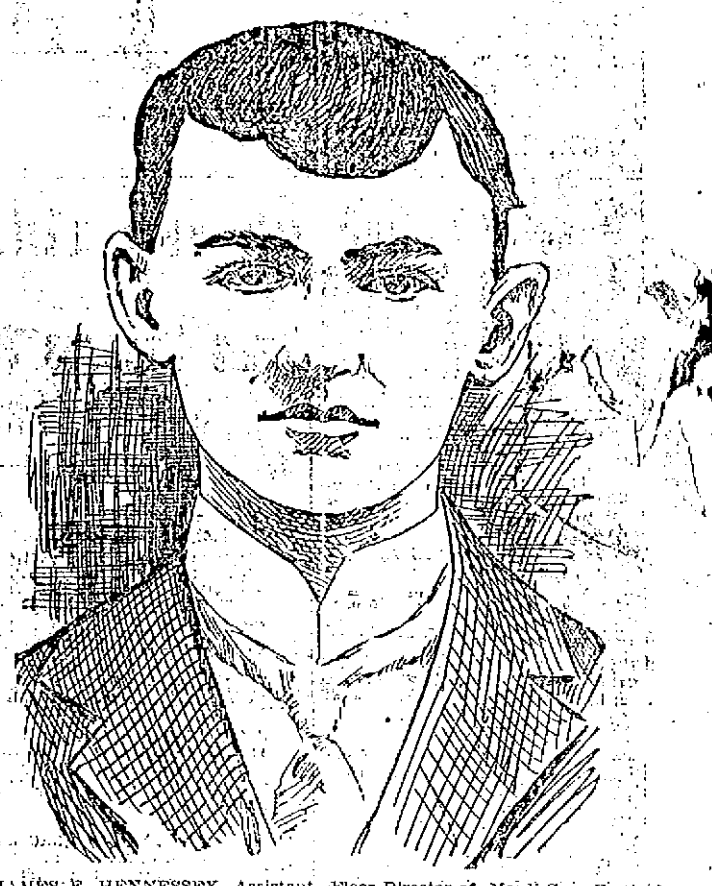
VARNEY—Ruth Varney, aged 81 years, widow of Samuel J. Varney, died last night at her home, 20 Ash street. She leaves one son, Edward S. Varney, the well known printer. Funeral on Tuesday afternoon at 3.30 o'clock.

EMERY—Mary F. Emery, aged 64 years, wife of Stillman Emery, died last night at her home, 185 Branch street. Funeral on Tuesday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

SMITH—Mrs. Caroline M. Smith, aged 81, died last night. The funeral will take place on Monday afternoon at 3.30 o'clock from the residence of her son-in-law, James F. Savage, of 19 Everett street.

GIVEN AWAY—A handsome decorated China Cuspidore with one pound of 50c. tea. O'Brien Bros., tea Dealers, 77 E. Merrimack street. Telephone 69-3.

SENOR POLO DE BERNABE, Who Has Been Appointed to Succeed De Lome as Spanish Minister to Washington.



JAMES F. HENNESSEY, Assistant Floor Director of Mardi Gras Festival.

THE ICE TRACK

On the River Is in Condition Again.

HORSEMEN HAD BRISK BRUSHES YESTERDAY.

Eleven Entry Race Will Occur Monday.

The great blizzard gave "Doc." Evans, the famous ice king, a pile of work, but failed to do him up, for on Thursday, after a week's work, he shot around to the horsemen, and smilingly announced to each the welcome words, "It'll be ready for you tomorrow." No one, of course, but a horseman would know what "it" might be, but they knew immediately, for "it" is the ice track on the river which Doc. has fixed up annually for the past several years. This was the meanest year in his experience, for the weather played havoc with him, and up to yesterday but a few days' fun had been obtained on the river and these only on days when the thermometer was away down to zero. Then the blizzard put a temporary blight on Doc.'s hopes but not disheartened, he got to work again, and yesterday had everything in readiness for a long period of good fun, if the weather only holds out.

A large number of horsemen took advantage of Doc's work and many close brushes were enjoyed. Among the speeders were John Leanon and his celebrated roan; Tom Lennon, with a gray; ex-Mayor Palmer and one of Lumps' get; J. Gauthier with Black Prince; J. M. Wilson with Bo-Peep; H. W. Johnson with Stowaway; Charles Crevier with Charlie C.; J. W. Greenlaw behind Raven Boy; beside a large number of fancy turnouts along the sides of the track.

On Monday afternoon at 2.30 o'clock the much talked of horse lot race that has been so many times postponed, will be trotted if the weather is decent. The prize is to be a good sized house lot donated by J. W. Bruce and the race is to be three heats in four, free for all. The deciding judge will be William Farrell and the entries are: John W. Greenlaw, "Raven Boy"; M. J. Cahill, "Billy"; J. D. Whitney, "Jim"; Thomas F. Hoban, "Yukon"; John J. Regan, "General Turner"; Doc Evans, green mare; Wilson Bros., "Trixie"; Mat. Murphy, gray gelding; Frank Orcutt, "Allen Wilkes"; Joe Gauthier's "Black Prince". Owners are to drive and the race promises to be one of the most exciting ever held on the river. The track is reached from the railroad.

MUSIC HALL.

Rose Sydell's London Belles Extravaganza company, an organization of repute, with a fresh program and many new faces and new features, will be at Music Hall next week, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday. It is announced by the management that the program will be found to be entirely of new acts and up-to-date novelties, long and varied from start to finish, comprising farce-comedy, vaudeville and extravaganza. The "Cafe De L'Amerique," a farce comedy full of snap and go and embellished with the latest songs and music, opens the show and is followed by an entertaining olio in which will be seen the following artists: Campbell and Cheep, the favorite German comedians; Edgar Bixley, the musical tramp; Hart, Walling and Weston, in a new sketch, full of good singing and dancing; Miss Winifred Stewart, the phenomenal baritone and the Langdons in "Illustrated Songs." The conclusion of the program is an extravaganza called "The Isle of Sham Pain". This abounds in funny scenes, good music, droll comedians, and shapely girls, and it is promised will be found very entertaining, being elaborately costumed and well staged. Special matinee Tuesday, Washington's birthday.

Another good sized audience was present at Music Hall to witness the second performance of "A Trip to Coney Island" company last evening and they went home highly pleased with the production of this funny comedy. It is full of good music, good specialties and an army of handsome girls in chorus and dance. Performances will be given this afternoon and evening.

AT NORTH BILLERICA

FIRST PARTY OF CRICKET AND FOOTBALL CLUB.

The Thomas Talbot Memorial hall was crowded last night when the first annual concert and dance of the North Billerica Cricket and Football club was held. Many Lowell people were included in the large audience and the members of the club looked well to the comfort and enjoyment of their guests. The affair opened with a fine concert program, which included the following selections:

Quartette, W. L. May, J. Hannon, J. Fairweather, and J. Gannon; songs, W. H. Shackleton, Miss Marguerite McCaffrey, James E. Donnelley, Miss Adelaide A. Sullivan; readings, Miss Donnelly; songs, M. Gorman, Master Martin Maguire and J. Hughes.

The dancing began at 10 o'clock and Hibbard's orchestra furnished music for a well selected order of dances. The committees who were instrumental in making the affair a success were as follows: Ball committee, General manager, Wm. Stevenson; assistant, Joseph Lofthouse; floor director, Michael Gorman; assistant, Elijah Nichols; chief aid, Charles Fairbrother; aids, Thomas Sheridan, Edward Costello, Martin Conway, George Perry and John Fairbrother.

Reception committee—Walter Radcliffe, T. Whithed, J. T. Hutchinson, Elijah Nichols, John Lofthouse, William McBride, and Joseph Lofthouse.

Refreshment committee,—Joseph Heap, John Radcliffe, John Higson, William Stephenson, and T. Whithed.

PYTHIANS' ENTERTAINMENT.

In Highland hall, last evening, Middlesex lodge, Knights of Pythias, held an entertainment. The program was as follows:

Duet, "Harp of the Winds," Mrs. E. A. Winter and Miss Ethel Cobb; jig dancing and club swinging, George Ayotte; song and dance, Messrs. Hoole and Ayotte; vocal solo, James Barrett; concertina solo, Edwin Rock; American clog dance, Edward Ayotte; song, Miss Constantineau; buck and wing dancing, Henry Hoole; vocal solo, "I Wonder If We'll Meet Again," Miss Secord. The accompanists of the evening were Mr. Edward J. Mills and Miss Kittie Jennison. The entertainment was directed by C. J. Thurston. Ed. Sanborn was general manager of the dance and Hadley's orchestra furnished the music for the dancing.

"The enemy is coming: To the fort for your lives!" When a wise man receives a plain warning of danger, he does not wait to let it overtake him; he seeks every reasonable means to fight it off.

Disease would almost never get the best of the average man if he was prepared to resist it, and took the natural precautions dictated by common sense.

When a man's stomach and liver get upset and fail to do their regular work, he can be certain that something worse is bound to follow, if he doesn't look out for himself. Headaches, indigestion, biliousness and constipation are simply Nature's warnings that the enemy of serious disease is coming to attack him.

The sensible thing to do is to immediately fortify the system with Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It vitalizes and invigorates the entire constitution. It helps the liver to filter out all bilious impurities.

It gives the digestive and nutritive organs power to extract nourishment from the food and turn it into rich, red, healthy blood. It creates appetite, good digestion, and solid, muscular strength.

It is far superior to the mere temporary stimulus of malt-extracts. It is better than cod liver oil emulsions because it is assimilated by the weakest stomach.

"About fifteen years ago" writes Mr. John McMichael, editor of the Plattsburg (Mo.) Leader, "I was in very poor health, had no appetite, was sluggish, and so listless it seemed impossible for me to do anything that required effort. Every fall and spring this ill-health seemed to affect me particularly. A friend advised me to use Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery asserting that it would restore me to perfect health, and make a new man of me. Finally he induced me to try the medicine. I weighed at the time about 125 lbs. I used several bottles, and upon quitting it weighed 175 lbs. Since that time my weight has varied from this to 195 pounds."

A sure and permanent cure for constipation is Dr. Pierce's Pellets. One "Pellet" is a gentle laxative, two a mild cathartic.

Dr. Greene's Nervura Blood and Nerve Remedy

CURES THE SICK,

. . . MAKES . . .

Blood, Nerve, Strength and Vigor.

USE IT AND GET WELL.

CITY WOOD YARD

A Citizen Makes Comparison of Two Managements.

HE CRITICISES STATEMENTS OF SUPT. PINDAR

And Mentions a Few Pointed Facts.

The following communication, relative to the city woodyard, and referring to statements made by Col. Pindar will be read with interest:

Editor of The Sun—I have read in a morning paper the following in its report of a meeting of the appropriation committee:

"Two of the spicy incidents of the last closed-door session, not yet published are as follows:

"When the Mayor came in, the pauper department was under discussion. The Mayor said: "This is the department that chewed up so many mileage tickets."

"Secretary Courtney flushed a little, but it was late and a few minutes after, he and the superintendent were both excused.

"Col. Pindar was asked how it was that M. J. Garvey ran the woodyard so much cheaper when he had it, than it had been run for the past two years.

"Col. Pindar replied: 'No such thing was done. I reduced expenses $6000 in pay roll alone and in the woodyard there have been from one-third to one-half more orders in for less money." No questions were asked."

Now, I know a little about the management of the woodyard under Mr. Howard, Mr. Garvey, and the present management.

Under James Howard and Michael J. Garvey, the conditions were practically the same and inasmuch as at the meeting of the committee, Col. Pindar made comparison between the present and Mr. Garvey's management, I will confine comment to facts connected with these two managements. When the city woodyard was located at the corner of Fletcher street and Broadway, the force of employes included those who worked under last year's management and Supt. Garvey and the three blind men who sawed and chopped the wood. When the change of location was made, Supt. Garvey and the three blind men were discharged and their salaries did not exceed $2000. Yet Supt. Pindar says that he reduced the pay roll alone $6000. Let him specify where a saving was made outside the salaries of Mr. Garvey and the three blind men.

Supt. Pindar's assertion that there have been delivered one-third to one-half more orders from the wood yard at less expense, is in error. It stands to reason that a yard centrally located is capable of affording a more speedy delivery system than one situated on the outskirts of the city. Let me remind Colonel Pindar, if he is not already aware of the fact, that orders have lain in the secretary's office for days, the city wood yard team being unable to deliver them, because of the long trip to the city farm for supplies. Complaints have been made frequently at the secretary's office that people who made application two or three days previous and were in dire want had not received the promised aid. The press from time to time has made brief note of these complaints, though without assigning the cause for the delay.

Under Mr. Garvey's regime, no such delays were experienced. If Supt. Pindar can save $6000 in salaries under the present system, and can deliver orders at a less epense and in greater numbers, why is there agitation in the Board of Overseers of the Poor, even by members who voted to move the wood yard to the city farm, for a return to the old quarters?

Why these strong recommendations in reports, for a centrally located wood yard and supply department?

Under Mr. Garvey's management, a strict account for every stick of wood received and sent out, was kept and was open to public inspection. Wood dealers who obtained an order to sell wood to the city were not permitted to send in "short cords," as many of the wood dealers can testify. If the cords were not up to measure, they were rejected.

I am not interested in the city wood yard or the pauper department but I have had experience with both, though not in recent years, and I speak of things as I know them. —A Citizen.

THE "LITTLE JENNIES."

THE CLUB—NOT THE DYNAMITE BOMBS OF THAT NAME—HELD A DANCE.

The "Little Jennies" held forth at the Town Hall in North Chelmsford last evening and had a gorgeous time, a large and merry gathering of Chelmsford and Lowell people participating in the evening's enjoyment. Pike's orchestra furnished music. The "Little Jennies" is not a club of young men, having a weakness for cigars, but on the contrary, it is a crowd of good fellows, who were so christened by Joe O'Brien, the large gentleman of the Belvidere, who by the way challenges any fancy mixer in North Chelmsford three of the members being in love at one time with a petite young lady who rejoiced in the name of Jennie.

There was no grand march last evening, the fun opening with a waltz after which an order of 12 numbers with a few extras was enjoyed. Some of the numbers were dedicated to "Three Little Jennies," "John, Joe and George," "16 to 5," "Fudgy" and "Texas." The last waltz came with midnight and the Lowell guests returned to the city in a special car. The officers of the dance were: General manager, John J. Dowd; assistant, Henry McCabe; floor director, Owen McGrath; assistant, Joseph O'Brien; aids, William Quigley, chief aid; assistants, Ferdinand Bonacorsi, Fred White, Maurice Johnson, Joseph Quigley; John Bernard, George Leavitt, William Harrington.

JOHN J. DOWD, General Manager.

THE ZOLA TRIAL

The Author's Life Menaced by a Mob.

ESTERHAZY GREETED WITH LOUD HUZZAS.

The Dreyfus Case The Burning Question.

Paris, Feb. 19.—On leaving the palace of justice after the Zola trial Friday all the officers were acclaimed by the crowd outside the building, and General Pellieux, who descended the steps bareheaded, was given a great reception. Major Esterhazy was greeted with shouts of "Live the army."

The police were powerless to manage the immense crowds, and several Jews were the objects of insults and menaces. There was a general fight. The mob threw itself upon the Jews, yelling, "Death to the Jews," "Throw the Jews into the Seine." The republican guards were obliged to charge the rioters to clear the square. The crowd fell back cheering for the army, singing the "Marseillaise" and shouting "Spit upon Zola."

Mr. Zola left at 5:30 p. m., and immediately after he had emerged from the building he was greeted with a storm of hisses, and the authorities were obliged to protect his carriage with a double cordon of police. On reaching the St. Michael bridge, the mob made a determined and murderous rush for the carriage, but the police threw themselves between the vehicle and the mob, and a series of miniature battles ensued.

Ultimately the police drove the mob back, and Zola was enabled to proceed without further molestation. A number of arrests were made, but all those taken into custody were released later in the day.

First class job printing done at this office.

TREATMENT FOR WEAK MEN.
TRIAL WITHOUT EXPENSE.
The famous Appliances and Remedies of the Erie Medical Co. now for the first time offered on trial without expense to any honest man. Not a dollar to be paid in advance. Cure Effects of Errors or Excesses in Old or Young, Manhood Fully Restored, How to Enlarge and Strengthen Weak, Undeveloped Portions of Body. Absolutely unfailing Home Treatment. No C. O. D. or other scheme. A plain offer by a firm of high standing.
ERIE MEDICAL CO. 64 NIAGARA ST. BUFFALO, N. Y.

DR. PEFFER'S
ROYAL-TANSY PILLS.

NEW DISCOVERY, NEVER FAILS.
A new, reliable and safe relief for suppressed, irregular, scanty or painful menstruation. Now used by over 50,000 LADIES. Invigorates these organs. BEWARE OF DANGEROUS IMITATIONS. $1 per box, small box $1. Prepaid in plain wrapper. Send 4c in stamps for particulars. PEFFER MEDICAL ASSN. Chicago, Ill.
Sold by Ellingwood & Co. Cor. Central and Merrimack streets.

A LIVELY MEETING

Of the Highland Congregational Church.

VAIN EFFORTS TO FILL VACANT OFFICES.

Evidence of Discord Creeping Out.

The Highland Congregational church held an adjourned meeting last evening, but failed to elect a deacon after taking five ballots. The meeting was presided over by Dr. J. B. Field.

Clerk Willard Everett called attention to the fact that Mr. A. A. Robinson who was elected at the last meeting as Sunday school teacher and treasurer, had resigned the office and this left another vacancy to fill. The resignation was accepted. On motion of Clarence Williams, Frank B. Wiggin was nominated and elected to fill Mr. Robinson's place.

The report of the committee to bring in a list of names for prudential committee was then heard and the following were placed in nomination: Mark Avery, Murdock Monroe, Charles Berry and Charles Marshall.

On motion of Deacon J. G. Buttrick, it was voted that the member receiving the highest vote be elected for two years. Messrs. Ranlett, Wiggin and Williams were appointed tellers. The result of the ballot was as follows:

Whole number	31
Necessary for choice	16
Mr. Avery	24
Mr. Monroe	22
Mr. Berry	22
Mr. Marshall	21
Deacon Buttrick	5
Mr Tarr	5
Mr. Barrett	4

And the first four were declared elected.

Mr W. T. Dole, who was elected deacon for four years, resigned. Several ballots were taken for his successor, but with no choice.

On motion of Frank Stratton, $110 was appropriated for interest money for 1898.

On motion of Rev. C. L. Merriam the sum of $100 was appropriated for the Sunday school. The vote passed after discussion indulged in by Messrs. Stratton, Everett, and Buttrick, and Merriam. The former gave his reasons for not recommending the appropriation, "because the Sunday school was self-supporting."

On motion of Deacon J. G. Buttrick it was voted that the treasurer be authorized to borrow a sum not to exceed $300.

Article 5 was laid on the table and article 8 was taken up once more to elect a deacon. Messrs. Spiller, Linnell, Torrey, Stratton, Wiggin, Everett and Greenslitt were placed in nomination, and all declined to serve. It was voted to leave the matter in the hands of a committee to report at an adjourned meeting, on motion of Deacon Buttrick. The moderator appointed Deacons Buttrick and Wallace and Mrs. Fenton as the committee and the meeting adjourned to February 28 at 8.15.

COLONIAL FESTIVAL.

Among the ante-Lenten affairs, next week there will be none more delightful than the Colonial Festival, to be given by the Ladies of Charity of St. John's hospital on Monday and Tuesday nights, with whist Tuesday afternoon and evening. It will be held in the house of the Y.M.C.I., in Stackpole street, all parts of which will be open to the patrons. There will be a fine entertainment each evening. A feature of unusual interest will be the table d'hote supper, served each evening from 5 to 8 under the direction of Mrs. Matthew Murphy, which insures a delicious and substantial feast, for 25 cents. Bowling alleys and pool tables will be at the service of all who wish to enjoy them. Admission will be 25 cents, and all who attend will aid a good cause and have a good time, as well.

A meeting of the Ladies of Charity and of those who are to assist on the various tables will be held at 4 o'clock Sunday afternoon in the hall of the Immaculate Conception school.

Shoes - Shoes

At Ridiculously Low Prices.

Shoes.

High grade Shoes in broken sizes, cut 1-2 and 2-3 in price. Anything they will bring to close them out.

Shoes. Shoes.

Ladies can you wear 2 1-2, 3 or 3 1-2 size? If so, you can buy $5 hand sewed Shoes at $1.89.

Shoes.

Children's Shoes in heavy and light weight, with prices cut in two.

Shoes. Shoes.

Anything shopworn being sold at your own price. A rare chance to get good reliable shoes at a fraction of their real value.

Women's Gaiters 15c.

Women's Leggings 53c.

Women's 10-button Overshoes $1.49.

Women's Wool Soles 11c.

Childs' Leather Leggings 98c.

ALL WINTER GOODS IN LIKE PROPORTION.

THE BIJOU SHOE STORE, 130 and 132 Merrimack Street.

CASH PRICE LIST

Wholesale and Retail Grocers, Butchers and Bakers.

F. M. BARNEY & CO.,

415 Middlesex and 28 Thorndike Streets.

SUGAR.

Revere Granulated, fine and medium, 5½c. pound.
Brown Sugar 5c.

FLOUR.

Best Haxall, $3.65 barrel.
Best Haxall, 75c. bag.
We also carry a full line of the leading brands, including "Swan Down," "White Sponge," "Pillsbury," "B. M. Co.," "Superlative," etc.
Try Junket, 10c. each.

BEANS AND PORK.

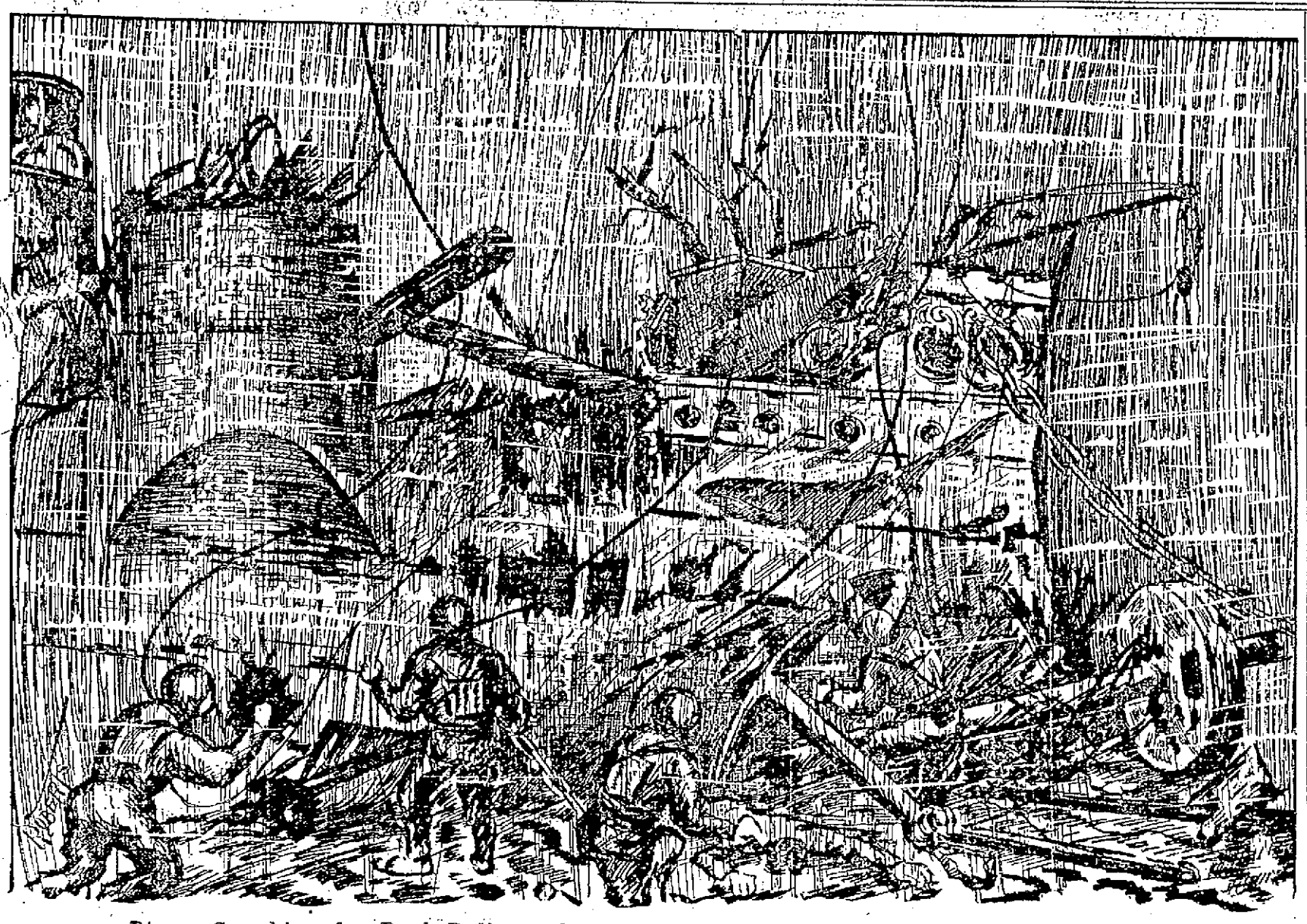
Best P. Beans 5c. quart, 35c. peck.
New Horticultural, 5c. quart, 35c. peck.
Salt Pork, 8c. pound, 10 pounds 75c.

DRIED FRUIT.

Dried Raspberries, 3½c. pound.
Evaporated Apricots, 10c. pound.
Evaporated Apples, 13c. pound, 2 for 25c.
Old Fashioned Dried Apples, 10c. pound, 3 for 25c.
Evaporated Peaches, 10c. pound, 2 for 25c.

CANNED GOODS.

Beat us on price and quality if you can. Every can warranted.
Canned Peas, 7c. can, 4 cans for 25c.
Canned Peas, 10c. can, 3 cans for 25c.
Canned Corn, 10c. can, 3 cans for 25c.
Canned Tomatoes, 10c. can.
Canned Tomatoes, 12c. can, large size.
Canned blueberries, 15c., 3 cans for 40c.
Canned Apples, 10c., 3 cans for 25c.
Gallon Can Apples, 25c., 5 cans for $1.00.
Canned Pumpkin 10c., 3 cans for 25c.
Canned Squash, 12c. can.
Canned Peaches, 10c.
Canned Salmon, 10, 13, 15 and 18c.
Canned Shrimps, 15c., 2 for 25c.
Canned Oysters 10c.
1 pound Can Ox Tongue, 25c.
Large Can Ox Tongue, 70c.
B. & R. Chicken, 25c. and 45c. can.
B. & R. Turkey, 25 and 45c. can.
Armour Corned Beef, 1 pound can, 12c., 2 pound can 20c.
Armour Luncheon Beef, 1 pound can, 14c., 2 pound can 25c.
B. & C. Sardines, 25c. and 35c. can.



Divers Searching for Dead Bodies and Evidence that the Maine Was Sunk by an Enemy.

SECY. LONG ON SENSATION

Specific and Emphatic Denial of Certain Alarming Stories.

Nothing Kept From the Public—The Senate Involved in the Discussion—Mason's Scathing Denunciation of Spanish Authorities—Vigorous Defense of the Administration.

Washington, Feb. 19.—The feature of the day at the navy department was the number of rumors of a warlike tendency that came to the attention of the officials as requiring attention. So formidable had grown the aspect that at the close of office hours Secretary Long was induced to make the following statement as the easiest manner of disposing at one time of all these stories:

JOHN D. LONG.

"Really no information has been received since Captain Sigsbee's first dispatch adding to our knowlege of the disaster. All we know is that the Maine blew up. There is abundant room for speculation of all sorts, but no conclusion can be arrived at until an examination has been made by the divers and more facts obtained. It is a simple fact to say that such a thing might happen by design, or it might happen by accident. Therefore, my impression has been all along, and I rather think the general opinion preponderates in the same direction, that it must have been accidental.

"You may say absolutely that there has been no secret cabinet meeting; that nothing has taken place in cabinet that the public have not been informed about; that the whole policy of this department has been to give public all the dispatches; that the department has no more knowledge on the subject of the disaster or even the circumstances attending it than have the public, and that the report which was to the effect that Captain Sigsbee had warned the department that the Maine was in danger from submarine mines or torpedoes is utterly without foundation, no such report ever having been received from him or from anybody else." The secretary also denied briefly and comprehensively wild rumors that he had requested the chief of police of New York to guard the Vizcaya, and that he had selected Constructor Bowles to go to Havana and raise the Maine.

The secretary, when asked what the department's estimate of the conduct of Captain Sigsbee in the terrible situation in which he had been placed, replied: "I think I express the feeling of the president as well as myself when I say that Captain Sigsbee has conducted himself as an officer of our navy should. He was the last to leave his ship when she went down. His dispatch that night was so complete that since then I have thought of no question of fact to ask him which is essential to the situation and which he could answer which is not covered by that dispatch. Its tone, too, is that of a discreet and level-headed man who realized the impression any word from him, at that time, would have on the public mind. Nothing is harder than for a naval officer to lose his ship, so that I have great sympathy for him. I await, with confidence, further reports."

EXTEMPORANEOUS ELOQUENCE.

Washington, Feb. 19.—A debate, decided in its sensations, was unexpectedly precipitated in the senate yesterday over the consideration of the resolution of Mr. Allen, directing the committee on naval affairs to investigate the disaster to the Maine. An arrangement had been made for the adoption of the resolution with a minor amendment without debate. Mr. Mason, however, proposed a substitute, and the discussion that ensued surpassed any heard during senatorial deliberations in many a day.

An appropriation of $200,000 was made for the purpose of recovering, transporting and burying the remains of officers and men lost on the Maine, and of saving the vessel, or such part thereof, as might be practicable.

The resolution offered by Mr. Allen, directing the committee on naval affairs to make an immediate investigation of the disaster to the Maine, was then laid before the senate. It precipitated a most spirited debate on the Cuban question.

Mr. Chandler thought that if "immediate" was stricken out and the matter left within the discretion of the committee there would be no objection to the resolution.

Mr. Mason proposed an amendment striking out all after "resolved" and inserting the following: "By the senate and house of representatives concurring, that a joint committee of five, consisting of three members of the house of representatives and two members of the senate be appointed to investigate the disaster to the battleship."

Mr. Hale expressed the hope that Mr. Mason would not press his substitute. The disaster, he said, was even now being thoroughly investigated by the executive department of the government, and as soon as tangible results were reached the facts would be communicated to congress. "I had hoped," said Mr. Hale, "that this entire matter might be disposed of without debate. It seems to me that in the circumstances and in the light of this most melancholy affair it is now inopportune to indulge in debate upon it." Mr. Hale was willing to withdraw his objections to the resolution of Mr. Allen, but the substitute suggested by Mr. Mason was even more objectionable in its form.

Mr. Mason followed in a speech replete with sensational utterances. He had no disposition to inflame a situation already so exciting, but he felt that his substitute was fully justified by the feelings and desires of the people. He understood that the navy department was making an investigation of the disaster, but a congressional investigation was demanded by the people. The people were fast coming to the conclusion that matters concerning this Cuban affair, including the De Lome letter incident and the loss of the Maine, of which they ought to know, were being concealed from them. Mr. Mason did not desire to reflect upon the motives or honor of anybody, but he suggested that the officials of the navy department in making their investigation would naturally endeavor to cover up any blame that might attach to them. "The trouble with us is," declared Mason, with great vehemence, "that we have adopted the Spanish policy of putting everything off until tomorrow. Let this disaster be thoroughly investigated by congress, and then we shall know that it will be done right." The country, he continued, was tired of the secret considerations of such questions. He was not willing to strike out "immediate" from the resolution. Everyone was interested in knowing who blew up the Maine, and all wanted that information. Why delay? "We were told three years ago to wait. In the meantime the Spanish diplomats had sat at our tables and partaken of our hospitality, while we were still waiting and had continued to wait until the series of calamities had been crowned by the Maine catastrophe with its loss of 250 precious American lives."

Mr. Hale interrupted Mr. Mason to say that there was no disposition to postpone inquiry. The whole subject matter was even now undergoing investigation, and in view of the promptness which had been exercised, there was no reason for impugning the motives of the officials of the department. He thought the senate could reasonably wait a few days until the results of the investigation could be given to the public. He hoped the senate would see the propriety of not making this an occasion for inflammatory speeches, and that all would take the view that in the presence of a calamity which had appalled the whole world, today was not the proper time for an appeal to passion and prejudice.

SENATOR MASON.

Replying, Mr. Mason said there was no calamity so great as a failure on the part of those in power to appreciate the real situation when it was so serious as it now was; and no sorrow so profound as that over-indifference to this situation. He had a letter from Julian Hawthorne read to show, as he claimed, that murder was the policy of the Spanish government in Cuba. Autonomy is denounced as a sham, a fraud and a delusion, and the De Lome letter only served to emphasize the treacherous character of the Spaniard. He declared that he would not be willing to serve on the proposed committee, as he would not want to sit at the table with a Spaniard who might have a stiletto under his clothes unless he himself was ironclad. The record of the Spanish nation, continued Mr. Mason, who appeared to be laboring under considerable excitement, was one of continuous treachery, and we had experienced that treachery in our history for the past 100 years.

(Continued to Page Four.)

A JOYOUS TIME.

The employes of the Merrimack Packing room held their annual party in Burkes' hall last evening, and a delightful assembly was held, the gathering numbering about 10 couples. Music for the dancing was furnished by Atwood's orchestra.

The officers in charge were General manager, James P. Garrity; assistant, James J. Mack; floor director, Joseph F. Gilley; chief aid, James J. Dwyer; assistants, F. Cox, F. O'Brien, J. Flemming, J. Burns, C. Donohue, E. Crowley, and Misses Tine Bowers, Maggie Lee, Abbie Barry, Louise Bowers, Jennie Barry and Emmie Mason. The reception committee were: Chairman, John Hubin; assistants, J. Cummings, S. Harrington, C. Killoy, J. Lee, J. Collins, D. O'Brien, and Misses Katie Bailey, Bridie Payten, Lizzie Shea, Maggie Hubin, Lotta Libbey and Minnie McDermott.

HORSE BURNED TO DEATH.

The barn of Mr. Rice of Tewksbury was totally destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The flames spread rapidly and only by cutting down the shed connecting the house and barn was the house saved from destruction. One horse was burned and much hay.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS.

The committe appointed to inquire into the length of office hours at City Hall will meet this afternoon.

There will also be a meeting this afternoon, of the appropriations committee and Supt. Whitcomb will explain the needs of the school department.

NEWS WHICH IS GOOD NEWS TO WOMEN.

It is a fact that women who suffer from female complaints and are consequently weak, tired, nervous, dragged-out and full of pains and aches do not have the same opportunity to be cured as do the residents of the great cities where the most successful specialists in female diseases reside. Dr. Greene, of 34 Temple Place, Boston, Mass., who has the largest practice in the world, and who is without doubt the most successful specialist in curing female complaints, offers to give free consultation by mail to all women suffering from these distressing weaknesses, discharges, pains and irregularities. Write at once and we promise Dr. Greene will cure you.

Tomorrow evening, a splendid concert will be given at Associate hall by the Reeves band, under the auspices of the Rossini choir. Several of the leading artists of New England will appear in solos.

Washington party, Monday evening, Wells' academy.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Beaulieu of 737 Lakeview avenue, are rejoicing in the birth of a son.

The pupils of St. Patrick's Boys' school will have a Washington Birthday party Monday afternoon.

Rev. S. Darlington of the Berean Primitive church is in Rhode Island lecturing and preaching anniversary sermons at Millville.

The Rev. Bowley Green will deliver the temperance address at the tenth annual convntion of the Middlesex Christian Endeavor union next Tuesday, at Ayer, Mass.

LABOR NOTES.

The Firemen's Protective association held its regular meeting in Building Laborers' hall last night and among other things voted to adopt the by-laws, which were prepared by an appointed committee.

The legislative committee of the Trades and Labor Council met last night and resolved to favor the adoption of the eight-hour labor bill, the prison bill, the anti-injunction bill and the seamen's bill.

The Atherton machine shops which have been running only five days a in the afternoon and averag- week, and quitting work at 4.30 ing one more hour each day. The annual meeting of the stockholders was to have been held yestrday, but no business was done and the meeting was postponed to February 28.

ACTORS, SINGERS, TALKERS—Are all more or less subject to bad throat, hoarseness, tonsilitis, and catarrh. Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder, never disappoints. I can but proclaim widely Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder a wonderful medicine for actors, singers and public speakers. "Myself and my wife are both subjects of tonsilitis and catarrh. We have tried everything but have never found anything to equal this great remedy, for quick action it certainly is a wonder worker. I would not be without it and highly recommend it to my brother professionals.—Al. Emmett Fostell, New York City—88.

Sold by Ellingwood & Co., Central and Merrimack streets, and C. E. Carter, Branch and Smith streets.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or $1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

THE

Lamson AND Hubbard

HATS

for Spring are now here and ready for your inspection. New shades, new styles, new proportions.

Personally we consider this season's block the prettiest they have ever produced.

O'Hearn & Dowd

THE CLOTHIERS,

OLD POST OFFICE.

NOW IS THE TIME.

Persons Considering the Question of a Tonic Treatment for Spring Should Begin a Course Now.

Many people are now debating in their minds the question of some treatment for the spring months, something to tone up the system and purify the blood. Something to counteract the influences of the spring and early summer. Scores who have learned the value of Dr. Chapman's treatment are enrolling themselves for a spring course, an extra inducement being that this careful and scientific course adapted to each one's peculiar physical needs does not cost scarcely any more than a supply of patent medicines probably not so well adapted to their trouble.

FEARED SERIOUS LUNG TROUBLE

Mr. James Huggard Endorses Dr. Chapman's Treatment for the Lungs.

Mr. James Huggard, who resides at 38 Hildreth street, says: "I want to add my endorsement to Dr. Chapman's success in treating lung troubles. I was in a deplorable condition and thought that my lungs were past all help, but after a short course of treatment I am now in perfect health again."

BRONCHIAL CATARRH.

The case of Mr. Huggard is a typical case of bronchial trouble, resulting from neglected or improperly treated catarrh. The extension of the Catarrhal process down those passages known as the bronchial tubes, which convey the air to the lungs, is so often pronounced consumption and incurable that its successful treatment and cure attract even more attention than the cure of other but no less difficult forms of catarrh. It is true, however, that in hundreds of cases, by arresting the progress of Catarrhal Bronchitis and saving the lungs from infection, Dr. Chapman has restored the patients to health, whose so-called consumptive tendency had been marked with despair by other doctors. As a rule in such cases, there is a predisposition to Catarrhal and Bronchical trouble, continual hacking cough, usually worse night and morning, the raising of cheesy lumps, yellow matter and frothy material, pains and stitches in the side and tendency to catching cold easily, burning pains in the throat, shortness of breath, palpitation of the heart, difficulty in breathing, and often in later stages, night sweats, paleness and emaciation, hemorrhages, hectic flushes and a condition so weak that the patient has to give up work.

DURING FEBRUARY

all patients, commencing or renewing, placed under treatment at a nominal fee rate. All medicine for the entire course free. This notice applies only to the present month, but those taking advantage of it will be treated until cured without raise in the rate.

CHARLES R. CHAPMAN, M. D.

138 MERRIMACK STREET.

Consul ation and Examination Free.

HOURS—9 to 12 a. m.; 2 to 4 and 6 to 8:30 p. m., except Tuesday and Thursday evenings. Sundays by appointment only.

CELTIC ASSOCIATES

HELD DELIGHTFUL PARTY LAST EVENING.

The annual party of the Celtic Associates in Prescott hall last night brought out an attendance of seventy couples who enjoyed the dancing. The order contained twenty engagements, and music was furnished by the Manhattan orchestra.

The officers in charge of the affair were: General manager Stephen Doyle, assistant, Dennis J. Crowley; floor director, James T. Enright; assistant, Patrick J. Sheridan; aids, Patrick J. Mahoney, chief; John Curran Michael Redigan, John Breen, John A. Delmore, Jr., John J. Belfry, Michael J. Sharkey, James J. Kennedy, Michael J Gallagher, James F. Judge and Thomas Connors.

Reception committee — Patrick J. O'Brien, chairman; John J. Quinn, Martin Murphy; William S. Collins, Patrick F. Tobin, John J. Kilroy, Jeremiah Leary, Dennis Crowley, John J. Rourke and Thomas Fitzgerald.

GRANITEVILLE DRAMATIC CLUB.

There was a large attendance present at the performance of "Our Jim" by the Graniteville Dramatic club, in the Westford town hall last evening.

The presentation was first class and throughout the entire performance the company acquitted itself very creditably. The cast of characters was as follows.

John Mathews, called by his neighbors, Uncle John .....Will Wall
James Mathews, his son ....Bert Wall
Bat Mathews, his nephew,
..... Walter Longbottom
Rube Johnson, the hired man,
..... Joe Davis
Deacon Hezekiah Tidd....Harry Quinn
Bill Tidd and John Henry Tidd, the deacons sons,
.....John Healey, Bat McCarthy
Aunt Deborah Mathews, John's sister .....Mrs. Emma Sheahan
Major Timothy Mudge .....Joe Wall
Caroline Antwerp ..Mill Ella Murrey
Bessie, the Major's daughter,
.....Miss Louisa Richards
Grace Antwerp..... Katie Harrington
The Corntossil Children
.....Alice Sheehan and Willie Wall
Kate Smith .....Susie Healey

POLICE COURT.

Two drunks; no sentences.

The entire morning was taken up with the trial of Antonio Vivers, charged with illegal keeping. Dennis Murphy, Esq., appeared for the defendant, and conducted the case admirably. Lieut. Brosnan and Officers O'Brien, Noe, and Curran were the government witnesses.

MIDDLESEX WEAVERS

PETITION FOR RESTORATION OF OLD WAGE SCHEDULE.

All the weavers of the Middlesex mill signed a petition for the restoration of the old schedule of wages and presented it to the agent on Thursday. As business has picked up considerably in the mills, they are confident of getting the restoration. The petition has not yet been acted upon by the mill authorities.

FALL RIVER VISITORS.

Alderman Edward M. Gilbride and President Hopewell of the common council of Fall River were in this city yesterday afternoon and had a long conference with Mayor Bennett.

Fine job printing done at this office.

HUNTER BALTIMORE RYE

TRADE MARK

10 YEARS OLD.

WARRANTED A

PURE TONICAL STIMULANT

The American Gentleman's Whiskey

E. A. McQUADE, Local Agent.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

Beecham's pills for constipation 10¢ and 25¢. Get the book at your druggist's and look by it.

Annual sales more than 6,000,000 boxes.

Colonial Festival

Under the auspices of the Ladies of Charity of St. John's Hospital.

Hall of the Y. M. C. I., Stackpole St.

MONDAY AND TUESDAY EVENINGS, FEB. 21 AND 22.

Choice entertainment each evening.

BOWLING, POOL, ETC.

Whist Party Tues. Afternoon, 3 to 5

Supper each day from 5 to 8, under the direction of Mrs. Matthew Murphy, 25 cents.

ADMISSION, 25 CENTS.

BOARD AND ROOMS WITH STEAM HEAT, hot and cold water, bath rooms. Transients accommodated at 113 Appleton street. Terms reasonable.

THE PERSON WHO TOOK THE BLUE Boston bag from the Bon Marche dept. between 4 and 5 o'clock Friday p. m., being well known, is requested to return same to the office and no questions will be asked.

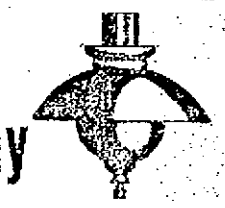
AGENTS $7 DAILY TO SELL SPECIALTY Soaps and give customers double their value in handsome presents; exclusive territory; sample outfit free. Nichols Soap Co., Cincinnati, O.

LADIES' MAKE SAMPLE PATCHES AT home, $9 week; no canvassing. Send reply envelope for sample and particulars. Foster Mach. Co. West 26th St., New York.

WANTED—TWO GOOD MEN ON WAGON to handle household goods. Call between 8 and 9 a. m., or during noon hour, at 350 Middlesex street. Inquire for Manager Gatell's wagon.

WAGONS—I HAVE SOME HIGH GRADE wagons, new and second hand, such as square wagons, open and covered, panel side wagons, open and canopy top democrats, Concords, business wagons, etc., which I will sell very low. J. F. Libby, 69 Robbins street.

Light As Day



Acme Gas Burners

Price for burner, mantle, chimney and shade complete,

ONLY 59c.

Extra mantles, shades and chimneys at reduced prices.

BARTLETT & DOW

216 Central St., Lowell, Mass.

Three Money Savers

One lot of Youth's tapped soled Lace Shoes today 90c. a pair.

1 lot of Ladies' Shoes, in button and lace, were $1.50, today $1.25.

1 lot Men's Shoes, congress and lace, were $1.50, today $1.25.

J. J. LONERGAN

215 Dutton Street.

MALTOX

will do you worlds of good if you are run down. At all druggists. 50c.

SEC'Y LONG ON SENSATION.

(Continued.)

We were told that the naval board might be able to reach Havana by next Monday—tomorrow, always tomorrow. In the meantime who knew but that more dynamite would be put in and the evidences of the catastrophe averted. In conclusion he appealed for a prompt inquiry, and said he thought the senate should vote $200,000,000 is necessary to save its honor and dignity.

Mr. Wolcott spoke next. It was evident that he was laboring under considerable feeling. He had listened to Mr. Mason with ill-concealed feelings of emotion. Mr. Wolcott spoke with great rapidity and occupied only a few minutes of the senate's time, refusing to be interrupted and speaking very sharply when Mr. Mason sought to divert him. He said that Mr. Mason's resolution, however inopportune, might well have been permitted to pass without comment had it not been for the remarkable utterance which Mr. Mason had given to the effect that the people of these United States had lost confidence in one of the great departments of the government.

Mr. Mason interrupted to say that he made no such statement.

Mr. Wolcott had Mr. Mason's remark read from the reporter's notes, and then said that the senate would bear him out that he did not misquote the senator from Illinois. Resuming, he said: "I desire to resent as utterly unfounded the suggestion that there is a patriotic citizen in this land who has not the fullest and most glorious confidence in every department of this government, and in the department of the navy particularly. The people of the United States have never yet been called upon to distrust one of the co-ordinate branches of this government, and never will. Least of all is it decent that in this chamber there should be insinuations cast at this critical time that there is a lack in the minds of the people of the United States of confidence in our navy. Today as always, the officers of our navy are honorable, courageous, upright men and, above all, they tell the truth. It may be that the public career of the captain of the ill-fated battleship is ended forever, but the disaster that overtook his ship will count for nothing by comparison with the degrading insinuation made here that an officer of our country, with the oath and with the flag above him, would lie and cast responsibility where it did not belong. There is one thing this country can never stand, and that is to listen and without resentment to an insinuation that the officers of our navy are not men of honor and integrity and of truth. The officers appointed to investigate will do their duty. I do not know what slums the senator from Illinois may have dragged to find the expression of an opinion that there is lack of confidence in the personnel of our navy, but I know he cannot find an honorable or a decent or a patriotic citizen who will endorse the utterances which the senator has made. We should restrain any expression of opinion or belief as to the means by which this awful disaster was brought about until in a proper and formal way an investigation may be had, which we all know will be conducted with the utmost uprightness and integrity. If ever there was a time we should lend our help to every department of the government it should be today. War may come; I think the day may not be far distant, and when it comes we will fight it alone. When that day comes our course must be eternally grounded in the right, and until it comes there is nothing so belittles this people as these unjust and outrageous attacks upon a friendly government. When war comes it must come so that the people of the world can respect our conduct and our position, and above all it must come under circumstances which make us respect ourselves."

E. O. WOLCOTT.

Mr. Wolcott was followed by Mr. Lodge, who had also sat very restive under Mr. Mason's reflections upon the navy department. Mr. Lodge spoke with intense earnestness, saying: "Mr. President, I have no desire and no intention of saying one word in regard to the war that is raging in Cuba. No one can detest the horrors enacted in that island more than I. No one desires more than I to see the Spanish powers swept from that island, as it has been from all the states of South America, but, Mr. President, that question is not here. We are face to face at this moment with a great national calamity. The American people have received the awful news of the sinking of the warship Maine with a splendid silence and self-restraint, both in congress and throughout the country. They are waiting sternly, quietly to know the truth, and the truth they will have. This is not a question which involves Cubans or Spaniards. This is a question which involves brave American seamen gone to their death in a foreign port.

"In the presence of that calamity what we want is the truth. How are we to get it? By the investigations of a committee of congress which knows nothing, which has no witnesses to summon, which has no expert knowledge, which is miles from the place where the disaster occurred? There is only one way to get at the truth of this matter, and that is through the naval officers who have been selected already to perform that duty. Can anyone suppose that the naval officers of the United States, men upon whose career in the past and whose conduct in the present there is not and has never been a blemish, would seek to conceal the facts in such a case as this? I would rather trust this investigation to the officers of the American navy than to any other men in the country. Does anyone suppose that the captain of that ship, who, wounded, stunned by the explosion, remained the last upon the sinking vessel and, who in the midst of all that awful terror and excitement, with every duty nobly done, sent a dispatch to this country showing a coolness and a nerve which are an honor to the American name—does anyone suppose that Captain Sigsbee, capable of such splendid conduct, is going to lie about his ship? The secretary of the navy is a man of distinguished ability, of honor and patriotism. If anyone imagines that Secretary Long will not tell the truth and insist upon the whole of it, he little knows the character of the man who has the honor to fill that great post at the head of the navy; and I for one trust that congress will await the action of the proper department charged with this inquiry, and will not attempt to do anything which could in the least degree derogate from the attitude which the American people and congress should hold in the presence of a calamity so dire and so tragic as that which befell the battleship Maine. I think those who know the Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, who is Mr. Long's right hand, would be slow to believe that he would seek to conceal the truth in regard to this disaster.

"Mr. President, I am sorry that any debate has arisen on this question. It seems to me that the attitude of congress ever since that awful news arrived has been in the highest degree dignified and worthy—worthy of itself and worthy of the American people. We have not shrieked or talked. We have waited in a silence of much deeper meaning than any words. We want to know the truth. If it was an accident which destroyed the Maine, then let us provide so far as human foresight can against a recurrence. If it was treachery, then the righteous wrath of the American people will take a signal vengeance for the treachery which sent that ship to the bottom, and let no one think to stay it."

Mr. Mason, in making his reply, said that misquotation and general spasm would not drive him from the discussion of the question. He shared, he said, in the general admiration of the various executive departments. He was only sorry that while Mr. Wolcott was giving a lecture about the navy department he did not give the treasury department some praise. Mr. Mason endorsed all that Mr. Lodge had said about the head of the navy, whom he knew to be a man of ability, of great head and warm heart; but, he said, Mr. Long could not himself object to an investigation, and it was no part of friendship to him to try to shield him from such an inquiry as was proposed. He denied that his remarks contained any reflection upon Mr. Long's integrity or honor, or the integrity or honor of the officers of the navy. He resented the intimation that he had gone into the slums to find words with which to characterize the navy department.

Mr. Hawley pointed out that the investigation of the catastrophe could not be made here in Washington. It would have to be conducted on the spot where the disaster occurred. He expressed full confidence in the officers who were to make the investigation for the navy department. "I have an unmitigated dread of war," said Mr. Hawley, with great feeling, "and I deprecate all war talk. Do the gentlemen who talk so loudly of war think we are ready for that? They cannot know certainly what it means."

Mr. Allen wanted a vote upon the resolution, but he desired to reiterate the suspicion expressed by Mr. Mason, that an investigation by the navy department would not be satisfactory to the country. He had not in his five years experience in the senate known one of these investigations to result in anything.

Mr. Hale rose and said deliberately: "I decline absolutely to follow the senator from Illinois into a general discussion of the Cuban question. I had hoped that this subject might be disposed of without debate, and I now decline to take advantage of the melancholy situation to exploit myself. I have here a dispatch received by the navy department from Captain Sigsbee. It shows that there is not in Havana a single discordant note. All are in mourning for the dead. The city is filled with an atmosphere of pity, commiseration and sympathy."

Mr. Hale then read the cablegram from Captain Sigsbee descriptive of the funeral of the victims of the Maine and the sentiment in Havana. It being after 2 o'clock, Mr. Hale remarked that under the rules the resolution would go to the calendar.

Mr. Bacon introduced the following joint resolution: "That there shall be prepared under the direction of the secretary of the navy and placed upon the wall of statuary hall, in the Capitol building, a bronze tablet commemorative of the officers and men of the United States navy who perished in the loss of the battleship Maine in the harbor of Havana, Feb. 15, 1898. The said tablet shall contain the names of said officers and men, and shall be an enduring memorial to their honor and a perpetual token of the sorrow of the nation." The resolution further appropriates a sufficient sum of money to carry the resolution into effect. It was referred to the committee on naval affairs.

PASSED BY THE HOUSE.

Washington, Feb. 19.—The house promptly and unanimously voted the money asked for to recover the bodies lost in the Maine disaster and to raise the wreck if it is deemed advisable. The rest of the session, which lasted six hours, was devoted to a continuance of the debate on the bankruptcy bill.

A bill appropriating $4,000,000 to provide a battleship to replace the Maine was introduced by Mr. Foote of New York.

INVESTIGATING THE WRECK.

Havana, Feb. 19.—The Mangrove sailed last evening for Key West with Edward Mattson, B. R. Wilber, J. C. White, Daniel Cronin, John Coffey, J. H. Blover, Alfred Hernes, James Rowe, Charles Pilker and William McGuinness. Two more of the wounded sailors died yesterday morning. Up to Friday afternoon 120 bodies had been recovered. Each was placed in a coffin and carried to the Colon cemetery, where Chaplain Chadwick of the Maine conducted funeral services similar to those of Thursday's ceremony.

On the night of the disaster Captain Sigsbee requested Admiral Manterola to station boats around the wreck so as to prevent anyone from approaching it without official leave. As a result only those with special permits are allowed to get near the wreck. Captain Sigsbee himself, going in the early morning after the explosion to the scene of disaster, was warned off, not being recognized, and was obliged to return and get a formal permit from the naval authorities.

Admiral Manterola refuses to allow the divers sent here by American newspapers to make an investigation near the wreck, at least until Captain Sigsbee shall have finished his official investigation. Lieutenant Commander Wainwright, Lieutenant Notman and Chief Engineer Howell went with divers Friday to search for the bodies of Lieutenant Jenkins and Assistant Engineer Merritt, but the guards would not allow them to make the search, and they returned to the consulate and lodged a formal complaint with Consul General Lee. However, the agreement reached between Captain Sigsbee and General Blanco was that the American commander is to be allowed to use any divers, even the divers sent here by the American newspapers, in his official investigation. Captain Sigsbee and the commander of the Fern, accompanied by General Lee, visited the captain general and had a conference, at which it was decided that the American press divers should not be allowed to go inside the wreck, though any diver appointed by Captain Sigsbee is to have full liberty of movement.

REVIEW OF TRADE.

New York, Feb. 19.—In their weekly review of trade Dun & Co. say that while the dreadful disaster to the Maine has affected all hearts, it has not much affected business. Nothing has occurred to check the increase in production or in working force. The proposal of a general strike in the cotton mills to support the New Bedford strikers does not thus far seem likely to meet much response.

Shipments of boots and shoes from Boston in February have been the largest ever known at this season, exceeding those of 1896 by 4½ percent, and those of 1892 by 10 percent, and heavy buying is reported in women's light shoes, better than in any year. Some makers have sold half the annual product in men's shoes, though others have done little or nothing, unable to get prices they desire. The range in prices for men's boots and shoes has advanced an average of about 2½ cents per pair.

In the cotton manufacture production is restricted by strike, and some grades are a shade dearer. The recent opening of high grade woolens at advanced prices meets less demand than was expected, with less activity in lower grades and unexpectedly numerous cancellations in lightweights, indicating larger buying than consumption has yet warranted.

Failures for the week have been 295 in the United States, against 303 last year, and 35 in Canada, against 58 last year.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Representatives Walker, Lovering and Fitzgerald of Massachusetts were the committee on judiciary yesterday in advocacy of the proposition to amend the constitution so that congress may regulate working hours in textile factories. Three manufacturers from the south spoke in remonstrance.

A fire, which started in the plumbing room of the J. M. Ives Co. of Danbury, Conn., resulted in $10,000 damage to stock and $5000 damage to the building. William Grant, paints and wall paper, had a $5000 loss, and Union Pacific Tea company and P. S. Andrews, department store were damaged $5000 by smoke and water.

CELERY IS A WONDERFUL PLANT

And is now universally conceded by scientists to be the only herb which effectually cures all nervous troubles. Celery forms the principal part of Cleveland's Celery Compound Tea, the great vegetable remedy for Nervous Prostration, Nervous Exhaustion, Constipation, Indigestion, Headache, Impure Blood and all diseases of the Stomach, Liver and Kidneys. Call on F. H. Butler & Co., 265 Central and 301 Middlesex street and get a trial package free. Large package, 25c.

Avoid An Early Grave.

How often do we hear, that the avenue to an early grave was opened by neglecting a slight cough and cold. Profit by this truth, and provide yourself with Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, which instantly cures all throat and lung affections. Mr. W. H. Mahoney, Lowell, Mass., writes: "I was taken sick with a bad cold. The doctors did not seem to help me, and everybody said I was getting consumption, when a relative recommended Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. I got a bottle and it helped me, and after taking two bottles I was cured, to the surprise of everybody. I shall always recommend it to my friends, as I know it to be a sure cure." Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup is sold everywhere for 25 cents. Don't accept a substitute.

shortness of breath—a sensation of dryness and heat in the throat. Neglect is dangerous.

HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR

Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar acts like a charm on the throat and bronchial tubes. Use it before it's too late. Sold by druggists.

Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

MALTOX

will put new life into your veins.

At all druggists. 50c.

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LEGAULT & CO.,

TO HAVE YOUR

WATCH, JEWELRY, and CLOCKS REPAIRED.

Jewellers and Opticians.

70 Central St., Cor. Prescott.

INVESTIGATING STRIKES

The Session at Fall River Proves Quite Interesting.

Mill Officials Testify as to Value of Their Stock—Strike Said to be More Injurious to Operatives Than Mills—King Philip Strike Ended.

Fall River, Feb. 19.—In opening for the manufacturers before the legislative committee Friday Mr. Reed gave an interesting account of the history of Fall River mills to illustrate the tremendous losses that investors have suffered and the list included the Davol, Union, Sagamore, Border City, Crescent, Montaup, Robeson, Slade, Fall River manufactory, Tecumseh, Pocasset and Merino, all of which have been recapitalized at one time or another during the last 30 years. He contended that cotton mill stocks are a precarious investment.

Treasurer Brayton of the Union mill said that the price of the stock of his mill has dropped from 205 to 145 within the past two years. The south has made the price of the goods sold for the past two years, and the conditions at present are bad for manufacturing. For every dollar paid to stockholders, 7 cents are paid for taxes. Mr. Brayton thought that many of the labor laws adopted here are adapted from the English laws, which apply to all districts and not limited districts, as in this country. "If the mills could be jacked up on wheels, you would see the greatest procession you ever saw," he remarked.

Mr. Brayton was asked if he saw any reason for reducing wages in a mill the stock of which sells for 145, and he replied that the selling value of stock does not represent the real value of a mill. The actual value of the Union mill is about $1,125,000, and there is not one cent of surplus.

Treasurer Baker of the Chace mill said that a strike would cost the operatives six times as much as it would the corporations. He exhibited samples of cloth made in the south obtained by him on a recent visit there, and quoted relative prices in weaving. On one kind, 30 cents is being paid here against 20 cents in the south; on another kind the Fall River price is 25 against 17½ in the south. Business, he said, has been very unprofitable, but he did not advocate curtailment while the mills of the south are running day and night. The prices paid for weaving in the south are one-third less than is being paid in the Chace mill.

SETTLEMENT OF A STRIKE.

Fall River, Mass., Feb. 19.—At a special meeting of the Spinners' union last night the King Philip mill strike was considered. A strong sentiment was in favor of a continuance in opposition to the new schedule, but a majority, upon voting, favored ending the strike. It was therefore voted to return to work Monday morning. Secretary O'Donnell said after the meeting that the inconsistencies in the wage list will be considered. Today completed the fifth week of the strike. All the other help shut out by the strike will probably go back to work Monday. The spinners have collected $450 for New Bedford.

SPANISH CRUISER

Her Arrival at New York Causes Excitement.

THE POLICE TOOK PRECAUTIONS AGAINST DEMONSTRATION.

Spanish Authorities Express Deep Regret.

New York, Feb. 19.—The Spanish armored cruiser, Vizcaya, is in New York waters. She dropped her anchors five miles south of Sandy Hook lightship, after a 13-days voyage from the Canary islands. When her officers learned the startling news of the disaster to the Maine, and of the downfall of Minister De Lome they broke into a wild uproar of talk. For a couple of minutes all discipline on the great warship seemed to vanish.

Men rushed below to tell their comrades in the lower decks.

Above all the uproar in Spanish rang out the stentorian voice of an American sailor: "Great God, boys, is that true?" Sandy Hook Pilot Dan Gillespie was the only American aboard the ship. He had been cruising to the southward for a week or more in a pilot boat, and was ignorant of the startling developments of the last few days.

This morning the Vizcaya came up to the anchorage selected for her in the upper bay. In passing she was saluted by Forts Hamilton and Wadsworth, and returned the formality. She then steamed to a point off Tompkinsville, where she anchored under escort of a fleet of government police boats. Six patrol tugs under command of Lieutenant John A. Dougherty will guard the Vizcaya during her stay in New York harbor. The watches will be divided between the six boats, two to be on duty on each turn. Each boat is to have on board, while on watch, four marines and one non-commissioned officer of marines, a roundsman and four police from the metropolitan police. While on duty the boats are to patrol carefully the waters in the vicinity of the Spaniard, and no boat or person will be allowed to approach the Vizcaya without the sanction of the commanding officer of that vessel.

At night it is intended to keep the cruiser brilliantly illuminated with electric lights, and the watch boats will also be well lighted so that there can be no possible means of approaching the vessel without detection.

Lieutenant J. G. Sobral, naval attache of the Spanish legation at Washington, was in this city yesterday actively cooperating with the authorities in preparations for insuring the safety of the Spanish vessel during her stay in this port. Lieutenant Sobral was asked for his opinion as to the cause of the explosion on the Maine. His reply was: "I know the cause of the explosion, but I cannot divulge it."

He was pressed for further information, and he finally said: "It was the result of an explosion inside the ship which took place in one of the forward magazines. The fact is that the discipline and the watch observed on the ship were very lax. This is the case on American warships generally. This sort of thing has occurred on previous occasions on American war vessels."

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.

Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

Fine job printing done at this office.

GENERAL COURT

Various Insurance Receive Attention.

THE RIGHT TO CARRY ARMS AGAIN

Claimed by Various Fraternal Bodies.

Boston, Feb. 19.—In the lower branch of the legislature Friday the vote whereby the house accepted the adverse report of the committee on public health on the petition for anti-cigaret legislation was reconsidered.

The order for an investigation of the armament of the artillery of the state militia was tabled, to enable the committee on military affairs to secure information relative to the matter.

The committee on insurance reported ought not to pass on the bill to require 30 days notice to be given of assessments upon the members of fraternal beneficiary organizations.

The committee on military affairs disapproved of giving to independent military companies and fraternal organizations the right to carry arms.

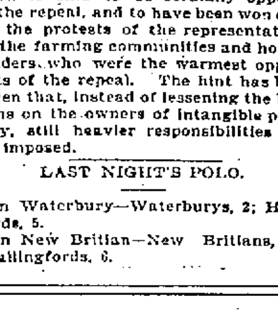
A majority of the committee on taxation is said to be cordially opposed to the repeal, and to have been won over by the protests of the representatives of the farming communities and householders, who were the warmest opponents of the repeal. The hint has been given that, instead of lessening the burdens on the owners of intangible property, still heavier responsibilities will be imposed.

LAST NIGHT'S POLO.

In Waterbury—Waterburys, 2; Hartfords, 5.

In New Britian—New Britians, 18; Wallingfords, 6.

SHERIDAN'S CONDITION POWDER



It will keep your chickens strong and healthy. It will make young pullets lay early. Worth its weight in gold for moulting hens, and prevents all disease. It is absolutely pure. Highly concentrated. In quantity costs only a tenth of a cent a day. No other kind like it.

NOTHING ON EARTH WILL MAKE HENS LAY LIKE SHERIDAN'S CONDITION POWDER

Therefore, no matter what kind of food you use, mix with it daily Sheridan's Powder. Otherwise, your profit this fall and winter will be lost when the price for eggs is very high. It assures perfect assimilation of the food elements needed to produce health and form eggs. It is sold by druggists, grocers, feed dealers or by mail.

If you can't get it send to us. Ask first. One pack. 25 cts. five $1. Large 2-lb. can $1.20. Six cans Exp. paid, $5. Sample of Best Poultry Paper sent free. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., 22 Custom House St., Boston, Mass.

PETER H. SAVAGE,

Undertaker and Funeral Director

169 WORTHEN ST.

Telephone connection 614-4. Calls night or day, promptly attended to. Carriages furnished for weddings and christenings.

SAFE SOOTHING SATISFYING

Originated by an Old Family Physician in 1810.

You can safely trust what time has indorsed for nearly a century.

There is not a medicine in use today which possesses the confidence of the public to so great an extent as Johnson's Anodyne Liniment. For more than eighty years it has stood upon its own intrinsic merit, while generation after generation have used it. The best evidence of its value is the fact that in the state where it originated the sale of it is steadily increasing.

Johnson's Anodyne Liniment.

I. S. Johnson, Esq. My Dear Sir:—Fifty years ago this month, your father, Dr. Johnson, called at my store and left me some Johnson's Anodyne Liniment on sale. I have sold it ever since. I can most truly say that it has maintained its high standard and popularity from that time to this. JOHN B. RAND, North Waterford, Maine, Jan., 1891.

"Best Liver Pill Made." Parsons' Pills

Positively cure Biliousness and Sick Headache, liver and bowel complaints. They expel all impurities from the blood. Delicate women find relief from using them. Price 25c; five $1. Sold everywhere.

This certifies that Dr. A. Johnson, whose name is signed to every genuine bottle of Johnson's Anodyne Liniment, in the month of Jan., 1840, first left at my store some of the same. I have supplied my customers of the same ever since, (over fifty years) with increasing sales. JABEZ KNOWLTON, Newburg, Maine.

Our Book "Treatment for Diseases" Mailed Free. All Druggists. I. S. Johnson & Co., Boston, Mass.

EVERY WOMAN

Sometimes needs a reliable, monthly, regulating medicine. Only harmless and the purest drugs should be used. If you want the best, get

Dr. Peal's Pennyroyal Pills

They are prompt, safe and certain in result. The genuine (Dr. Peal's) never disappoint. Sent anywhere, $1.00. Address Peal Medicine Co., Cleveland, O.

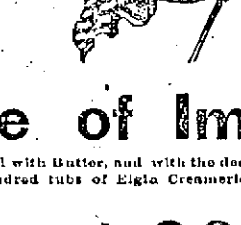
Sold at Goodale's Drug Store, the best and cheapest place in Lowell for drugs and medicines, 217 CENTRAL STREET.

A BIG SACRIFICE

Regular $65 Sewing Machine Marked Down to $23.50.

We need the room for our 1898 line of Bicycles, which will be here soon, and will sell any Sewing Machine on our floor at exactly cost price. Cash or instalments. Old Machines taken in exchange.

RING'S BICYCLE STORE, 221-231 DUTTON STREET



Notice of Importance

We are overstocked with Butter, and with the decided decline in price, we will offer this week several hundred tubs of Elgin Creameries and Vermont Dairies at the low price of

18c. and 20c. per lb.

These goods are sold everywhere today at 22 and 25c. We will also offer 125 five pound boxes and 130 10 pound tubs of Creamery at 20c. per pound, which we believe cannot be duplicated elsewhere at 25c. It is unnecessary to say anything of the value of these goods, for by testing you will find them just as stated. We wish to say, however, that at these prices they will not last long.

Public Market and Packing Co.

60-70-72 Prescott Street, Opposite Market. Tel. 20-3.

Carriages Not Needed Now—But Later On

Are the ones we work on during the winter season—The gain is on your side—Paint and Varnish has plenty of time to harden—and at a time when the carriage will not be wanted.

What carriages can you spare? Talk with us about repairing them.

THE SAWYER CARRIAGE CO.

WORTHEN ST.

DR. WALKER DENTIST

1898 Bicycles

$30, $35, $40, $50, $60, $75.

These are the prices for good wheels, as you will find them in my stock now on exhibition. I can make it interesting for you.

CASH OR INSTALMENTS.

Geo. H. Bachelder,

23 P. O. Ave. beside new P. O.

Telephone 507-3.

PETER J. BRADY, GROCER

448 Gorham Street.

Choice Teas, Coffees and Spices

TRY OUR "BIG TWELVE" BRAND OF FLOUR, THE BEST IN THE CITY.

PIANOS If you are thinking of buying a Piano call on

Joseph J. Johnson,

286 SUFFOLK STREET.

Agent for the McPhail and other first class pianos. Lowest prices. Easy terms.

Notice. For the next 15 days, A. M. Bertrand, the tailor will make his $22 suits for $15, his $25 suits for $20, his $30 Suits for $23. Trousers from $4 upwards. Cleaning, pressing and repairing done at short notice.

A. M. BERTRAND, 24 Middle St.

Few doors from the corner of Central St.

W. F. TRUMBELL

Has fixed it so that everybody can have a Piano. Read this offer. I will sell two fine

UPRIGHT PIANOS

with Stool, Cover and Book for

$185.00.

The one that gets here first will be more than lucky.

101 Westford Street

IS THE PLACE.

R. J. MOWER,

PRACTICAL

WATCHMAKER and OPTICIAN

285 CENTRAL ST.

Stock Reducing Sale

Ladies' Rubbers 25c. a pair.

1 lot Ladies' Kangola Shoes in button or lace, a preventive of damp feet and a great wearing shoe. Former price $1.50, sale price $1.25.

Ladies' Storm Rubbers 35c.

J. J. Lonergan

215 DUTTON ST.

THEY WONDER WHY

Jacob Doll is selling so many PIANOS. The reason why is plain. The quality is up, the price is down, the touch is wonderful, the tone is powerful, the scale is perfect, the cases are up to date and forty other reasons. Jacob Doll High Grade Pianos, 3-2 Merrimack street, Associate Building, opp. City Hall, Sam'l. Orr, Manager.

Lowell High Grade FERTILIZERS

Lowest in Price, Highest in Standard.

FOR SALE BY

E. N. Wood & Co.

19-83 Market St., Lowell, Mass.

THE SPORTING WORLD

PRIZE WINNERS AT DOG SHOWS.

Some Celebrated Dogs of High Pedigree That Are Valued at More Than Their Weight In Gold.

[Copyright, 1898.]

Among the uninitiated as regards dogs capable of winning prizes at dog shows the greatest ignorance exists as to their value. The same persons can thoroughly understand why a New York city lot on Broadway is worth more than one in the tenement house district or that John R. Gentry, Star Pointer, or Joe Patchen is worth a score of pacers whose limit is 2:20, but when it comes to the canine family all dogs look alike to them, and how many persons can be fool enough to give some of the high prices occasionally heard of for dogs is something they give up as beyond comprehension. High class dogs have an undoubted commercial value, based, so far as this country is concerned, mainly upon English prices. Then they are a reliable source of income, and large as some of the prices paid for them are, yet they are not ridiculously so when their earning capacity is understood. High class dogs with many important wins to their credit are at once sought after by breeders, and they are as definite and reliable a source of income as any race horse when he is retired to the stud. Fashion does to some extent exert an influence upon breeds and cause a fluctuation in prices, but in the standard breeds, collies more particularly, the increase of values has been consistent for many years.

The highest price paid for a collie, and it is the record for dogs, is £1,250 cash and £600 in trade, given by Mr. Megson of Manchester, England, for Ormskirk Emerald a year ago. Mr. Megson then owned Southport Perfection, and as he never rests content if any one has a better dog than his he had to buy Ormskirk Emerald so as to maintain the supremacy of his kennel. The highest price ever paid for a dog in this country was $4,000 for the St. Bernard Rector by the late Fritz Emmett to Mr. Hearn of Passaic, N. J. Emmett had used a dog in his plays for some years before that, and the one that had been enacting the role having died Emmett went to New York to buy the biggest dog he could get. He would not buy the symmetrical Bonward on account of his being rather small, so he called upon Mr. Hearn in Jersey City and asked his price for Rector, which Mr. Hearn had recently imported for about $2,000. Mr. Hearn had no wish to sell, but at Mr. Emmett's urgent solicitation he named $4,000 as his price, not with any idea that it would be accepted. Within an hour or two he received a telegram of acceptance from Mr. Emmett, who had gone to see Rector at Passaic. This was a fancy value, and so also may be considered the high prices given for some Boston terriers during the past two years. Outside of this country Boston terriers have no value, and here they can earn but a limited revenue; hence, their commercial value is but slight, and such figures as have been reported are fancy prices. No such state of affairs exists in any other breed, yet prices up to $500 and even $1,000 are not unknown by any means.

The first dog ever imported into this country and costing $1,000 was the fox terrier Richmond Olive, purchased by Colonel John E. Thayer of Lancaster, Mass., the seller being Mr. George Raper of England, who judges at New York this year for the fourth time. Other good priced terriers were Champion Mixture, Raby Tyrant and Raby Mixer, not one of which cost less than $500. In recent years the most prominent importations have been Veracity by Mr. Gooderham of Toronto and Reckonist by the Messrs. Rutherfurd of Allamuchy, N. J. The cost was up to that of the others named.

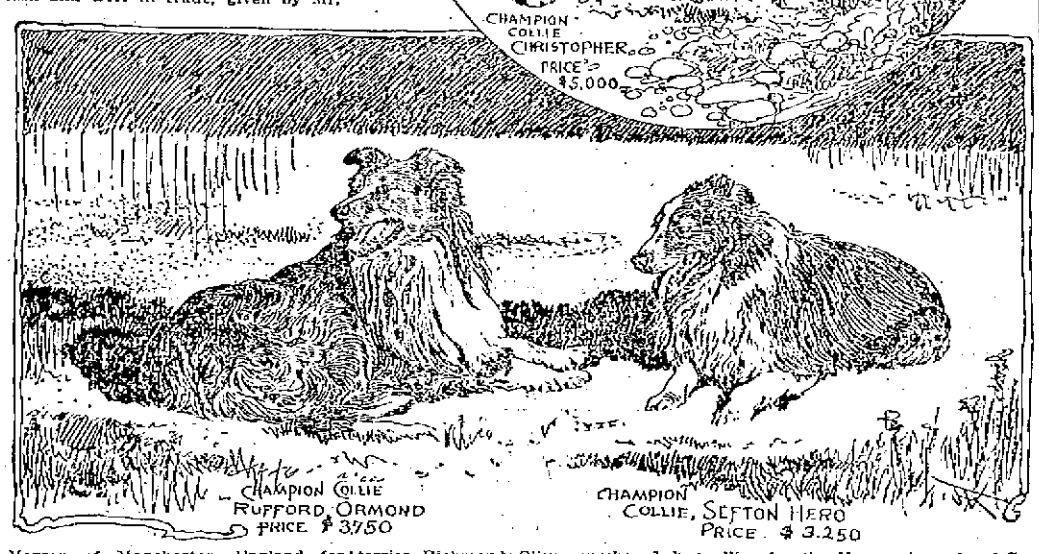
A few years ago Mr. Mitchell Harrison of Philadelphia gave what was accepted as $5,000 for the collie champion Christopher, two dogs returned to England being reckoned as part of that amount. One of these, Charleroi II, was repurchased by an American and went to St. Louis. Of late Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan has given high prices in England for collies. Sefton Hero cost him $3,250 and Rufford Ormond, with Chorlton Phyllis, was said to have cost $4,000. When the craze for St. Bernards was at its height, their prices were excessive. Mr. Sears of Boston gave $6,000 for Sir Bedivere, which was $1,000 more than Emmett had given for the great Plinlimmon, who succeeded Rector, after the latter hung himself by his chain. Mr. W. C. Reick and Colonel Jack Ruppert, Jr., of New York also drew big checks for such dogs as Scottish Prince, Princess Florence and others they exhibited. Another very expensive representation of "the holy breed" was Lord Bute, for which a speculative Pennsylvania fancier gave $4,000.

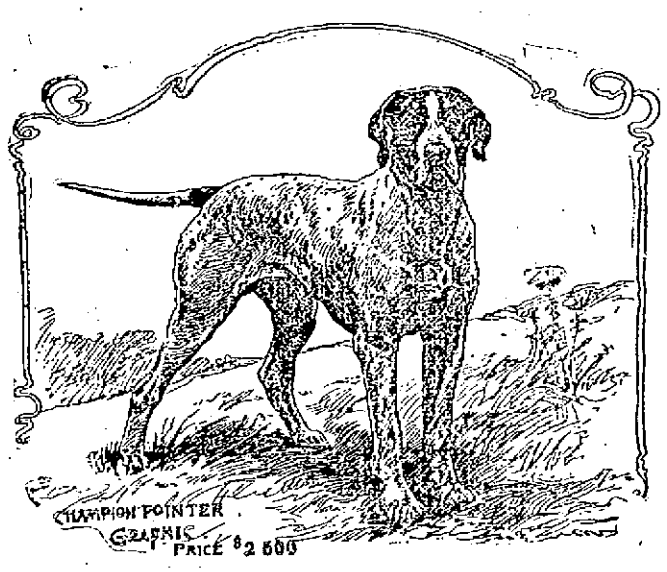
In sporting breeds the greatest from a money point of view was the purchase by the Graphic kennels of New Jersey of the pointers Graphic, Revel and others. No price was ever announced, but Mr. Norrish, it was known, was asking £500 for Graphic. There have been no importations of pointers of late, nor of setters, for we now breed better specimens of those breeds than can be bought abroad. So also in cocker spaniels, though in the larger field spaniels our breeders cannot hold their own with imported specimens.

The most recent purchase of dogs for this country has just been made by Mr. James Watson, who during a Christmas visit to England invested $2,600 in collies for the Verona kennels of San Francisco. In speaking of his purchases Mr. Watson said: "It was with the utmost difficulty I could find a collie at any reasonable price. There happens to be a dearth of good dogs there just now, and those who have the few, if willing to sell, ask exorbitant prices. Southport Perfection and Ormskirk Emerald are not for sale, of course. The owner of Wellesbourne Conqueror asks £1,000 for his dog. For Barwell Masterpiece £900 was refused, and his owner has just bought another young puppy for £200, after giving £300 for Masterpiece. Lord Cullis at £300, Alton Monty at £250 and £200 for Huntoon Nobleman show what prices the second division brings.

"I got a really good dog in Old Hall Admiral that two months ago defeated Barwell Masterpiece. The females run more evenly and are cheaper than the dogs, and I got several good ones. The best is Heather Mint, and Mr. Megson, in his retrospect of the collies of 1897, published a week after I bought her, placed Mint as the best of her sex in England, and that notwithstanding he has a champion in his own kennel. Some idea of the scarcity of good dogs may be imagined when I say that I was three weeks traveling through England and Scotland before finding what was wanted. This dog, Old Hall Admiral, is a thorough collie, very striking in color and having a long, clear head. He has plenty of bone and is yet very racing in build, and his coat is profuse and of the right quality. Heather Molly is very similar in color and general style to Admiral, but Heather Mint is darker in color, and the better the collie judge the better chance she has to win first prize."

These collies are to be exhibited at New York and Baltimore shows and then at St. Paul and Kansas City before going to their far western home on the Pacific coast. When asked if Americans were not imposed upon in England in the way of high prices, Mr. Watson said no, and that if a man knew his business and values he could do just as well as a native. As a proof of this he stated he was twice offered £300 for Old Hall Admiral before bringing him over.





Englishman Made a Mistake.

An Englishman was once persuaded to see a game of baseball, and during the play, when he happened to look away for a moment, a foul tip caught him on the ear and knocked him senseless. On coming to himself he asked faintly, "What was it?" "A foul—only a foul." "Good heavens," he exclaimed, "I thought it was a mule!"

BICYCLING AS AN IDEAL EXERCISE.

Champion Jimmy Michael Writes an Entertaining Article About Wheeling For Health and Pleasure.

[Copyright, 1898.]

Bicycling is the ideal exercise. Within limitations it is the healthiest and most enjoyable sport in the world. Taken in moderation it will build up and give a new lease of life to the most delicate invalid. Pursued to excess, it will transform the most rugged athlete into a weakly invalid if it does not cut short his days.

I mean just what I say and know what I am talking about, for I have tried the sport in every possible way. I have jauntily wheeled about the country, and I have been in the hardest of hard races. The record breaking contests I have been in will wear down in time the sturdiest chap that ever pedaled. The gentle exercise which club men, accompanied, as they frequently are, by their wives and sisters or some other fellows' sisters, take through the parks or out on the fine country roads is exhilarating, medicinal and upbuilding.

Briefly, I will endeavor to show the good and bad points about cycling. To a sick man I should say throw away your medicines and get a wheel. Leave the sick chamber and pedal gently out into the country, where you can drink in the pure air of heaven and expand your lungs, as well as straighten out your flabby, shrunken muscles. You will find this better than all the cod liver oil and tonics the doctor can give you.

Why is bicycling so healthy? I will tell you. When you take it in moderation—say, 8 to 10 miles an hour—out on a decently constructed country road, you softly—yes, even tenderly—stir up all the muscles of the lower limbs, slowly and carefully set the sluggish blood in motion, driving it from its loafing places and sending it coursing through the body loaded with oxygen from the fresh air with which the lungs are filled at every breath. Then, too, the beautiful and ever changing landscape attracts the eye and affords a mental diversion, which will keep any one—man or woman—from thinking of troubles. The great reformer, Dr. Parkhurst, once said that no man could clip along on a bicycle at the rate of ten miles an hour and worry much over wickedness. He believed it to be the best remedy for a bad conscience short of repentance, and I think he is exactly right.

For weak people, those who have poor lungs, for instance, or sluggish liver or kidneys or bad circulation, such as is common among those of sedentary habits, like lawyers or literary men or among those confined for many hours in a fetid atmosphere, like dry goods clerks, bicyling is the best medicine that can possibly be tried. Pepsin, creosote, quinine and all the hypophosphites bunched together can't equal it. Six months' faithful trial of it will heal weak lungs, and for less time will be required to give a man a new liver or pair of kidneys and set his blood coursing healthily through his veins. A little care of course must be exercised and certain simple rules observed. The seeker after health must not ever pedal to the limit of his strength. Never attempt to speed along faster than eight miles an hour during the first two months of wheeling, and do not for the first few weeks exercise for more than an hour at a time. The patient should feel stronger after his exercise than before and even have a longing to continue.

If he keeps wheeling until he gets a tired feeling, he is hurt rather than helped by the exercise. The wheelman, too, should sit up as straight as possible in the saddle, so as to give the lungs a chance to fully inflate and drink in every possible bit of oxygen. It is not necessary when wheeling for health or pleasure to bend over the wheel in a cramped position as if engaged in a race. Lastly, leave all serious thinking or worrying at home. When you go out on your bike, think only of the exercise you have to take and keep your eye peeled for the glorious changes of scenery you are sure to witness in an hour's ride in any beautiful stretch of country.

Maintaining, as I do, that bicycling will restore a sick man or woman to health, what will it do for the ordinary man or woman, the club lounger or drawing room idler, who are never in robust health or yet hardly ever sick, or for their less fortunate brothers and sisters, clerks and shopgirls, say, who toil ten hours a day and are in the same sanitary condition, neither sick nor well? Why, simply this: Let them take one hour's wheeling a day, either morning or evening, out in the fresh, green country, beyond the musty, dusty city, for six short months, and I will bet every dollar I have made that they will not only win perfect health, but become sturdy and athletic as well.

Now for the reverse of the medal. Bicycling, when it comes to racing, is not healthy. Indeed, some kinds of racing, notably six day and endurance contests, are killing. I saw the last six day contest in Madison Square Garden, New York, and I must say that it was perfectly awful on the contestants. Every one of them, leaders and tail end men, were hollow eyed, cadaverous, consumptive looking poor devils at the end of that week's racing. Most of them appeared either crazy or "dopy" from the drugs they had taken to arouse wakefulness or alleviate pain. Loss of sleep, as well as the physical and mental strain they were under for 140 odd hours, changed the hardy lot of chaps, who started out blithely on their long journey the Monday previous, into a wretched lot of wrecks. A few years of this kind of work will kill any man breathing. Such contests should not be permitted. The contestants should be limited to 12 hours' racing a day for the six days. That would sufficiently test the endurance as well as speed of the best men living and would besides give them a longer lease of life.

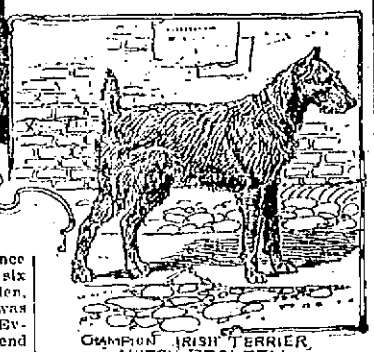
Any kind of racing, whether it be rowing, running or bicycling, hurts a man in time, assuming, of course, that the man has had some bruising contests and not a series of "walkovers," which is rare in any kind of sport. For instance, the Hon. Rupert Guiness, the greatest amateur oarsman of England, is now in this country in search of health. Two mighty contests for the championship with the famous Nickall brothers, Guy and Vivian, laid him low. He won both times, but now he is suffering from a "sprained heart." Instant death, his doctors tell him, will be the penalty for any attempt at violent exercise. Not many years ago Renforth, the greatest oarsman England ever produced, died in his boat in a race at St. John, N. B., from the very same cause. Arthur B. Sweezey, the champion skater of New York, cannot hearken to challenges any more, for some time ago his physician discovered that he was suffering acutely from an enlarged heart. To essay another race, no matter how "easy," even if it were a "gift," would be gambling with his life.

Almost all athletes in time get an enlarged heart, financiers as well as philanthropists, and if they do not desist from earnest strife, serious consequences are liable to ensue. The tremendous pressure upon the blood vessels of the heart which a violent contest of any nature brings on causes the enlargement of that life giving organ. That is the story in a nutshell.

Bicycling is the hardest of all kinds of racing on a man. That is simply because the rider is bent up almost double over his wheel in his mad effort to win. This is an unnatural position—necessary though it be in fast riding—and causes an undue pressure on all the organs of the abdominal cavity, thus interfering with the circulation of the blood and preventing the assimilation of any blood the wheelman may have taken hours before. In this cramped position it is impossible, too, to inflate the lungs fully, and he suffers in consequence.

As yet I have never been distressed in any of my races, but I can feel that they are gradually hurting me. In every contest I seem to be on fire, am at a fever heat all through, and when I get whirling about the track, lap after lap, mile after mile, at lightninglike speed, I am unconscious almost of my surroundings. I hardly see the thousands of eager onlookers or hear their roars of applause. I simply see the pacemakers in a misty sort of way before me and hear my opponent whizzing along behind me. I can keep on at the terrible pace without ever weakening or tiring to the finish, although half dazed. In time I know that this will tell on me and that at some time I will get beaten, but I have hopes that won't come for awhile yet. At any rate, I will try to hold the championship for another spell.

JIMMY MICHAEL.



Latest In Bicycle Frames.

The latest and most peculiar design in bicycle frames is the invention of a Denver man. The lower portion of the frame does not differ from that of frames now in use, but the top brace tube of the ordinary bicycle is here replaced by a curved brace tube, so designed as to sustain a greater amount of downward pressure than can be applied when using the straight tube. The center section of the curved brace is made solid, so as to connect with and hold an elongated bar running from the head of the bicycle to a point beyond the saddle post. The saddle post is so arranged that the weight of the rider is thrown upon the center of the curved brace.

The advantages claimed by the inventor are that the weight of the rider is almost equally distributed between the front and rear wheels; that the rider has interposed between himself and the running gear of the machine a resilient bar, which, acting after the manner of a carriage spring, will absorb the vibrations of the bicycle; that the rider's position remains the same, regardless of jolts, and that consequently he is enabled to exert a continuous force to the pedals, and that, as a general result of the advantages named, the wheel is more easily propelled and therefore faster than one having the ordinary frame.

Gold Bricks Of the Turf.

Will Hamburg ever repay the sum paid for him? Some turfmen think he will, but the majority of experienced trainers express doubts. The difference of opinion fits well with the theory of chance, based on the results achieved by high priced horses, for that agrees with the trainers that the probability of failure is greater than the probability of success for Hanover's great son.

It is a matter of record that failures greatly outnumber successes among thoroughbreds sold for big prices. Some notable exceptions to this rule are Kingston, bought by P. J. Dwyer for $30,000 from his brother; Domino, bought by M. F. Dwyer for $25,000 at the Belmont sale in 1890; Ben Fox, bought by J. B. Haggin for $30,000 at private sale; Dewdrop, bought by the Dwyers for $29,500 at Pierre Lorillard's sale in 1885; Riceland, bought by the late August Belmont for $17,600; Sir Dixon, bought by the Dwyers for $17,500 from Green B. Morris; Hindoo, bought by the same firm for $16,000 from Dan Swigert, and Henry of Navarre, bought by August Belmont from Byron McClelland at private sale for a price said to have been about $30,000.

Not all of these—in fact, but few—actually won in stakes and purses as much money as they cost, but all were great race horses.

"The buying of yearlings is a lottery," Pierre Lorillard said some years ago. A famous English turfman went further and described all race horses as "casualty stock."

Mr. Lorillard's lottery idea has no better illustration than a comparison of the turf deeds of Morello and King Thomas.

Morello, bred in Virginia, went into a New York sale ring as a yearling and would have gone out without a bid had not Mr. Doswell, who brought him to the sale for a neighbor, offered $100 for him.

Mr. Doswell trained him and the next spring offered him for sale. After much dickering Morello was sold for $5,000, and he proved to be not only the best 2-year-old of his season, but the next year was the king 3-year-old in the west. Morello won the Futurity and $53,100 in his first season on the turf and added $28,550 to his earnings the next season.

King Thomas, on the fame his brothers, Ben Fox and King Fox, achieved, was sold at public auction for $38,000 to L. O. Appleby and the next day at private sale went to the late Senator George Hearst for $40,000. He proved as bad as his brothers were good and when the Hearst stable was disposed of was sold again to Albert Cooper for $4,000.

At the same sale, among other illustrious counterfeits, was transferred to Fred Gebhard for $21,600 the 2-year-old Canvass, who turned out a complete disappointment.

King Thomas was in training three years before he won a race. Then, as a 6-year-old maiden, he somehow got home first for $100 at Brighton Beach and retired from the turf to rest on his laurels. Aside from the $10,000 that his forfeits cost and about $3,000 training expenses, King Thomas had returned 1 per cent on the price Hearst paid for him.

Another strong contrast is furnished by the Keenes' great horse Domino and his unworthy brother Swiftfoot. Domino as a yearling cost $3,000. As a 2-year-old he won $191,730 and, racing on as a 3 and 4 year old, swelled the total of his turf earnings to $234,580.

The Keenes' experience was not new to the turf, however. The Dwyers when they raced together had any quantity of the same form of misfortune. They bought the seeming best year after year and paid extravagant prices for full brothers to great performers.

In one season they spent $100,000 for yearlings, but got not one good horse in the lot. Only one season while the fraternal firm raced were the Dwyers properly rewarded for their output in yearlings, and then they developed not one, but two, first class race horses, Tremont and Hanover.

Money could hardly have bought Tremont from the brothers when the colt finished his one season on the turf, and then the fate that hangs over great horses stepped in, and Tremont broke down.

Next to King Thomas the highest priced yearling sold in America was the St. Blaise—Lady Primrose colt, bought by Colonel Jacob Ruppert for $30,000 at the Belmont sale at the same time that Charles Reed bought St. Blaise for $100,000.

The Lady Primrose was an unqualified failure and a fitting ornament for a phenomenally unfortunate stable. Colonel Ruppert paid $15,000 for Ajax, $10,000 for Dashing Belle (renamed Sonora), and his other purchases were of a kind. He bought the best on the market, but they would not win for him.

Once he seemed to have things right. He bought two colts, afterward known as Gotham and Counter Tenor, for $1,500 each, pronounced the best in the east. Colonel Ruppert refused $30,000 for the pair, and $40,000 would not have bought them.

They proved to be really only fair horses, and the owner received a disappointment that would have stopped many another man's racing forever, but Colonel Ruppert is still on the turf and hopeful of getting a good horse.

Opposed to the Ruppert luck is the meteoric turf career of his friend, Frank Ehret. As a matter of sentiment he bought a filly, later named Yorkville Belle.

She was the nucleus of a stable that won for Mr. Ehret $104,000 in his first season on the turf and $157,800 in the second. Then Mr. Ehret sold out his stable of 26 head, bringing a total of $223,250.

THE WORLD OF WHEELS.

It is said that nearly 21,000 persons are employed in cycle factories in Great Britain.

Arthur A. Chase, the English middle distance champion, was so decidedly English that upon his departure from the hostile American shores he demanded from the American Cycling Racing association that his transportation be supplied for an English boat. He objected most strenuously against traveling on a boat flying the American flag. In this objection he was not sustained.

The boy who has saved up his spare cash to buy a bicycle has as much right to a place where he can see how fast he can go as the owner of a 2:10 trotter has to a place where he can test the speed of his horse. This was an argument in favor of using a cycle path as a speedway.

A Scotch scorcher, thinking to have some sport at the expense of two women he saw walking a little distance apart, not far ahead, endeavored to ride rapidly between them and give them a good fright. It was about dusk, and he could not see that they carried a small trunk between them. Imagine, then, his discomfiture on striking the trunk and "coming a cropper" at their feet instead of sweeping by to their consternation!

A fastidious member of the fashionable set whose greatest objection to cycling has been "the nasty, dirty chain" declares that the age of protected gears is at hand, and he promises to organize a company which will ride on only inclosed chain or chainless cycles next summer and wear a uniform of white duck trousers or skirts, with white gloves.

An English firm is introducing something novel in saddles. Riders who like their machines to present a good appearance to the eye may like it. This saddle is gold embroidered in various patterns and presents a tasteful appearance.

Now that the baseball future of Rochester is settled, Mr. Powers and the Rochester wheelmen purpose to complete plans for the proposed bicycle track.

THE LOWELL SUN
JOHN H. HARRINGTON, Proprietor.
SUN BUILDING, LOWELL, MASS.
Member of The Associated Press.
Per Year, $3.00. Per Month, 25c.

Wise Merchants

The merchants of Lowell are not fools. Of course they were not as wise once as they are now, but their wisdom came through experience.

While they always bought their merchandise by measure and weight, they used to buy advertising space in the local papers by sympathy and guess-work. They don't buy it that way now. They buy space on the basis of circulation, estimating the price per inch per thousand papers circulated.

On this basis, they know what they get and they know that THE SUN is by far the cheapest medium in the city. THE SUN has a larger circulation than any two papers in Lowell.

It appears that the Chelmsford bridge bill has got another set back, and is not likely to pass this year.

Surely, if Spain was aware that Captain Mitten and his company were prepared for action she would cease her bluster.

The dawdling policy of McKinley will eventually cause the United States to appear before the world as the most abject nation on earth.

The city marshal of Lawrence has been opposed to giving out news to the press, but he has probably changed his mind. Another man has been appointed in his place. Other city marshals, please take notice.

The ladies of Venice and Paris have taken to wearing glass bonnets. It won't do for these ladies to throw stones.—Nashua Telegraph.

Anything to get over the law against high hats at theatres and to silence the complaints of the men.

The Haverhill Gazette remarks that the woolen industry has been completely transformed since the passage of the Dingley bill. The Gazette might have observed that even a greater transformation has come over the cotton industry.

Now that A. G. Cumnock has been elected treasurer of the Appleton company, it is expected that that corporation will prosper in the future, and declare yearly dividends, while employing their help on full time at fair wages.

The liberality of the school committee of Lynn in allowing two towels a week for 700 High school pupils is equal to that of the city government in running a police department that can be scared off the streets by a couple of boys with toy pistols.

The cut-down of wages in New England has aroused the toilers of New England, so that they are ready for any emergency. They are determined to resist the downward tendency of wages at all hazards. The mill men will find out their mistake when too late.

The J. C. Ayer company deserves the congratulation of the citizens of Lowell upon its record of fifty years of success in business. To Mr. Rose in particular with his many able lieutenants, is due much of the credit for the company's kindness and consideration for its employes.

THE MAINE DISASTER.

The cause of the battleship Maine disaster is still a complete mystery, although public sentiment is settling down to the conviction that it was due to Spanish hostility. There are numerous theories as to the cause, but there is not sufficient proof to show that any of them is correct. Investigation, however, has begun, and it will be conducted in a manner that will, so far as possible solve the mystery. There seems to be one opinion which is perhaps among the most probable and that is, that the destruction of the Maine was caused by what is known as a Spanish mine sunk in the harbor. This is a large quantity of powder to which an electric wire is attached, and which can be ignited at any time by sending a current of electricity through the wire.

So far as the action of the Spanish authorities at Havana is concerned, it has been apparently sincere, although the disaster might have been caused without their knowledge by individuals who have been aroused to a fanatical hatred of the United States by the expulsion of De Lome, as well as the conviction that the United States had aided and abetted the insurgents. The rumor that an eight-inch hole was discovered in the keel of the steamer after the disaster, if it is found to be true, will tend to confirm the suspicion that the explosion was planned by private parties, either Spaniards or some fanatical adherents of Spain.

So far as forming an opinion upon the question is concerned it seems the people of this country have followed Captain Sigsbee's advice as well as could be expected. He requested the people at the outstart to suspend judgment until the truth shall have been ascertained so that no injustice may be done and that the people may not be aroused by any false impression as to the cause of the calamity. It seems now that the crew were in dread of being blown up by just such an explosion. If the disaster was due to Spanish treachery, the truth will come to light when the Maine shall have been raised by the authority of congress. Should it appear that Spain is responsible for the calamity, she will be made to pay dearly and war will be the alternative if she resists.

CURRENT COMMENT.

Lowell Citizen—State Fire Marshal Whitcomb has concluded that Miss Allie Barrett, whose dead body was found by the firemen in the offices of her employers, Codman & Codman, Boston real estate dealers, last summer, did not commit suicide and might have been murdered. This will afford the relatives and friends of the girl some satisfaction, even though it be small.

Boston Herald—No doubt it is an unfortunate coincidence that an American warship has been destroyed in the harbor of Havana, but we cannot for a moment suppose that the Spanish government is in any way to blame for the ship's loss. To think otherwise would be really a reproach to modern civilization. Furthermore, the rescue work done so instantly by the cruiser Afonso XII. shows that no unfriendly spirit existed on the part of the Spanish authorities toward the Maine or her crew. No doubt, friendship on the part of the officials does not guarantee against individual hostility inspired by either Spanish or Cuban fanaticism. But, in the absence of any evidence to that effect, there is reason to attribute the catastrophe to national fanaticism.

Boston Globe—That Spaniards high in authority in Cuba should have deliberately planned the destruction of the Maine through resort to submarine attack in any form, is a conclusion which a host of people shrink from, unless driven so to do by irrefragible proof. The probability, almost amounting to a certainty, that any such attack would be traced—the consequences that would fall upon Spain were such dastardly tactics laid at the door of her subjects—all these things had weight even among those who most distrust "Spanish honor." Even accepting the theory, not yet to be discarded as impossible, that our staunch battleship was struck down to her death from outside by hostile hands, it would seem more probable that the fiendish deed was done by some daring fanatic, driven on to his evil work by some small secret cabal, whose members had taken an oath of undying hatred to American and the "Yankees."

Boston Journal—Wait, watch and consider is what the American people should do in the shock of the destruction of the battleship Maine. It is not necessary to assume that the Spanish civil and military officials at Havana are all madmen. Such they would be to countenance a treacherous attack upon a war vessel of the United States lying in their harbor beneath their guns, protected by the law of nations and the still more inviolable law of human hospitality. General Blanco and his subordinates of the army and navy know well that an outrage to an American ship thus circumstanced is the most fatal misfortune that could happen to Spain, and that no reparation for it save instant withdrawal from the Antilles would ever be accepted by the American government.

Boston Advertiser—If the Maine had been blown up by the acts or through the connivance of Cuba's enemies, inflamed with hatred against the United States on account of this country's friendship for Cuba it would have been an act, a crime, of almost indescribable baseness. It would have made the blackest page of history that has been written in this part of the world in modern times. It would seemingly have made an instant outbreak of war between the United States and Spain inevitable; not logically, not justly, perhaps, but certainly, just the same; for there are times when over-strained human nature, in a pitch of passion, aroused by causes beyond its control, loses control of itself.

Boston Post—Meantime, all talk of war is out of place. It is equally impossible to imagine the Spanish government responsible, even to the extent of connivance, for the destruction of a warship of a friendly power in one of it own ports. This very statement of such a suspicion carries its refutation. Spain is not the farthest advanced in civilization of the Christian powers of Europe. It has something of medievalism left in its policies and its methods. But to countenance such an act as this would relegate it to the grade of barbarism and put it forever out of the pale of civilized nations.

Fall River Globe—Pending the solution of the Maine mystery, there is nothing for the public to do but to possess their souls in patience. If there has been treachery here, retribution should follow. If it be determined satisfactorily that the responsibility for the disaster rests on some of the ship's officers or crew, then the navy department will probably take action in the matter as the circumstances dictate. But in any event it is devoutly to be wished that eventually all doubts and misgivings as to the fact on these points will be cleared away. While any uncertainty exists ugly suspicions will lurk in the public mind and may precipitate a dangerous crisis, the culmination of which might be war itself.

PURE BLOOD is the foundation of health. Hood's Sarsaparilla makes the blood pure, rich and nourishing and gives and maintains good **HEALTH.**

HOW MAN IS MARRED.

DWARFED, DISEASED AND DESTROYED BY UNNATURAL LAWS.

Tramp and Millionaire Wrecked In Body and Mind by the Operations of the Insanity Which Society Denominates "Development of the Race."

[Special Correspondence.]

One of the most prominent members of the medical profession in our nation has recently written as follows: "The human being physically perfect, who has ever seen the wonder? Yet there are known standards by which one could measure such a being were he to be found. The growth would have been free and untrammeled so that the perfection of form would have been attained, the right height, the correct weight, the proper proportion between all the members of the body, and, crowning all, the perfect development of the mind, so that the will would respond immediately to the thoughts of the individual, all of which should be clear, accurate and to the purpose, wonderfully poetical, imaginative, logical, displaying a balance of power among the faculties. The will responsive to all these perfect brain actions would move the bodily machinery most perfectly. Again, I ask, who has ever seen such a being? And yet we are given to infer that all of this is not beyond the range of possibilities, and that it should be a matter of deep reproach that each and all of us do not represent this model of human perfection. Certain it is that we fall short of that which we might attain."

It is a handsome, gorgeous madam that has written the above, magnificently well built up, with fine, clear eyes, robust, musical voice, polite, open and refined in all her manners without the least effort, and just as naturally as the grass is green and the skies blue by the order of certain physical forces. And as she adds to all that a large extra dose of knowledge in the science of medicine she ought to know what she is about on the subject to which she refers.

Look at all the species of animal life in the bosom of nature. They are all perfect. Why? Because living in accordance with natural laws—laws of freedom, laws of equal rights, with equal opportunities to the full enjoyment of the planet and so without having to pay tribute to anybody for it, with no interference whatsoever from human laws of monopoly.

In the presence of all that what becomes of that assertion, often made by both retrogressive and advancing minds, to the effect that humanity has always solved its own problems and got rid of its own troubles in its own way? Yes, we have solved plenty of problems by the evolution of new, fresh crops of them and got rid of troubles by creating new ones in great abundance. Is not that a fine job? Don't you see that we have not yet learned how to place our minds in just relations with our bodies and the two in accord with the natural laws of the universe we live in, as that madam, an eminent M. D., has so beautifully stated, even if in forms indirect? Don't you see that there is nothing natural, ethical, orderly in the social organizations to which we stick with the tenacity of fools, of hungry dogs to a bone if you prefer?

And over 95 per cent of the race have to get along with bones because they let the rest have all the meat—that is, most of the wealth; that is, most of the land or natural resources, and the best of them, from which all wealth must necessarily come. That alone constitutes a way to the knife between organized society and all the forces and forms outside of men. That alone must prevent the evolution of the normal man. That alone proves that what we have been calling evolution in social developments is simply the perpetuation of human folly and human greed, the insane desire of looking for wealth and happiness at the expense of each other under principles of fundamental robbery, of land robbery, since land lies at the foundations of all human life and all wealth production.

Just as natural forces always travel along the line of least resistance so men always try to satisfy their desires with the least exertion. Unfortunately society has always said to man, "Thou shalt only satisfy thy desires with the greatest exertion." That applies to tramp and potentate. The former is a wreck in body and mind because he lacks the wealth that nature means he should have, and the latter is also a wreck in mind and body because he has the wealth that nature, a healthy social compact, a healthy evolution, would never give him. Most of the rest between are miserable sticks because forced to live, under the greatest exertion, with but a small fragment of the wealth that a natural social organization would give them with the least exertion.

Do you want to cancel that unnatural, unjust, arbitrary, anarchical something that we call the state, the nation, government, etc.? See that its only function is limited to prevent men from robbing each other through laws of favoritism, of rights unequal. See that equal rights and equal opportunities to all become a tangible reality. See that freedom is raised to the level of actual facts in all human relations and is not any more the farce it has always been. Do that any way you like, but do it. The writer has often suggested at least one of the simplest processes. Truth is always simple. Error and wrong alone are forever complex. And let us not forget that in our transition from an artificial to a natural civilization we must not overlook the universal law of "working along lines of least resistance."

JOSE GROS.

The Butcher's Union.

An official notice just sent out declares that all handlers of meat and meat products from the stock yard to the retail counter are under the Butcher's union jurisdiction.

Everybody Says So.

Cascarets Candy Cathartic, the most wonderful medical discovery of the age, pleasant and refreshing to the taste, act gently and positively on kidneys, liver and bowels, cleansing the entire system, dispel colds, cure headache, fever, habitual constipation and biliousness. Please buy and try a box of C. C. C. to-day; 10, 25, 50 cents. Sold and guaranteed to cure by all druggists.

SETTLES NERVOUS BANKRUPTCY

Investigation shows that men who succeed are men of brains—strong nerves—great will power. Ordinary food cannot supply the vital forces which people with active brains and bodies require. Bleola Pills feed the nerves—make the mind bright, muscles strong—make flesh and blood and give perfect health to men and women. The Turners of Philadelphia make Bleola Pills.

J. E. Buckey, Chief Clerk National Hotel, Washington, D. C., testifies that he was all run down—was a shadow of his former self—Bleola Pills gave him wonderful relief—he gained over twenty pounds after using them.

Special Agents in Lowell—F. H. Butler & Co., Charles F. Blanchard, G. C. Brock & Co., Carleton & Hovey, Carter & Sherburne, Ellingwood & Co., O. L. Field, F. C. Goodale, Delisle, Beaulieu & Rochette, R. J. Lang & Co., F. P. Moody, James O'Brien, S. C. Shirley, Anders Thomasson, J. S. Westwood, George A. Wilson & Co.

Turners' Little Liver Turners—A very small pill. Turns your liver. Cure sick headache—biliousness—indigestion.

MANLY VIGOR

Marital Strength, Vitality, Manhood.

Given to weak, impotent men, by using the old DR. HALLOCK Wonderful Electric Pills. Complete despondency and mental forboding disappear at once. The effects of these Pills are felt in a few days by the delicate organism of men. The whole body responds with glow of health. The mind becomes more active than ever. Flabby nerves give way to nerves of steel. Manly vigor restored in men who have spun out the thread of life too fast, or been guilty of youthful indiscretions. Drains and night losses stop at once.

MEN ABOUT TO MARRY.

Should take a few boxes of the famous Pills and thus fortify themselves and strengthen their nerves. The Pills are carefully COMPOUNDED and are so constructed that they "hit the mark every time," and yet will not harm the most delicate organism. We have employed the Pills in our private practice for over 40 years and always with successful results. Age no barrier.

A package of Pills, together with Medical Book and special directions sent sealed, on receipt of $1.

Our Institute was founded in 1818. As to our reliability and professional standing, we refer to any of the Boston papers, banks or express companies. WE ARE THE OLDEST INSTITUTION OF ITS KIND IN THE WORLD. Consultation may be had and advice given free of charge by the greatest living experts and special ists on Men's Diseases.

BOOK FOR MEN FREE.

Our grand Medical Book, "A Private Conversation with Men," and a list of questions sent (sealed) for the asking. Book describes sexual anatomy of men, and tells about men's diseases in plain language. You will be a better man for reading this book. It is almost inspired; written by the old Doctor himself. Send for it today—now, for you may not see this advertisement again. HALLOCK MEDICAL INSTITUTE, 110 Court Street, Boston, Mass.

CONSUMPTION

To THE EDITOR—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy free to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their express and post office address. Respectfully, T. A. Slocum, M. C., No. 183 Pearl Street, New York

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137 Central St., opp. American House,
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COURTNEY & COURTNEY,
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W. F. Courtney. Henry S. Courtney.

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Crayons, Pastels, and Water Colors a specialty. All work guaranteed.

W. A. LEW,
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CLOTHING CLEANSED, DYED AND PRESSED.
Orders received for cleaning, dyeing, and pressing, promptly and neatly executed.

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J. M. KINGSBURY,
No. 373 Bridge Street,
MEATS AND PROVISIONS.
(Successor to Strout & Kingsbury.)

Reeve's Great American Band

AT ASSOCIATE HALL,

SUNDAY EVENING, FEB. 20th.

Don't miss this chance to hear the celebrated artists: Miss Van Buran, Soprano; Mr. B. R. Church, Cornet Soloist; Mr. W. Spray, Trombone Soloist; Signor Pettine, Mandolin Soloist.

Tickets 25c., 50c., 75c., on sale at Fenault's Jewelry store, C. Rousain, Cor. Salem and Cabot Sts. and E. S. Hoole at Spark's Drug store.

Fancy Dried Apricots,	10c. lb.
Fancy Cal. Prunes,	3 lbs. 20c.
Fancy Print Butter,	25c. lb.
Fresh Pork,	7c. lb.
3 lb. Pork Chops,	25c. lb.
5 lb. boxes Butter,	95c.
6 lb. Salt Ribs (cabbage free)	25c.

CENTRAL
Cash Market
Cor. Central and Charles Sts.

Mild And Delicate

Ind. Coope & Co.'s Sealed Bottled Brand and Allsop's Red Hand brand of ale.

To close, we offer either brand in cases of quarts at $3.40 per case, or 35 cents per quart bottle.

JOHN M. PE.EY,
33-37 MIDDLE STREET.
Tel 453-3.

Boston and Maine Railroad

Winter Arrangement.

WESTERN DIVISION.

Corrected to Oct. 22, 1897.

TRAINS LEAVE MIDDLESEX STREET DEPOT, LOWELL.

For Boston, at 6.50, 8.15, 9.25, 10.50 a. m.; 12.05, 12.45, 2.50, 3.20, 4.05, 5.10, 6.15, 7.20, 9.25 p. m. SUNDAYS, 8.15 a. m., 12.05, 4.15, 5.30, 7.25 p. m.
For Lawrence, 6.50, 8.31, 9.25, 10.50 a. m.; 12.05, 2.30, 3.20, 4.15, 5.10, 6.15, 7.20, 9.25, †11.25 p. m. SUNDAYS, 8.15 a. m., 12.05, 5.30, 7.25 p. m.
For Haverhill, 6.28, 6.50, 8.34, 9.25 a. m.; 12.05, 2.30, 3.20, 4.05, 5.10, 6.15, 7.20, 9.25, †11.25 p. m. SUNDAYS, 8.15 a. m., 12.05, 5.30, 7.25 p. m.
For Salem and Lynn, 12.05, 6.10 p. m.
For Newburyport and Amesbury, 6.28 a. m. 12.05, 2.15, 4.05, 6.15 p. m.
For Exeter and Dover, 6.28, 6.50, 9.30 a. m.; 12.01, 3.20, 4.05, 5.10 p. m. SUNDAYS, 5.30 p. m.
For Rochester and Alton Bay, 6.50 a. m.; 12.05, 4.05 p. m.
For Somersworth, N. H., and Saco, 6.28, 6.50, 8.30 a. m.; 12.05, 4.05 p. m.
For Biddeford, Old Orchard and Portland, 6.28, 6.50, 8.30 a. m.; 12.05, 4.05, 5.10 p. m. SUNDAYS, 5.30 p. m.
For Augusta, Bath, Waterville, 6.50, 8.20 a. m.; 12.05, 5.10 p. m. SUNDAYS, 5.30 p. m.
For Lewiston, 8.50 a. m.; 12.05, 1.05, 5.10 p. m.
For Belfast, Skowhegan and Rockland, 6.30 a. m., 5.10 p. m. SUNDAYS, 5.30 p. m.
For Bangor, St. John, N. B., Halifax, N. S., Montreal and Quebec, 6.50 a. m.; 5.10 p. m., (5.10 does not run Saturdays) SUNDAYS, 5.30 p. m.
For Eastport and St. John (via steamer), on Mondays at 12.05 p. m.
For Castine, Deer Isle, Sedgwick, Bar Harbor, Jonesport and Machiasport (via steamer Frank Jones, from Portland), Tuesday and Friday at 5.10 p. m.
Last trip east for season Dec. 21.
†Wednesdays and Saturdays only.

Southern Division.

Corrected to Oct. 4, 1897. Trains Leave Merrimack Street Depot, Lowell, as Follows:

For Boston, 6.45, 6.25, *6.42, *7.45, *8.50, *10.15, *9.00, 11.00 a. m.; 1.40, *3.00, 4.25, *5.41 p. m. SUNDAYS, 7.45 a. m.
Trains Leave Middlesex Street Station, Lowell, as follows:
For Boston, 5.45, 6.18, *6.45, 7.14, 7.20, *7.28, 7.33, *7.48, *8.57, *9.10, *9.50, 11.13, 11.42 a. m. 12.16, 1.13, *3.05, *3.52, 4.28, *4.22, *5.49, *6.22, *7.40 p. m. SUNDAYS 7.20, 7.24, 1.18, *9.10 a. m.; 4.25, 5.53 p. m.
For Woburn, 6.25, 1.04, 7.50, 1.46, 11.00 a. m.; 1.40, 4.55 p. m. SUNDAYS, 8.45 a. m., 4.25, 5.53 p. m.
Note—*Express. †Via Bedford.
For Lawrence, 6.28, 10.05 a. m.; 4.15 p. m.
For Salem, and Way Stations, 7.33 a. m.; 1.23, 5.53 p. m.
For Ayer Junction, and Way Stations, 7.10 a. m.; 12.02, 5.01 and 6.12 p. m. SUNDAYS 9.13 p. m.
For Amherst, Milford and Wilton, 9.12 a. m.; 1.00, 3.41, 5.40 p. m. SUNDAYS 2 p. m.
For Greenfield, Peterboro', Bennington, Hillsboro' and Keene, 9.13 a. m. and 3.41 p. m. SUNDAYS, to Hillsboro, 2.00 p. m.
For Nashua, Manchester and Concord, 7.43, 9.13, 9.49 a. m.; 12.09, 1.00, 1.40, 3.41, 5.40, 6.30, 8.10, 8.40 p. m. SUNDAYS 10.00 a. m. (to Nashua only) 3.05 a. m., 2.00, 6.02, 8.10, 8.40 p. m.
For Franklin, Lebanon and White River Junction, 9.13, 9.40 a. m.; 12.00, 1.40, 5.40, 18.40 p. m.
For Warner, Bradford, Sunapee, Newport, (N. H.), Claremont and Claremont Junction—1.40, 9.13 a. m.; 1.40 p. m.
For St. Johnsbury and Lyndonville via Wells River—9.40 a. m.; 1.40, †8.40 p. m.
For Montpelier, Montreal, Essex Junction, Burlington and St. Albans, via Central Vermont line—9.40 a. m.; 12.19, †8.10 p. m.
For Montreal and Quebec, via Montreal and Boston Air Line—9.40 a. m.; 8.40 p. m.
Quebec Express via Plymouth and Sherbrooke—1.40, 8.40 p. m., daily except Sunday.
† Daily for Montreal.
D. J. FLANDERS, Gen. Passenger and Ticket Agent.
H. C. TAFT, General Agent, Lowell.

THIS WINTER

has not been severe and consequently we have a large amount of

RUBBERS

which we must turn into cash. In order to do so we will sell Men's Woonsocket Rubber Boots at $2.25, Ladies' Rubber Boots (best quality) at $1.25, Men's Low Rubbers at 40c, Ladies' Low Rubbers at 15c, Children's Low Rubbers at 10c., Men's Hand Sewed Goodyear Welt $3 Shoe at $2.50, Men's Box Calf, Leather Lined $3.50 Shoes at $2.50. These are not job lots, but are regular goods. They are in all styles and sizes. We also have a large assortment of Ladies' and Children's Box Calf at greatly reduced prices. All prices. Other goods are correspondingly reduced. This is to be the biggest sale yet.

UNION SHOE STORE

J. D. DALEY, PROP.,
38 Gorham Street, Opp. Post Office.

Seven
SUTHERLAND SISTERS
HAIR GROWER.

On and after Monday, Feb. 14, for two weeks, the ladies of Lowell and vicinity are invited to call and interview one of the seven Sutherland Sisters in regard to hair and scalp diseases.

GOODALE'S
DRUG STORE,
217 Central St., Lowell;

DONOVAN & MANSCH, Auctioneers.

Public Auction.

On Monday, the 21st day of February current, at 10 o'clock a. m., will be sold on the premises, 43 Agawam street, in store occupied by James W. Whitehead at public auction, the entire stock of groceries, provisions, teas, coffee, tobacco, canned goods, sugars, molasses, spices, vegetables and all other goods of whatever name or nature in above described store. Per order,
JAMES W. WHITEHEAD, Man.

Change in Business

Will Sell all my PIANOS at wholesale price for cash. Sheet Music 15 pieces $1.00.

GREEN'S, 223 Central St.

WANT COLUMN.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS TO LET IN THE Railroad National Bank Building, 145 Merrimack street. Steam heat in every room, water privilege on each floor, hot water during the winter season. Rents moderate. Apply at bank between 9 o'clock a. m. and 4 p. m.

WANTED—POSITION AS HOUSEKEEPER. For information call or write 57 Fifth street, Centralville.

FOR SALE—A FINE PARLOR STOVE and Carpet. Some histories and encyclopedias, at low figures this week. 110 Middlesex street.

BOARDERS AND ROOMERS WANTED AT L. A. Liberty's, 311 Middlesex street.

DESIRABLE FARMS FOR SALE OR TO let. Easy terms. Apply soon to S. M. Hutchins, Westford, Mass.

$2.00 WILL PAPER YOUR ROOM WITH gilt paper border, hanging included. Paper a factory prices. Painting done very reasonable. New York Wall Paper Co., No. 338 Middlesex street.

NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET AT 165 High street. Singularly or in suite.

MADAM CLENDENING, FROM PARIS—The celebrated palmist. Correct readings on all affairs of life, will be here until the 26th of February, 211 Appleton street.

WANTED—THE PEOPLE OF LOWELL TO know that J. Sovatskin of the Co-Operative Company has removed from 30 Gorham street to 26 Central street, where he sells Ladies' and Gents' Clothing, Household Goods on credit as cheap as for cash elsewhere. Agents wanted.

GOOD OPENING FOR A MAN, WITH small capital. No competition, a monopoly, large profits. No. 110 Middlesex street.

TO LET—A NICE LARGE BASEMENT, well lighted, can be used for eating or billiard printing rooms. Apply at Legault & Co., One Price Jewelers, 70 Central street.

LADIES—CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH PENnyroyal Pills (Diamond Brand) are the best. Safe reliable. Take no other. Send 4 cents in stamps for particulars, "Relief for Ladies," in letter by return mail. At druggists. Chichester Chemical Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—500 YOUNG AND OLD MEN TO bring their old clothes to Fred F. Lew's Dye House and Clothes Cleaning establishment at 477 Merrimack street, where he can make your old suit as good as new for a small sum.

MENTHOL CREAM SHAMPOO IS USED in all the leading hair dressing and bath parlors in New England. Menthol Cream Shampoo removes dandruff and all humors of the scalp. It contains alcohol, glycerine and menthol. It gives a rich, creamy lather and when used in the bath will remove pimples, etc., leaving the skin clear and soft. 25 cents per bottle. Sold by leading druggists.

ROOMS TO LET—IN THE SUN BUILDING. Inquire at The Sun office.

FOR SALE—IN CENTRALVILLE—CORNER of Reed and Fifth street, two story house, large barn, 5500 feet of land, lots of fruit. This is a nice place. Price $4000. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

FOR SALE—BOARDING AND LODGING house of 27 rooms. Price $350. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

WANTED—HOUSEGIRLS AT THE Lowell Employment office, 352 Merrimack street, opposite City Hall.

FOR SALE—ON BRANCH STREET, GOOD house and barn, large lot of land. This can be bought at a bargain and on easy terms. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

FOR SALE—NEAR BROADWAY AND Phillips street, good cottage house, large lot of land on easy terms. Price $1500. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK AT A hotel. Can speak French or English and furnish the best of references. Address T., Sun Office.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN TO BUY their Clothing on credit. Custom made and ready to wear. Empire Clothing Co. Over 22 Central St. Open evenings.

FOR SALE—NEAR SARGENT STREET, new two tenement house. 7 rooms to each. All modern improvements. On easy terms. $2500. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

FOR SALE—IN PAWTUCKETVILLE, NEW cottage house of 7 rooms on easy terms. Price $1100. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

TO LET—TWO PLEASANT FRONT ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished, with gas, bath room, hot and cold water, etc. Rent low; call or address Bell2 137 Stackpole St

LADIES, MY MONTHLY REGULATOR has brought happiness to hundreds of anxious women. I have never had a single failure; no other doctor can say this. Longest cases relieved in 2 to 5 days without fail, no pain; no danger; no interference with work; price $2.00; by mail or at office; consultation free; all letters truthfully answered. DR. TOLMAN CO., 170 Tremont street. Boston.

TO LET—ROOMS TO LET WITH OR WITHout board, one large front room on first floor with gas, furnished or unfurnished. Price low. 203 Fayette street.

$15 A MONTH

Will buy this splendid new 2½ story hip roof house of 8 rooms, attic, pantry and bath room with tub, marble wash bowls, etc., hot and cold water, maple floors in dining room, kitchen, pantry and bath room; piazza and balcony; nice lot of land, high and dry; very sightly, near cars and schools, will sell for $1800. Small payment down secures this bargain. Quick or you lose it. A. J. RYAN, 3 Hildreth Bldg., Old Post Office.

WANTED LADY READERS TO TELL US what is the longest verse in the Bible. If you can tell us in what chapter it is, we will give you a prize of $100. If more than one person answers correctly, we will divide cash equally. With your answer send 10 cents for our new library of 12 complete books, a grand prize in themselves. Address Keystone Book Co., 1111 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa.

EMERY LAND

Office Removed to
3 HILDRETH BUILDING.

House lots near the new Moody street bridge, on the principal streets and avenues with all modern improvements, such as gas, city water, sewers, sidewalks, schools, etc. The location is one of the best in the city, being by actual measurement only 6625 feet from the corner of Central and Merrimack streets to the Emery land. Over 200 buildings have been built on the Emery land in the last two years. Is not that a good indication of what this property is going to be? Call for plans. Prices low. Terms easy. Wm. H. Emery.
A. J. Ryan, 3 Hildreth Building, (Old P. st office.

DERBY & MORSE

ELECTRICIANS.

72 MIDDLE STREET.

You Have Struck the Right Place

When you have found

PETER WATSON'S

Celebrated Bakeries

For if you are looking for the best quality of bakers' supplies, you are always sure to get the best when trading at either of his stores, which are located at

52 TO 60 CHARLES STREET AND 461 LAWRENCE STREET.

If you desire he will supply your wants by calling at your home. Parties and weddings a specialty.

IF YOU WANT A CASE
Of the Leading Brands of
LAGER, JONES' ALE, Or PORTER
TELEPHONE.
J. H. RILEY,
Bottler, Nos. 96 and 102 Lakeview Avenue.
Telephone Number 474-1.

END YOUR TROUBLES.

SCHOEFFLER'S DYSPEPSIA CURE

Great food digester, quickly cures Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Gastritis and all stomach disorders. In femal's stomach troubles cause irregularities. Schoeffler's Dyspepsia Cure prevents them. 25c. at druggists. Important, write Schoeffler Phar. Co., Newark, N. J. Pamphlet free.

SKATES

The Famous

Long Reach Skate

25c. Per Pair and

MORE THAN

5000 Pairs in Stock.

BARTLETT & DOW

216 Central St., Lowell, Mass.

DRAWING AND PAINTING

MISS HELEN WRIGHT

Will resume her classes on and after Nov. 9th, at No. 7 Bank Building, Shattuck Street. Instruction given in Free Hand Drawing from flat copy and models, Water and Oil Colors, and China Decoration.

THE FARRAGUT HOUSE

Henry W. Gurrity, Prop.
CENTRAL STREET, LOWELL, MASS.
OPPOSITE OLD B. AND M. DEPOT.

The house is now under a new management, thoroughly refitted and refurnished with all the modern improvements, steam heat and electric call bells in each room. Electric cars pass the door every few minutes. Choice cigars in sample room. Special rates to the Profession.
M. H. Carey. (Clerks) H. Gervais

Artists' Materials

Of all Descriptions for

Oil, China, Water Color Painting

And Charcoal Drawing.

China for decorative purposes. Canvas stretchers up to 48 inches always in stock.

C. B. COBURN & CO.

63 TO 67 MARKET STREET.

We Bottle Betz's Half Stock

and deliver it in cases to all parts of the city. There is no better Ale in the market than Betz's Celebrated Ales. We also keep on draught all the leading brands of Ales, Lager and Porter. Choicest line of foreign and domestic liquors and cigars.

GEORGE W. ENRIGHT'S
11 Middlesex Street.

OLD WASHINGTON TAVERN

This old hostelry has been refitted and furnished and is up-to date in every particular. The best menu of any hotel in the city. Special rates to theatrical and commercial men. Best wines and liquors, everything first class. Our 50c. course Dinner a specialty.

Washington Tavern

Cor. Central and Church St.
F. H. HARRIS, Prop. J. J. REGAN, Man.

The Lowell
Gas Light Co.

Office, 22 Shattuck St., cor. Middle.

SEWALL G. MACK, President; JACOB ROGERS, Treasurer; E. E. RAYMOND, Clerk.

Directors: Sewall G. Mack, Levi Sprague, Jacob Rogers, A. G. Cumnock, George S. Motley, Edward M. Tucke, James Francis.

PRICE OF GAS

WITH THE DISCOUNT OFF FOR PROMPT PAYMENT IS

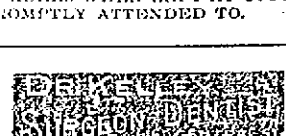
$1.00 ONE THOUSAND FEET.

FIRST CLASS COOKING STOVES SET UP AND RENTED AT A LOW RATE PER YEAR, PIPING INCLUDED. COKE, BROKEN, SCREENED, AND DELIVERED AT $1.50 PER CHALDRON; $2.25 PER HALF CHALDRON, CASH.

NO CHARGE MADE FOR THE USE OF METERS.

NO CHARGE MADE FOR RUNNING SUPPLY PIPES FROM STREET MAINS TO CONSUMER'S CELLAR.

ORDERS WHEN LEFT AT OFFICE PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.



THE KLONDIKE CAFE.

129 Middle Street, under new management. Meals served at all hours. Boarders by day or week. Our 20c. Dinners a specialty. Gent's board per week, $3.00; Ladies', $2.25 for 21 meals. Also a special dinner ticket, 7 dinners for $1.25. Call and give us a trial, at Leclair's, 129 Middle Street, Cor. of Palmer Street.

THIS IS AN ERA OF MYSTICISM.

Famous Men and Women Searching For the Truth.

Kings and Queens, Actors, Lawyers, Novelists, Clergymen and Physicians Seeking Knowledge of Unseen Forces.

[Copyright, 1898.]

A wave of psychic thought has swept over the entire universe; the very air is laden with magnetism, electricity, hypnotic suggestion, and one falls to wondering whether we are on the verge of a sublime truth or a dispiriting fallacy.

The first half of the nineteenth century was intensely materialistic, but during the fast waning years of the dying cycle the world is being dominated by mysticism. Even the minds of the sternest realists have become tinged with the new but ever old beliefs, call them superstition or what you will. The grasping capitalist, the close fisted merchant, the carping scientist, the cool headed philosopher and the empty pated woman of fashion all agree that there is a mysterious something in the air that they feel, but fail to comprehend.

Astrology, fallen into disuse for several centuries, is now almost recognized as a divine truth; theosophy comes to us from the mountains and jungles of India, and America claims the distinction of being the birthplace of modern spiritualism.

No infant is born in the orient but an astrologer is consulted as to the stellar conditions under which it came into the world. Nowadays no child of influential parents sees the light but straightway some enterprising newspaper man repairs to an astrologer and has the baby's horoscope cast. No celebrated personage who commits a crime or is overwhelmed by dire misfortune escapes this crucial test, and all of his evil doings are traced to the influence of some baleful star. The world condones his wrongdoing by declaring that he was pursued by a malevolent fate and was pushed to his doom by unseen agencies.

Many men, even those of hard common sense, never undertake anything of importance without consulting an astrologer. This is especially the case with Wall street speculators, sporting men and actors.

An astrologer who has a great vogue is consulted daily by a well known importer, who never makes a new contract or signs law papers without finding out whether the planets are in fortunate conjunction. Should the configurations be unfavorable, the man waits until a change has taken place. This person declares that when he follows the advice of his astrologer he never makes a mistake and that when he does otherwise he is unlucky.

It is a well known fact that there is a woman calling herself a psychometrist who haunts the New York city Consolidated Stock Exchange. She gives tips to the brokers, who either pay her a certain percentage of their earnings or offer her a fee for her services. This self constituted sibyl is not, however, invariably successful, and high words frequently pass between her and her credulous clients.

A distinguished artist in New York declares that his only successful pictures are those painted under inspirational teachings and vows that he never has any luck if he goes contrary to the reading of his adviser, a prominent astrologer. He only begins a great painting when certain planets are amicably disposed in his horoscope or when the moon is on the increase in his natal sign.

I asked a famous star reader whether he could give points about speculation and whether Wall street operators ever consulted him. He was honest enough to say that if he could predict for a certainty the rise and fall in stocks he would be a millionaire instead of a poor astrologer.

"I know of course," he said, "that certain conjunctions or oppositions of the planets imply disaster, while others are propitious; however, the money kings of the street make such extraordinary combinations that they outwit even the stars, and we cannot always foretell their moves."

Jay Gould put implicit faith in the ruling of the stars and was superstitious to a degree. He never attempted any big deal without first finding out whether the planets were favorably disposed toward him. The king of finance occasionally visited a certain astrologer in whom he placed implicit confidence, but more often he made his calculations himself. He was entirely capable of casting a horoscope, as he owned a large collection of astrological books, which he kept hidden away in an obscure corner of his library. Daniel Huntington, Jim Keene and, in fact, most men who are given to speculation are believers in lucky days and numbers.

It seems that certain stars indicate the time for certain deals in stocks. Thus, when Venus is in fortunate conjunction with the natal star, it is safe to take a flier in sugar, or if Jupiter is happily aspected wheat will be a good speculation, and so on.

About 40 years ago the Fox sisters discovered, or invented, spiritualism. The Rochester rappings became world renowned and brought the Fox girls before the public. One of the sisters died two or three years ago, after having denounced spiritualism as a fraud and exposed it. She afterward recanted and declared that she was driven to do so by the spur of necessity, a certain sum having been offered her if she would confess to the deception. This woman was morally degraded and a physical wreck. Although this was an accepted fact, she was supported by a number of prominent spiritualists, who did it in recognition of her valuable discovery. She claimed to be the widow of Kane of arctic exploration fame.

Mediums, with real or simulated power, have sprung up all over the world, and believers have multiplied until they are numbered by hundreds of thousands.

One of the earliest converts to spiritualism was a distinguished member of the New York bar, Judge Edmonds. Weekly seances were inaugurated at his hospitable home, which was presided over by his beautiful and charming daughter, Laura Edmonds, now Mrs. Gilmore. Judge Edmonds' residence was the rendezvous for all those who wished to inquire into the truths of the new revelation. Among the habitues were Edwin Booth, Joseph Jefferson, Mrs. Kellogg, the mother of Clara Louise Kellogg; Frank Carpenter, the artist; McDonald, the sculptor; the sweet poets, Alice and Phoebe Cary, and many others famed in literature and art. Judge Edmonds wrote a remarkable work on spiritualistic phenomena and commenced an abstruse law treatise which was interrupted by death. It is asserted that his daughter was enabled to complete it through communications received from her father in the spirit world.

Edwin Booth, with his impressionable nature, became thoroughly imbued with the doctrine and, it is said, received frequent messages from his dead father and wife. This belief was quite in keeping with the melancholy temperament of America's greatest actor. He was also a frequent visitor at Charley Foster's, the well known medium.

Joseph Jefferson, after a thorough investigation, became an advocate of spiritualism. He is a fine amateur artist, and, his friends say, never took a lesson. It is said that he believes that his genius is an inspiration derived from dead and gone masters in the spirit land. His daughter, who was ill for some time, was cured through the intervention of Charley Foster.

President and Mrs. Cleveland, who are close friends of the Jeffersons, have, it is whispered, become convinced of the truths of spiritualism. However, this is a tabooed subject except in the intimacy of the two families and a secret carefully guarded from the public.

Clara Louise Kellogg was reared in an atmosphere of mysticism and saw nothing strange in the assertion that she was guided by unseen influences. Mrs. Kellogg believed that friendly spirits fostered the musical intelligence of her gifted daughter and were intimate factors in her success. Clara Louise was never overfond of study, and was often soundly berated by her music teacher, an excitable Frenchman. Mrs. Kellogg would often poke her head through the doorway and say: "Never mind, professor; go away and let Clara Louise alone. She hasn't a bit of sense today. The spirits will come to her by and by and explain her lessons. Come back tomorrow and she'll be all right." The irate professor, who hadn't the faith of the good lady, would pick up his hat, slam the door and leave the embryo prima donna to herself and her spirit guides. When he returned for the next lesson, his pupil would sing like a bird. Whether Clara Louise became repentant and diligently applied herself to her task or whether she was really instructed by disembodied spirits it would be difficult to say. The professor shook his head significantly when questioned about the matter.

Frank Carpenter, the artist, was the friend of Abraham Lincoln and spent months at the White House while painting his portrait. His book, "Six Months in the White House," has gone through many editions. Mr. Carpenter is an earnest devotee of spiritualism. He received the commission to paint the great picture of the Alabama arbitration through a medium who was in the confidence of Mrs. Carson, a rich Newburg widow. Through this medium Mrs. Carson's husband returned, urged the painting of the picture, and, it is said, made many valuable suggestions. This fine canvas was presented to Queen Victoria by Mrs. Carson.

Abraham Lincoln, some of his friends assert, consulted the spirits when in doubt or perplexity. He followed the advice of his mother, who often came to him when he was in trouble. Mrs. Lincoln scoffed at her husband's credulity and called him a fool for his belief.

The head and front of the latter day spiritualists was Henry J. Newton, a wealthy and philanthropic New Yorker, now dead. It was mainly through his liberality that the various spiritualistic societies were supported, and he presided over the meetings in Carnegie hall every Sunday. His wife has taken his place.

Mrs. Mark Hopkins, the wealthy California widow, now deceased, and who married Searle, a man many years her junior, was dominated by mediums and invariably pursued the policy laid down to her by disembodied beings. It was owing to their influence that the singularly incongruous marriage took place, and when, after her death, there was litigation over the estate witnesses were brought into court who detailed the conversation of the spirits. Mr. Searle corroborated much that was told.

Mrs. Huyler of New York, now dead, was a rich widow and a well known figure at the Victoria hotel, where she resided for a number of years. Most of her money went to mediums, who worked on her credulity. It was owing to her liberality that the Red Jacket monument was erected, the old chieftain himself, it is declared, directing the work through Mrs. Huyler's favorite medium. Strange to relate, the ancient sachem had forgotten his mother tongue in the happy hunting grounds and could not speak a word of Seneca to his Indian friends.

Rich widows seem to take to spiritualism naturally, probably because they wish to communicate freely with the dear departed. Mrs. John Anderson, the relict of the dead tobacconist, is saturated with spiritualistic doctrines. Her medium and bosom friend is Mrs. Williams, the lady whose fake materializations were exposed several years ago in Paris. Nevertheless Mrs. Anderson sticks faithfully to her spiritual adviser and consults her on all occasions.

The beautiful home owned by Mrs. Williams is the gift of Mrs. Anderson, who, besides, receives a weekly salary of $50 as an equivalent for the private seances she gives her rich patroness. The latter holds intimate converse with Socrates, Marcus Aurelius and other distinguished defunct personages, attracted no doubt by the personality of the wife of the dead tobacco vender, who, by the way, is not quite up to the educational standard of today.

Ministers of the gospel are, many of them, believers in the occult. The Rev. Heber Newton is one, his sermons distinctly revealing a leaning toward mysticism.

Henry Ward Beecher, although not an avowed spiritualist, was undoubtedly one at heart. Many of the older members of his church will recall the strange manifestations that occurred many years ago at the reporters' table directly in front of the pulpit. Mrs. Isabella Beecher Hooker, the sister of Mr. Beecher and a great woman suffragist, is strong in her spiritualistic faith and is herself a powerful medium.

Mrs. Ella Dietz Clymer of Sorosis is a well known spiritualist. Her ideas may be said to be an inheritance, as she was the favorite niece of Robert Dale Owen, who was American consul to one of the Italian ports and the author of "Footfalls on the Boundary of Another World." Mr. Owen's death was hastened by the discovery that the beautiful materialized spirit Katie King was a fraud.

Mrs. Clemence Lozier, now deceased, the pioneer woman doctor of the United States, was a pronounced believer and it is said was guided in her diagnosis of diseases by learned M. D. spirits.

Mary Kyle Dallas, the well known writer, now dead, and who was connected with The Ledger for many years and was the author of a number of books, was frequently seen at seances and was strong in her belief.

Mrs. Eleanor Kirk Ames, the journalist, has herself great mediumistic power and is a learned writer on mystical subjects.

Besides Edwin Booth and Joseph Jefferson, there are hundreds of men and women on the stage who acknowledge the power of spiritualism. Low comedians appear to be especially strong in their beliefs and give liberally toward the maintenance of the public orators who make inspirational speaking and mediumship a profession.

Jolly Nell Burgess, one of the funniest of funny men, subscribes liberally toward the maintenance of the various spiritualistic societies. He frequently holds sittings at his hospitable home, where many of the professionals assemble.

Minnie Palmer was reared in an atmosphere of spiritualism, her mother, Mrs. Kate Palmer Stearns, being one of the pillars of that cult. The latter may be frequently seen in places where the faithful assemble.

Lillian Russell, although perhaps not an avowed believer, was nevertheless brought up among spiritualists, Mrs. Cynthia Leonard, her mother, being a spiritualist.

Lotta and her mother, Mrs. Crabtree, have all their lives been thoroughly imbued with spiritualism, and when in New York they may be seen at the various halls where the spiritualists hold forth.

Mrs. Lily Devereux Blake is said to be in sympathy with spiritualistic beliefs.

Mrs. Ole Bull and Miss Emma Thursby were at one time avowed spiritualists, but have progressed beyond it. They have graduated into the higher realm of theosophy and are devoted followers of the Swami Viva Kananda, who disseminated his oriental doctrines in New York to his own satisfaction.

Mr. Luther R. Marsh, the dupe of the impostor Diss Debar, has left New York and resides at Middletown, Conn., where he seeks solace in the company of two sisters who are professed mediums. He expends his money upon them and is quite as much infatuated with spiritualism as ever.

Diss Debar, after a dramatic death episode, has been resurrected and is married to a man of means. She was forced to give up some pictures she had borrowed from a dealer and which were supposedly the work of spirit hands. She has lately been connected with the Onset Bay colony.

Mr. Carroll of the New York firm of Dempsey & Carroll, who is now dead, squandered a fortune in the investigation of spiritualism. Mr. Lovell, the New York publisher, is both a spiritualist and a theosophist and was a great friend of Mme. Blavatsky.

Mrs. Katherine Tingley, the leader of the theosophic crusade, was at one time a fervid spiritualist and psychometrist. She was wont to hold seances at her house at a dollar a head, when she was blindfolded and by means of a handkerchief taken from those who sought enlightenment supposedly made many wonderful revelations. She and Mrs. Besant have declared war to the knife.

Mrs. Besant for a number of years lived with Blavatsky in London, and when she died the madame's mantle fell upon her shoulders, and she became the high priestess of the English theosophists. Mrs. Besant declares that Mme. Blavatsky has been reincarnated in the person of an East Indian boy. The American theosophists claim that her spirit has taken possession of the infant form of the baby of Claude Falls Wright, the madame's former secretary.

A number of prominent personages in France, England and Russia are full fledged spiritualists. The Duchesse de Pomar, now dead, was the leader of the French branch of spiritualists and believed herself the reincarnation of Mary, queen of Scots.

Queen Victoria herself is firmly convinced of the truth of spiritualism, but her family endeavor to keep it a secret. She gives frequent audiences to clairvoyants, mediums and astrologers. Since her husband's death the Princess Beatrice has also been converted. It is said that during these royal seances the prince consort, Battenberg and John Brown return to earth and hold familiar converse with the living. The mystical novels of Marie Corelli are Victoria's favorite reading. The Prince of Wales shares somewhat in this idiosyncrasy. If not a spiritualist, he has great faith in lucky and unlucky omens and will not enter a horse in a race unless the stellar conditions are favorable.

Marie Corelli claims that her wonderfully constructed novels were inspired by spirit guides, she being only their mouthpiece.

Florence Marryat is what might be called a rabid believer in spiritualism, her novel, "There is No Death," dealing with the most remarkable phenomena.

Bulwer Lytton gives frequent proof in his novels of his belief in the occult. Owen Meredith inherited this tendency from his father and refused to inhabit a certain family estate because of a phantom boy who appeared before every death.

The father of the present emperor of Russia made Home, the famous American medium, his bosom friend and consulted the spirits on all occasions of importance. Home married a Russian princess.

Napoleon III was in frequent consultation with French and American mediums and had great faith in their mystical powers. They often held seances in the Tuileries. Alan Kardec was a renowned French spiritualistic medium of that period.

Professor Zollner, the distinguished German scientist, tested the psychic powers of Slade, the American medium, and was apparently satisfied with the result. He has embodied his strange experiences in a book, in which he explains the marvels performed by Slade upon the hypothesis of a "fourth dimension."

Professor Alfred Russell Wallace, who collaborated with Darwin, was an enthusiastic spiritualist.

Professor Crookes, the scientist, is also a convert and explains many of his marvelous discoveries in this way.

Mr. W. T. Stead of London, editor of The Pall Mall Gazette, and who is the author of that remarkable work, "If Christ Should Come to Chicago," is an avowed believer and belongs to the London Society of Spiritualists.

Elizabeth Stuart Phelps is a disciple of the spiritualistic cult and strongly advocates this belief in her books, "The Gates Ajar" and "The Gates Wide Open."

Ella Wheeler Wilcox has great faith in astrologists, palmists and gypsy fortune tellers. She believes in transmigration and owns a beautiful cat for which she has a great affection. She declares that her soul was once contained in the body of a rat.

Minnie Maddern Fiske, the actress, has imbibed the Buddhistic idea of transmigration and is a lover of the occult.

The Countess de Brazza is high up in the theosophical ranks and is a devotee at the shrine of Buddha.

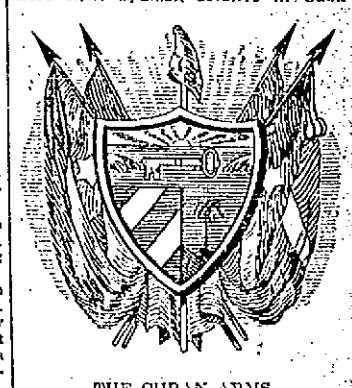
Dr. Elliott Coues of Washington, who prepared the ornithological department in the Century Dictionary, is an avowed occultist and devotes much time to experiments.

SELMA JEFFRIES.

Origin of The Cuban Rebellion.

It was on Feb. 24, 1895, that Jose Marti raised the standard of Cuba Libre in Camaguey. The revolution commenced at Baire, near Bayamo, though they say in New York city that the uprising virtually began there in the cramped and cheerless rooms of two newspaper offices, one at 120 Front street and the other at 42 Broadway.

Word had been conveyed by courier all over the island a week before. The secret agents of the Spanish government apparently knew of the contemplated step as soon as the Cubans themselves, for on Feb. 23 the then captain general of Cuba, Calleja, suspended constitutional guarantees by proclamation and next day announced that the crime of sedition would be punished with instant death. At that time there were 17,000 Spanish soldiers in Cuba



THE CUBAN ARMS.

and 50,000 volunteers subject to immediate call if an emergency arose which required their services.

Marti had spent three years in the work of arousing public enthusiasm among his compatriots. He had visited Santo Domingo and persuaded General Maximo Gomez, the former military leader, to assume the command of the scattering Cuban forces. Preparations had been fully made, and the conflict began under the best of auspices for the struggling Cubans.

At first sight there was something particularly pathetic in the outbreak of another revolutionary fever in that lovely tropical island which the Spaniards, doubtless with a touch of that grave irony which underlies their moody character, call "the ever faithful." So much blood had been spilled, so much treasure squandered by Spain and her rebellious colony, that it would seem as if they should both have been wise enough to discuss and settle their differences without fighting. But it is difficult to argue with a Spaniard, one of the most self centered of mortals. He understands much better the arbitrament of arms.

There is something imposing in the leisurely way in which he enters upon the suppression of a revolt; something miraculous in the manner by which he goes on finding troops and resources after one supposes him quite exhausted. Apparently he learns little or nothing by experience. If he had even the prudence of the child who has once been scalded he would not worry the patriots of Cuba to desperation. It was still measurably near to one revolution which convulsed the island's business for years and cost Spain more than 70,000 of her best soldiers, and yet he was ready to begin the ferocious force all over again.

There were minor revolts in 1717, 1723, and there was the Black Rebellion in the early part of the century, but the first attempt at independence was by Narciso Lopez, a native Venezuelan, long a resident of Cuba, who represented the creole population. His initial expedition in 1849 was defeated by the vigilance of the United States authorities. A second attempt, made in 1850, after a landing at Cardenas, also resulted in failure. In August, 1851, Lopez sailed from New Orleans in a steamer with 600 men and landed at Morillo, in the Vueltta Abajo district. The expected flocking of the people to his aid did not occur; many of his men were killed in the engagements that followed; 50 captured with Colonel Crittenden were shot in Havana, and the survivors, who, with their leader, had taken refuge in the woods, were soon made prisoners. Lopez was garroted in Havana on Sept. 1, some of his comrades were shot, but most of the survivors were transported and subsequently pardoned.

In 1852 there was a new conspiracy, and two years later another futile attempt at revolution.

Oct. 14, 1868, was the day set by Cuban revolutionists for the succeeding outbreak, but their intentions becoming known to the government Carlos Manuel de Cespedes, the head of the movement, declared for independence on the field of Yara on Oct. 10. Then followed the sanguinary struggle known as the ten years' war.

Here is the incident of Cuba Libre's national hymn: On the morning of Oct. 20, 1868, Bayamo fell into the hands of the Cubans. As the victorious troops rode into the town the bells began to ring and hundreds of Cuban flags waved from roofs and windows. In front, mounted on a beautiful white horse, waving his hat, rode a young man, who turned as he reached the plaza and cried in a loud voice: "Bayamos! Viva Cuba Libre!" The band appropriately struck up "La Bayamesa" ("The Girl of Bayamo"). Then Pedro Figuerdo, the young man on horseback, took out his book and wrote on his knee the "Himno Bayames," the present national hymn of the fighting Cubans. After the war ended the Spanish would not allow the hymn to be sung under its original title, "Marcilesa," and the name was changed to its present designation.

It required the power of Spain's army and the slaughter of a vast number of Cubans to terrorize Cuba into submission. Europe and America, horror stricken, looked on at the butchery, but said no menacing word to Spain. A whole population cannot be stamped out of existence simply because it will not consent to be ruined by discriminating duties, victimized by the worm eaten Spanish policy of making the colony a desert that the mother country may blossom as the rose.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

Lieutenant Julian Viaud, otherwise Pierre Loti, has been relieved of the command of the French gunboat Javelot, now at Bidesson, on the coast near the boundary line between France and Spain. Bidessoa has furnished Loti with the material for two books, "Ramuntcho" and "Figures et Chases Qui Passaient."

The monument which the members of the Iron brigade are to erect to the memory of General John Gibbon in the Arlington cemetery, across the Potomac from the national capital, is rapidly nearing completion. A bas-relief of General Gibbon appears on the front of the granite, and the whole will be one of the handsomest monuments in the cemetery.

Since 1837 Great Britain has gone to war 41 times. Many of the "wars," of course, were little more than military parades.

The United States arsenal at Philadelphia was established in 1816. The Alleghany arsenal was established in 1814.

General John M. Wilson, chief of engineers, U. S. A., has completed a collection of pictures of his predecessors in office since the organization of the corps in 1802, which have been hung on the walls of his office. There have been 14 in all, one of whom, General Joseph G. Totten, held the office for 26 years.

Of the 250,931 recruits for the German army examined last year only 285 were unable to read and write.

M. Berthelot maintains that the invention of gunboats and armor protected guns dates back to the fifteenth century.

Undertaker Smith of Leavenworth, Kan., at the recent reunion of the Grand Army veterans, displayed in front of his establishment a huge sign, "Welcome, Comrades."

Colonel John C. Moore has been selected to write a history of the services in the Confederate army of the soldiers who went from Missouri.

A statue to Captain Esek Hopkins, the first commander in chief of the United States navy, has recently been placed in Providence without ceremony and with but little notice from the people even of that place.

Women of To-day

BAB TELLS ABOUT GEMS AND JEWELS.

Novel Styles In Diamond Ornaments, Woman's Fondness For Rings, Bracelets and Brooches.

[Copyright, 1898.]

It may be true that the head is uneasy upon which there is a crown, but the average woman is uneasy just now if she cannot decorate her mahogany colored locks with a diamond tiara, or at least with a pair of the kind of wings dedicated to Mercury. Never before since we called ourselves civilized have we gone so absolutely daft on the subject of jewels. They may be of all colors and of every conceivable shape. It is not only possible to wear them in the evening, but as you are trotting around from one cup of tea to another you can decorate to a degree. You can have on a marvelous watch hanging from a most elaborate clasp. Five or six queer brooches can be put here and there upon your bodice, a string of beads may be around your throat, and a long gold chain may have a monocle on the end. Your gloves may hide many rings. Your bonnet pins are thickly jeweled, while the last chic touch is to have a heavy velvet rosette, preferably purple, deep crimson or black, on the left side of your bodice, in the center of which is a brilliant diamond button. At night the women glitter like icicles. I confess they look pretty. Most beautiful things in jewels are offered for her who has the ducats wherewith to buy.

For the hair there is, first of all, the stately tiara. The tiara is not a becoming ornament, for it lacks coquetry and grace. It must be placed stiffly on the head, because if it should get a little to one side it suggests nothing so much as Mrs. Yeaman's idea of a mixed ale party. But a pair of Mercury wings in diamonds placed on the head of a woman who has her hair parted "Madonna-wise, on either side of her head," makes her not only a thing of beauty, but of fashion. Then, for a woman who draws her hair, the beautiful black hair, in smooth bands, after the fashion of Cleo de Merode, there is a flat band of diamonds worn far forward, with a pearl pendant framed in diamonds, which rests on the forehead. This style of coiffure requires that not only a woman must be beautiful, but that she must look like a saint.

Fortunately, as women are good actresses, it is easier to look like a saint than to be one. Most effective of all are the ornaments worn by the women who arrange their hair as did little Mme. Butterfly or the sad faced Mme. Chrysantheme. This hair must be mahogany colored, and it is smoothly rolled in an enormous pompadour all around the head, while just in the center, at the top, it is turned in a high knot, held in place by tortoise shell combs having diamond heads and long gold chains that connect them with the diamond aigrette in front. This rests against a tiny black feather towering above the hair, glittering like the stars looking down on all the lovely little geishas in Nagasaki. Two women in New York wear their hair in this fashion and look well. One is a matron; consequently the diamond ornaments appear in her hair. She is pretty Mrs. Harry Gillig, who was formerly Miss Crocker of San Francisco. Certainly the coiffure is most correct, and certainly it is wonderfully becoming to her. The maiden who affects this remarkable style, but who appears without the diamond ornaments, as is proper, is one of the beauties of the season, Miss Fifi Potter, a dashing, stylish looking girl. She stands this rather unique way of arranging her hair very well, and as her locks are the proper color, the veritable mahogany, she may be said to have made no mistake in choosing the manner of arranging it.

Take out the fashionable woman's jewel casket and look at her brooches! In days gone by the jewelers imitated in precious stones for my lady's benefit all the beautiful designs furnished by the heavens. There was the sun in all its glory, the many stars, the moon in its fullness, the crescent moon in its maiden beauty and all the wonders of the sky. Then he had all the beautiful flowers from which to choose his models, but today he has changed all that. My lady is proudest of her latest possession, a coach and four, with a gay party seated upon it in sapphires, diamonds and rubies. For this she pays $400, and it is pinned across the front of her tailor made frock. The horses are in diamonds, with a fine gold harness; the coach is of sapphires and rubies; the lady on top with her open parasol, the gentleman who is driving and the men in the rumble are all wrought in brilliant gems. Next to this she values a fox in full run made entirely of diamonds, or perhaps, if she is devoted to dogs, a diamond greyhound or a French poodle made of gold and with his curls wrought out in diamonds. If she is a sportswoman, she wears a black cock in diamonds, a snipe in diamonds or a pheasant in diamonds. Her jeweler guarantees that each shall be correct.

An ardent advocate of the bike may wear a brooch that imitates one, with the wheels all studded with precious stones, while the frame itself is of gold. Next to these very sporty looking brooches there are fancied horrible beasties, beetles and bugs, with realistic serpents and wild looking fishes. Butterflies that are of rubies and diamonds in contrast she especially likes, for they look well against her evening bodice. For her bracelets she fancies bands and chains thickly set with rows of precious stones, or else turquoise and pearls framed in diamonds and set on light gold bands that are almost invisible. Her rings cover almost entirely the third and little fingers on each hand. Sometimes she will elect to wear nothing but diamonds; again she will choose all rubies, or perhaps emeralds and diamonds, but she never makes the mistake of putting on too many contrasting colors in her rings. She still clings to the marquise and to the high crown setting, because that brings out the stones best. She has grown to be expert in her judgment of stones. No foolish superstition would cause her to give up a beautiful opal, and the woman who is proudest in New York this winter is she who appears in her opera box wearing a necklace of opals, set around with diamonds, which cost $60,000. Extravagance? Oh, I don't know. The money is at least spent, the tradesmen gain it and everybody is helped, since each man can the better pay his bills.

The fondness of women for rings is easily understood. It is as old as the hills; as old as Solomon himself. By the bye, apropos of Solomon, the Talmud tells a story of a ring which he wore. It was a wonderful emerald with some mystic characters engraved upon it, and on his keeping this ring depended his kingdom. One day when he was in the bath he took his precious ring off and put it on a shelf. Amina, one of his wives, was angry at him and stole the ring. The fiend flattered her and got her to give it to him, took the form of King Solomon and ruled the nation. Solomon was distracted. Everybody denied him, but at last he did something wonderful in the way of an incantation. The fiend grew frightened and threw the ring into the sea. Naturally a fish swallowed it. A fisherman caught the fish, recognized the ring, gave it to Solomon, and he had his kingdom back. Unfortunately, the Talmud doesn't say what Solomon did to Amina, but as strangling a wife was not thought much of in those days, it is fair to imagine some such little contretemps occurred.

It is funny how many ring and fish stories there are. There is a Scotch story about the queen of Cadzow, rather a gay young person, who gave to some gentleman friend a ring which her husband had given her. One day Roderick, the husband, came home in the usual unexpected husband fashion. The queen was all broken up, but, being religious, kneeled down and asked St. Mungo to help her. St. Mungo had evidently been a man before he was a saint, and told her he would stand by her, or something to that effect. Then he communicated with a monk he knew who was a bit of a fisherman, and told him to go out and whip the stream, or whatever was the proper thing in those days, and to fetch him the first fish he might catch. The monk took his fishing apparatus, artificial flies and reels and swept the river near Glasgow and a beautiful fish arose, and when he had gaffed it and played it he brought it to St. Mungo, and in its stomach was found the ring. Thus the queen's honor was saved, and probably her neck, and that is the reason why there is a salmon wearing a ring in its mouth which belongs to the armorial bearing of the city of Glasgow.

Rings and women and trouble and precious stones all seem to go together. Since they imitate fruit so well in precious stones I have often wondered if the apple in the garden of Eden was not in reality a pretty little brooch wrought out in emeralds with a diamond leaf. This is the sort of thing a woman would long for and not a mere ordinary everyday apple. True, tastes differ, and the Roman matron, so history says, was proud to wear iron rings as a symbol of her wifehood. Today a woman would remain a bachelor girl forever before she would walk around carrying half a pound of iron on her finger. The ancient Romans may have been great, but they certainly were not what one would call stylish. I hate that word, but as their usual full dress costume is only imitated by us in the Turkish bath it seems as if they had no real idea of suitability in dress or ornament. Everything that was good was given to the men. We have changed all that nowadays. If a liberty cap was put upon a pole for the American man to worship, I agree with the great Polish writer with the unpronounceable name that it would probably take the form of a woman's bonnet. He is another one of the ends who have come over here, eaten our dinners, got our money and then "sassed back." Well, thank goodness, in less time than it takes to read his tiresome books they will be forgotten! They are a bad imitation of Dumas at their best, and their best does not come near to the worst that was ever written by the great Frenchman. Perhaps you do not agree with me, but if you knew of the nasty things he said about America and American women you would think that nothing too bad could be said about him, even by the usually amiable person known as

Bab

A Brave Damsel.

A young woman in New York recently caused something of a sensation down in the business part of Broadway by appearing on a rainy day clad in a plaid mackintosh which reached only to her shoe tops, and carrying no umbrella to protect her from the downpour, but when it was learned that the independent damsel was a member of the Rainy Day club with one accord the masculine contingent voted the club a sensible one.

Bicycle Tape Measures.

The latest trinket for a bicycle woman is a tape measure. The silken tape is inclosed in a little brass disk. A bicycle about half an inch high, but perfectly made, with rubber tires, etc., surmounts this pedestal. When one wishes to wind up the tape, the bicycle is twisted round and round, and the tape flies back to its reel.

DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION.

The Seventh Continental Congress of Famous American Women to Be Held In Washington.

[Copyright, 1898.]

The seventh continental congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution will be held in Washington on Washington's birthday, thus doubly emphasizing the loyalty of the women who belong to the organization. The Daughters of the American Revolution always meet at Washington and always on the 22d of February.

OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

Representatives of local societies in 44 states and territories and the District of Columbia will attend the meeting. In nearly every instance these will be the regents who preside over the subordinate organizations.

The Daughters of the American Revolution is not the oldest of the patriotic societies of women, but it is the largest and most influential. A great deal of the ridicule aroused lately by the organization of societies composed of the putative descendants of royalty, etc., has fallen to the lot of the Daughters, and some criticism has been aimed directly at them, based on the belief that they were trying to form an American aristocracy. But an aristocracy which goes back only a hundred years is not very formidable or likely to create class distinctions.

The condition for membership in the organization is that an applicant shall be descended from an ancestor who, "with unfailing loyalty, rendered material aid to the cause of independence as a recognized patriot, as soldier or sailor or as a civil officer in one of the several colonies or states or of the united colonies or states." The applicant of course must be acceptable personally to the society.

The only patriotic women's society which antedates the Daughters is the Society of the Colonial Dames of America. That was organized in New York in April, 1890, with the object of securing relics and preserving the history and traditions of the heroes of the war of the Revolution and the fathers of the republic. The Daughters of the American Revolution was organized in Washington, Oct. 11, 1890. This was in the Harrison administration, and many of the women whose husbands held prominent positions under the government interested themselves in the society. Mrs. Harrison was made president general, and she held the position until her death. After her Mrs. John W. Foster was president general for a short time; then Mrs. Adlai E. Stevenson, wife of the then vice president of the United States, was elected, and she has held the office ever since. Mrs. Stevenson will call the society to order Feb. 22 and preside over its meetings on that and subsequent days.

The founders of the society were Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, Miss Eugenia Washington, Miss Mary Desha and Mrs. Ellen H. Walworth of Washington. The first suggestion came in a published article from the pen of Mrs. Lockwood, and the work of forming the organization was done by the four women named. Since the society was formed several others of a similar character have sprung into existence, among them the Daughters of the Revolution, the National Society Colonial Dames of America, the Dames of the Revolution and the General Society of the United States Daughters of 1812. Of these the Daughters of the Revolution is an offshoot from the Daughters of the American Revolution. It owes its existence to a split in the Daughters of the American Revolution, growing out of a controversy over the qualifications for membership. At the outset the Daughters of the American Revolution adopted a rule that only lineal descendants of men who fought for freedom in the Revolution should be admitted, but when the question of Miss Eugenia Washington's membership arose it was agreed to suspend the rule and admit this one collateral descendant of the greatest Revolutionary hero. Immediately other candidates for suspension of the rule presented themselves, and a war of the "collaterals" and the "lineals" was inaugurated.

For a time collateral descendants were admitted by the D. A. R. As a result the "lineallies," under Flora Adams Darling, got together in New York and organized the Daughters of the Revolution. Membership was restricted to "women who are lineal descendants of an ancestor who was a military or naval or marine officer, soldier, sailor or marine in actual service under the authority of any of the 13 colonies or states or of the continental congress and remained always loyal to such authority, or descendants of one who signed the Declaration of Independence, or of one who, as a member of the continental congress or of the congress of any of the colonies or states or as an official appointed by or under the authority of any such representative bodies, actually assisted in the establishment of American independence by service rendered during the war of the Revolution, becoming thereby liable to conviction of treason against the government of Great Britain, but remaining always loyal to the authority of the colonies or states."

Under these elaborate restrictions the D. R. became more exclusive than the D. A. R., and its membership spread to many states, but it never has approximated the strength of the D. A. R., which has now more than 20,000 members.

In spite of its greater strength, the D. A. R. has always desired a coalition of the two societies, chiefly on account of the confusion which has arisen through the similarity of names. It rescinded long ago its action making collateral descendants eligible for membership, and the two organizations are now substantially the same. It is the belief of most of the members of both societies that coalition will benefit both; but, though the matter has been debated at length, no basis of agreement has been found. This matter will be the chief subject of discussion at the coming meeting.

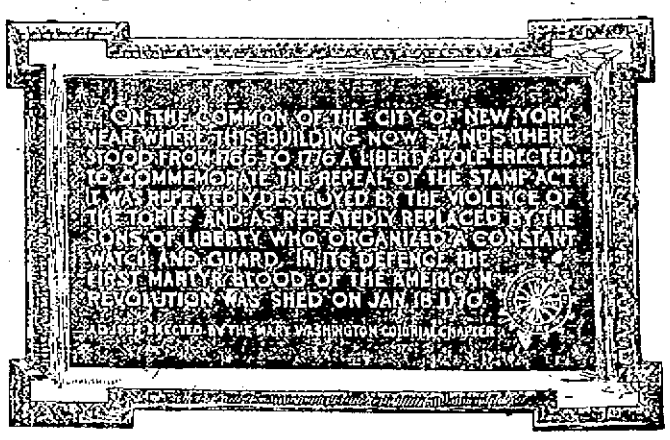
The congress will meet at 10 o'clock Tuesday morning. It will be called to order by the president general, Mrs. Stevenson. Prayer will be offered by the chaplain general, Mrs. Charles A. Stakeley. The entire congress will sing "The Star Spangled Banner," accompanied by the Marine band. Then Mrs. Stevenson will deliver an address of welcome. There will be addresses delivered by representatives of the Sons of the American Revolution and other patriotic societies, interspersed with patriotic music by the Marine band. In the afternoon the National Society of the Children of the American Revolution will hold a celebration of Washington's birthday.

The congress will hold three sessions each day—at 10 a. m., 2 p. m. and 7:30 p. m. Whether these will be public will be determined by the congress. There is a disposition to exclude reporters, because the delegates prefer not to air their disputes and discussions publicly.

The election may result in the choice of Mrs. McKinley to be president general. Mrs. Donald McLean of New York is spoken of as a candidate. Mrs. Stevenson's name will be presented for re-election.

The vice president general of the society is Mrs. Albert D. Brocket; the first vice president, Mrs. A. G. Brackett, and the following vice presidents are expected to be in attendance on the congress: Mrs. Mary H. McKee of New York (daughter of the first president general), Mrs. Russell A. Alger of Michigan (wife of the secretary of war), Mrs. Daniel Manning of New York (widow of the late secretary of the treasury), Mrs. Levi P. Morton (wife of the ex-vice president of the United States), Mrs. William Lindsay (wife of the senator from Kentucky), Mrs. J. E. Washington (wife of the ex-representative from Tennessee), Mrs. F. W. Dickens (wife of Commander Dickens, U. S. N.), Mrs. J. M. Thurston (wife of the senator from Nebraska), Mrs. Kate Kearny Henry (daughter of General Kearny), Mrs. Mary S. Thomas, Mrs. R. S. Hatcher, Mrs. E. G. Hull, Mrs. Anna von Rydingsvard, Mrs. E. W. Howard, Mrs. J. N. Jewett, Mrs. William Dickson, Mrs. Thomas Roberts.

KATE MUIRR.



PATRIOTIC TABLET PLACED IN GENERAL POSTOFFICE, NEW YORK.
[A gift of the Daughters of the American Revolution.]

Mrs. Sherman's Secretary.

A clever young woman who is a member of the Washington staff of a New York newspaper called on Mrs. Sherman the other day on a matter of importance. Mrs. Sherman was not at home, the manservant who answered the bell informed her.

"Well, hasn't she a secretary who can tell me about it?" said the newspaper woman.

"Certainly, madam," answered the manservant. "This way, please."

And leading the way along the hall he threw open a door and ushered her into the presence of the secretary of state. The secretary laughed heartily when the quick witted newspaper woman explained the situation and acted as his wife's private secretary long enough to give precisely the information that was desired.

Miss Emma Whittington is the first woman colonel of the national guard of Arkansas, having recently been appointed to that rank by Governor Jones.

Commodore Vanderbilt And His Wife.

It is a fact almost too well known to need repetition that many great and successful men have owed their prominence to the earnest aid of their wives, who have been faithful in constant endeavor to help their husbands surmount the ladder of fame and fortune.

A story often told by Daniel Drew of Commodore Cornelius Vanderbilt aptly illustrates this beauty of woman's devotion. Luck undoubtedly played a part in the beginning of Vanderbilt's career, but he made money by his energy and shrewdness. Mrs. Vanderbilt aided him very much at one time when he thought his investment was about swept from his hands owing to his lack of capital.

When Vanderbilt was a young captain connected with a steamboat line for Philadelphia he used to advertise, in its wondrous advertisement, "Through to Baltimore In One Day." The position that he had obtained almost solely through a dispensation of luck, as may be told some other time, his steamer, Emerald, left her wharf daily (Sundays excepted) at noon on the north side of the Battery, with passengers for New Brunswick and Philadelphia. Many people traveled on the boat as far as the former city, for a round trip there was a favorite excursion of those days.

New Brunswick's hotel, or half way house, was unkempt and ill kept. Mrs. Vanderbilt saw her opportunity and suggested to her husband that he should take the hotel, refit it and run it in a style that would attract guests. Vanderbilt thought well of it, and after leasing the hotel he took his family from his father's little house at Stapleton to live in New Brunswick. As Mrs. Vanderbilt had suggested the scheme, her husband told her that she might run the hotel herself and have the profits. Mrs. Vanderbilt was a strong, industrious, frugal woman, and she turned the hotel upside down, cleaned it and made it attractive. She named it Bellona Hall, after the steamship Bellona, which her husband then commanded, and in a very short time the fame of it had spread to New York, and parties were made up to visit it because of the excellent table to be found there. It also increased the profits of the line for which Captain Vanderbilt worked, and his salary was increased to $2,000 per year. For 12 years Mrs. Vanderbilt managed Bellona Hall, with profit to herself and pleasure to her patrons. During these years Captain Vanderbilt had been studying steamships and investigating the chances for profit in traffic on the Hudson and along the sound. He wanted to be one of the transportation magnates of New York, and, although his fortune was small, he had valuable ideas, gained from years of practical experience as a steamboat captain, and he felt sure that if he could get the right opening he need not fear the greater wealth of his rivals. He had complete faith in Mrs. Vanderbilt's hotel management and knew that she had saved some money.

In 1829 a grand opportunity came to him. The controlling interest in a steamship was offered to him for the sum of $18,000. His savings amounted to $5,000, but he did not know where he could obtain the balance. Naturally, he turned to his wife for sympathy, telling her of his desires and explaining the plans by which fortune would be in his grasp if he could only buy the steamer. She listened to him attentively. "You only need $13,000 more, dear husband. Why, here it is," she said, as if by accident she pulled out a great roll of money from under the bed. It must have been the proudest moment of her life. Not for an instant had her husband supposed she possessed a tenth of the amount. She had saved every cent from the profits of the hotel.

Captain Vanderbilt bought his boat, and a few years later he was the owner of a fleet; but his rise in life was owing entirely to his wife's careful economy.

Short and Pithy.

Taste is the secret of the appropriate, tact of the opportune.

Women never give love. They lend love, and they exact usurious interest for the loan.

Mrs. A. is an admirable woman, so guileless—a woman and water.

B. is a born courtier. He is one of nature's gentlemen's gentlemen.

All our society men and women now have one foot on the stage, and all our actors and actresses have one foot in society. Our duchesses are amateur actresses, our actresses amateur duchesses.

"No man is a hero to his valet." Many a man, however, is a valet to his hero.

We are all literary now, especially the illiterate.

The reign of terror closed last century. This will close with the reign of error.

Formerly we were guided by the wisdom of our ancestors. We are now hurried along by the wisdom of our descendants.

Resignation is the poetry of politics.

There is many an Englishman who makes a god of his stable.

Every man now has the properties of a gentleman. Few have the qualities.

Rich Tea Gowns.

No material is considered too handsome for a tea gown, with the result of surpassing elegance in some of these fascinating garments. Some are made entirely of lace insertions and ribbon, used crosswise, in bayadere fashion. This necessitates a lining of silk, which makes this particular mode anything but economical. Fish net over satin was used for another, the edges of the net trimmed with appliques of black lace.

A model that is rather a novelty has the effect of a double garment, is rich, and the long lines of the overgarment lend it grace. Cream lace over white silk is used for the under garment, which is simply gathered at the neck and belt. The long sleeves are wrinkled and not too tight for comfort. The vest of the gown is of green cashmere of a light shade. The extension in front is flat, while the back is laid in several overlapping side plaits. It is finished all around by a band of lace over black satin ribbon. The collar is of green silk ribbon to match the cashmere.

WOMEN IN MANY LANDS.

Miss Decima Moore, the pretty actress, is not only a keen angler, but a keen sportswoman as well. She has hunted kangaroos in Australia.

Baroness Hirsch has lately established a maternity hospital at Munich, given a large donation to a Warsaw hospital and founded 25 annuities for "indigent gentlewomen."

The Duchess of York is the only British princess who has ever given her name to a foreign town. Mayville, near Boulogne, was christened after the future queen consort.

Queen Louise of Denmark is the oldest occupant of a throne, with the single exception of the Grand Duke of Luxemburg, who is her senior by some six weeks. These are the only two octogenarian sovereigns. Next in age after Queen Louise comes her husband, who is seven months younger, and then the Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar and Queen Victoria.

Queen Victoria has often expressed a great desire to go to the Holy Land and, standing on the Mount of Olives, to look down upon the ruins of Jerusalem. She considers this the best way in which to picture the past. With advancing years the longing has grown more upon her, and up till recent times none of the royal household would have been in the least surprised if her majesty had suddenly made up her mind to take a trip to Palestine.

Miss Marion Hunter, niece of Sir William Hunter, has been appointed the female member of the British medical corps sent out to combat the plague in India. She is, or was until lately, the only physician of her sex who holds the Cambridge diploma of public health. The duties of the medical corps are expected to consume six months.

Countess Vilma Hugonnay, the only woman physician in Budapest, recently made an application for admission to the medical society of the Hungarian capital. After a stormy session the society refused her application. The countess doctor intends to renew her application next year and expects to have it granted.

Mrs. Eliza Day of Buffalo, Wy., is widely known in her state as the woman who won the first prize for potatoes at the Columbian exposition. Mrs. T. J. Foster of the same town is a successful apiarist, and Mrs. Emma Dowlin and Miss Emma Taylor are ranchers and stock growers.

T... IN... THE... THR... FAST...

[T]HE ARENA OF POLITICS.

21ST ...

SEC... EDIT...

[SE]C[RET] MONSTER.

[WALL STRE]ET IS TRYING [THROUGH] GAGE.

[...], Supposedly [...] ending Every [...] unt of a Bond-

[...]porations have [...] THE WE[...] civil war for the [...] to [...] paper money in [...] States with the government [...]urity. The secretaries of the [...] acted as attorneys for the [...] and have presented their [...]n unfailing regularity." [...] der the influence of a pow[...] has favored the banks with [...]tion, but the final conspir[...] roy the greenbacks and let [...] issue notes on the credit of [...]ernment and levy tribute on the [...] forever has been squelched in ey[...] congress. The contest, of course, is to be renewed. Indeed, Secretary Gage is asking more for the banks than was asked by any of his predecessors, and the scheme by which the infamy is to be accomplished is so adroitly planned and nicely worded that the conspirators feel certain of success. The "best banking system in the world," lauded by jejune journals and dilapidated politicians, is about to be remodeled.

The following are some of the things that Wall street is asking through Secretary Gage:

First.—That an issue and redemption division be established in which shall be held a re[dempt]ive fund of $125,000,000 in gold, besides the money in the regular treasury.

Second.—That the bonds now outstanding and which mature in the years 1904, 1907 and 1925 be refunded with bonds that are payable in gold instead of coin.

Third.—That additional gold bonds be issued to the amount of $200,000,000 for the purpose of redeeming greenbacks, silver certificates and treasury notes; that the tax on bank circulation be reduced 50 per cent, and that the banks shall be allowed to issue notes to the full face of their bonds.

Fourth.—That banks may issue additional notes to the amount of 25 per cent of their bonds, "which said 25 per cent may be unsecured by any direct pledge of security, but issued against the assets of the bank," a tax of 2 per cent being levied on unsecured circulation.

All other money being made redeemable in gold, this reserve fund of $125,000,000 would be used to redeem silver or whatever might be presented. The gold would have to be replenished from time to time by issuing more bonds.

The secretary urges in defense of the second recommendation that the word "coin" is ambiguous. The great financiers know that coin means gold. But, according to Mr. Gage, the "simpler and more humble investors" are in doubt, "and the public credit is the weaker therefor." It is remarkable that the makers of the dictionaries have not noticed that "coin" is a word of doubtful meaning.

Knowing that there is a strong feeling among the people against retiring the greenbacks, Mr. Gage says that they are not to be destroyed or even retired, but simply redeemed and held in the treasury and given out again for gold if any one offers gold for them. He contends further that this is not the same as canceling them. Little reflection is necessary, however, to see that this process is exactly and absolutely the same as burning the greenbacks, for when the greenback is again given out for gold it simply becomes a gold certificate, and had it not been given out a certificate would have taken its place. If they are to be used as gold certificates, why not make them over, or, what would be more convenient, why not burn them and make gold certificates out of other paper? This would not deceive the public.

The recommendation to allow banks to issue notes for 25 per cent more than their bonds caps the climax of audacity, and the tax, it will be remembered, is to be decreased. If the new bonds are used as a basis for circulation and if no banks issue more notes than the face of their bonds, the loss in tax to the government will be $1,900,000 a year. The banks now organized would add $20,000,000 to their circulation if they issue to par of bonds, or $70,000,000 if they issue all they can, without adding anything to their capital.

Who will be benefited by this gigantic swindle that will add $200,000,000 to our interest bearing debt? The banks. Not the small banks, but the great corporations. The bonds would be taken in a day by the Wall street gamblers, and the small banker, if he wants bonds, must pay a premium of about 20 per cent.

Mr. Gage's scheme, taken as a whole, means a gift to the great bankers of $200,000,000, or, to be more exact, it means a present of the use of this amount for an indefinite time. The bankers are to give the government $200,000,000 in paper money (greenbacks), and the government is to return to the bankers $200,000,000 in paper money (bank notes), along with $200,000,000 in interest bearing gold bonds. This is a good thing—for the bankers. Nor is that all. If the bankers get hard up, the government will issue to them $50,000,000 additional without security. In short, the bankers pay $200,000,000 in paper money and receive from the government $450,000,000 in paper money and bonds. This is the kind of legerdemain that is supposed to strengthen the credit of the government. Notwithstanding the bankers' contention that the government ought to go out of the banking business, the government is to be in the banking business solely and wholly for the benefit of the banks. The banks issue the money, the government indorses their notes and makes them good, and the people borrow the bankers' promises to pay at 6 per cent interest compounded quarterly. The government pays interest on its debts, the bankers receive interest on theirs.

The great underlying reason for this proposed measure for public plunder, if we may believe Mr. Gage, is to strengthen the public credit. If we make our bonds payable in gold and offer with each million of bonds $1,250,000 in paper money good as gold as an inducement to buyers, our bonds would "command the markets of the world."

Uncle Sam is to "confirm" his credit and reduce his debt by calling in his alleged promises to pay gold, such as greenbacks and silver, and promising to pay more gold with interest and at the same time indorsing (guaranteeing) the notes of those to whom he promises to pay more gold. Of course the gold can never be actually paid, but is always to be paid in new promises, with interest and multiplied indorsements for the banks.

In this marvelous system no real gold will ever be needed. Gold bonds will always satisfy the demand for gold, and the bonds will always be eagerly sought because of the paper money that goes with them.

But what is to be the outcome of this quixotic legerdemain? Simply this, the establishing of a bondholding aristocracy, with the special privilege of issuing money on the credit of government (the people) and wringing interest from the public, not only on their assets, but on their liabilities; not only on their credits, but their debts. This aristocracy will literally "live on the interest of their debts," and, paradoxical as it may seem, the greater their debts the greater their wealth, because the greater their power to take tribute. The whole scheme is only a refined method of laying tribute, a civilized mode of conquest, an enlightened style of subjugation. It is war with the cost of powder eliminated and human agony intensified. It is automatic robbery by labor saving machinery. It is a system of theft by proxy, under which the pennies of the poor take flight as if enchanted.

Since funding has given the bond eternal life this composite banking monster, this hybrid issue of crossed corruptions, this mongrel offspring of fraud and bribery, will reach with greedy fingers down through coming time and take the bread from the mouths of babes as yet unborn to enrich the beneficiaries of the money issuing franchise, to feed the bondholding aristocracy, to gorge the rapacious maw of special privilege.—William Clark in New Time.

House on the Senate.

Here is what the house of representatives thinks of the United States senate. The report of the house committee on election of senators by direct vote of the people contains the following:

"The constitution in its present form spreads in the pathway of members of the legislature a moral temptation, through which many good and true men of merit are forced to defeat and the glory and honor of the senatorship snatched from the hands of the people by corrupt means. Take from the legislature the selection of the United States senator, and you will destroy one of the most potent powers through which corporate influence now holds its sway. The impression prevails that it is as difficult for a poor man to enter the senate of the United States as for a rich man to enter the kingdom of heaven. Give the people the right proposed by this amendment, and you will once more restore the United States senate to the position intended by the fathers of our country and remove the influence that now threatens the confidence of the people in this important branch of our government."

A Law Defying Trust.

Ohio has reopened war on the Standard Oil trust.

It was in 1892 that, as a result of proceedings begun by the attorney general of this state, the courts decreed the dissolution of the trust. Liquidating trustees were appointed with practically unlimited powers and all their acts were approved in advance.

Eight trustees who for years had been the star chamber control of the trust enjoyed even greater power. Today the Standard Oil trust stands in contempt of court.

Today Standard Oil trust stock is quoted at 393.

Since March 21, 1892, when the courts ordered the dissolution of the trust, the Standard Oil trustees have paid 28 quarterly dividends of 3 per cent and 45 per cent in specials, or 114 per cent total, or an aggregate of $110,885,000, and these dividends have been paid upon certificates representing pro rata shares in the capital stock of the trust in the same manner as was done previous to the judgment of the court.—Columbus (O.) Cor. New York World.

Money to Buy Indiana!

The question of boss rule is of national, not merely local import, John Jay Chapman claims in the February Atlantic. The future of the country is at stake. Until this question is settled all others are in abeyance. The fight against money is a fight for permission to settle questions on their merits. The last presidential election furnishes an illustration of this. At a private meeting of capitalists held in New York city to raise money for the McKinley campaign a very important man fervidly declared that he had already subscribed $5,000 to "buy Indiana," and that if called on to do so he would subscribe $5,000 more. He was greeted with cheers for his patriotism. Many of our best citizens believe not only that money bought that election, but that the money was well spent because it averted a panic. These men do not believe in republican institutions; they have found something better.

This is precisely the situation in New York city. The men who subscribed to the McKinley campaign fund are the same men who support Tammany Hall.

JOHN REED'S CASE

His Friends Appear to Have Deserted Him.

PETITION FOR BAIL MONEY DISCUSSED.

To Come up Again in Superior Court.

It now looks as if John Reed's friends had deserted him entirely and the action of his counsel in the police court matter this morning certainly would impress many that way.

The petitions of his counsel, Colonel Gile, for a restoration of Reed's forfeited bail money was to have come up in court this morning.

Yesterday, however, Col. Gile sent a letter to the clerk of the court, asking that the petition be dismissed by the court and an appeal allowed, so that the whole matter may come up in the Superior court later, the district attorney having agreed to this arrangement.

The court will probably allow the request of Col. Gile.

HIGH SCHOOL OFFICERS

ANNUAL PARTY HELD IN HIGHLAND CLUB HALL.

The annual party of the Lowell High school regiment, always one of the finest of the smaller select parties, was held in the Highland club hall last night. Seventy-five couples were present, the officers in dress uniform, the young ladies attired in the most attractive gowns.

The stage was a perfect garden of spreading palms, drooping ferns and tall plants. In the background was a mammoth American flag. The Second Regiment orchestra of Nashua furnished music for the occasion.

The following out-of-town officers were present: Adjutant Speare and Captain Monaghan of the M. I. T., Adjutant Drown, Captain Pervear and Major Keene of Lynn.

The dance order contained 20 numbers and during the intermission refreshments were served by Mr. Jackson, the club house caterer.

The patronesses of the affair were Misses Cassidy, Watson, Duckworth and Lambert.

The following officers had charge: General manager, Col. Charles Wilson; assistant, Regt. Adjt. Arthur Butler; floor director, Capt. Thomas J. O'Donnell; assistant, Lieut. Col. Lloyd Howarth; aids, Captain Ames, Lieut Murphy, Lieut. Bean, Lieut. Lawson, Adjutant Littlehale, Lieut. Rogers, Lieut Faulkner, Sergt. Major Stevens, Quartermaster S. Coleman.

SERIOUS ASSAULT

SERIOUS CASE AGAINST TWO BROTHERS—ONE UNDER IS UNDER ARREST.

Joseph Conlen, a young man who has been rooming in the block at the corner of Broadway and Dutton street, appears to have got himself into serious trouble, while his brother Michael would be as badly off if he remained in town, for it is said that he has skipped.

The complainant in the case is Mary Ann Robinson, a young girl who formerly kept company with Michael Conlen.

On Monday night last, she called at Conlen's room and asked Joseph if Michael was there. Then she alleged the brothers combined to assault her.

Conlen appeared in court this morning and Lawyer Donahue, counsel for the government asked a continuance of one week. Conlen was held in $1000 bail. It is said that he hired the room under the name of a well known business man.

MISS GREENHALGE

SISTER OF THE LATE GOVERNOR IS DEAD.

Miss Lilla J. Greenhalge, sister of the late Gov. Frederic T. Greenhalge, and one of Lowell's best known school teachers, died at her home, 123 Nesmith street, late last night. She was aged 48 years. Miss Greenhalge was a woman of fine intellect and attainments and passed most of her life in teaching school. She was beloved by all who knew her and her death will be widely mourned. The funeral will occur on Monday from St. Anne's church at 11 o'clock.

A NEW SHRINE

TO ST. ANTHONY AT THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION CHURCH.

A shrine to St. Anthony will be placed in the Immaculate Conception church one week from tomorrow.

Rev. Fr. Joyce, O.M.I., pastor of the church, has been arranging to have a shrine to St. Anthony placed in the church for the benefit of the parishioners. The people who so desire will place their intentions in a large depository at the shrine and when the favor they desire is granted, they will make whatever offering they desire. The poor people of the parish will receive the benefit of the offering. The nearest shrine to this city now is in the Catholic church at Roxbury.

BOSTON MAN KILLED.

Stamford, Feb. 19.—The body of Adams Archibald Tupper, aged 50 years, an insurance man of Boston was found near the Glenbrook station shortly before 6 o'clock last night.

He was expected at Glenbrook last night on a visit to his nephew and is supposed to have been killed in an attempt to get off a train that did not stop at the station.

Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure Deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists. 75c.

SOCIAL AND FRATERNAL

The third anniversary of Independent Council, O.U.A.M., was observed last evening, in Highland hall. The entertainment program contained the following numbers: Piano solo, S. A. McPhetres; recitation, Willie Sawyer; cornet solo, Geo. L. Baxter; character sketch, Irvin Noyes; dance, Highland Fling, Master Willie and Miss Pansy Sawyer; piano solo, Arthur Moore; song, Ida May Whitley; Spanish dance Pansy Sawyer, accompanied by Miss Woolley.

The following committee had general charge of the affair; Messrs. Edward Prior, Ray Ferguson, W. C. Jaques, Arthur Willman, W. G. Buck.

The degree staff of the local Foresters of America went to Lawrence last night in the electric cars and worked the degree on several candidates in Court City of Lawrence.

There will be a meeting of class of '97 of the Evening High school in the Burkes' hall, Sunday afternoon at 2.0.

BOWLING NEWS.

Team Two defeated Team Seven in the Vesper duck pin match last night. The score:

Team Two—Spalding, 255; Thomsan, 202; Markland, 212; Burtt, 224; totals, 893.

Team Seven—Dewar, 195; Burtt, 211; Homer, 219; Fletcher, 233; totals, 858.

The City Halls and Water Works teams rolled off their tie game at Les Miserables alleys last night and the Water Works won by 151 pins, holding the lead from the start.

Grant and Thomas were responsible for the victory, each being from 40 to 60 pins above the highest man on the other side. The score:

Water Works—Crawford, 392; Wiley, 393; Fels, 372; Thomas, 472; Grant, 491; totals, 2140.

City Hall—O'Sullivan, 338; Young, 432; T. Sullivan, 341; W. Sullivan, 410; Farrell, 416; totals, 1989.

ST. MICHAEL'S YOUNG MEN.

A meeting of the young men of St. Michael's parish will be held in the school hall, tomorrow afternoon at 5 o'clock. Business of importance will come before the meeting.

Boy wanted to learn a good business 16 or 18 years of age, well educated, nice appearing. All applicants must apply by letter in their own handwriting. References required. X. Y. Z., Sun office.

Pain-Killer.
(PERRY DAVIS'.)
A Sure and Safe Remedy in every case and every kind of Bowel Complaint is
Pain-Killer.
This is a true statement and it can't be made too strong or too emphatic.
It is a simple, safe and quick cure for
Cramps, Cough, Rheumatism, Colic, Colds, Neuralgia, Diarrhoea, Croup, Toothache.
TWO SIZES, 25c. and 50c.

CATELY & PEARSON,
SOLICITORS OF PATENTS
Patents obtained. Patent law a specialty.
44 HILDRETH BUILDING.

MALTOX
will restore the vigor and elasticity of youth. At all druggists. 50c.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.
PROBATE COURT.

MIDDLESEX, SS.

To the heirs-at-law, next of kin, creditors, and all other persons interested in the estate of James Casey, late of Lowell, in said county deceased.

Whereas, Ann Casey, also called Ann E. Casey, administratrix of the estate of said deceased has presented to said court a petition for license to sell at public auction the whole of a certain parcel of the real estate of said deceased for the payment of debts, and for other reasons set forth in such petition.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court to be held at Cambridge, in said County on the twenty-second day of February, A. D., 1898, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted.

And said petitioner is ordered to serve this citation by delivering a copy thereof to each person interested in the estate fourteen days, at least, or by publishing the same once in each week, for three successive weeks in the Lowell Sun, a newspaper published in Lowell, the last publication to be one day at least before said Court.

Witness, Charles J. McIntire, Esquire, Judge of said Court, this tenth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety eight.

S. H. FOLSOM, Register.
JOHN W. McEVOY, Attorney for Petitioner.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.
PROBATE COURT.

MIDDLESEX, SS.

To the heirs-at-law, next of kin, creditors, and all other persons interested in the estate of Annie Ready, also called Ann Ready, late of Lowell, in said County, deceased.

Whereas, a certain instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased has been presented to said court, for probate, by John W. McEvoy, who prays that letters testamentary may be issued to him, the executor therein named.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Cambridge, in said County of Middlesex, on the twenty-second day of Feburary, A.D., 1898, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted.

And said petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this citation once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the Lowell Sun, a newspaper published in Lowell, the last publication to be one day, at least before said Court.

Witness Charles J. McIntire, Esquire, Judge of said Court, this tenth day of February in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety eight.

S. H. FOLSOM, Register.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

MIDDLESEX, SS.

PROBATE COURT.

To the heirs-at-law, next of kin, creditors and all other persons interested in the estate of Susie A. Abel, late of Lowell, in said county, deceased, intestate.

Whereas, a petition has been presented to said Court to grant a letter of administration on the estate of said deceased to George L. Mussey, of Lowell in said county, or to some other suitable person.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court to be held at Cambridge in said county of Middlesex, on the first day of March, A. D. 1898, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted.

And said petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this citation once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the Lowell Sun a newspaper published in Lowell, the last publication to be one day, at least, before said Court.

Witness, Charles J. McIntire, Esquire, Judge of said Court, this eighteenth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

S. H. FOLSOM, Register.

CAKE FROSTING

Made in 60 Seconds

So simple a child can do it. Simply add sugar to *Frostlene.* Beat sixty seconds and you have a perfect, creamy frosting that will not run, crack or crumble. Cake ready to cut in 10 minutes. Like results cannot be obtained so cheaply and so quickly as with *Frostlene.* Looks better, tastes better, is better than any frosting you ever saw or tasted.

25 Cents a Bottle at Your Grocer.
Trial Size, 10 Cents.

Our new Illustrated Cook Book, "One Hundred Dainty Desserts," mailed on receipt of 2 cent stamp.

FROSTLENE LABORATORIES,
55-57 Blackstone St., Boston, Mass.

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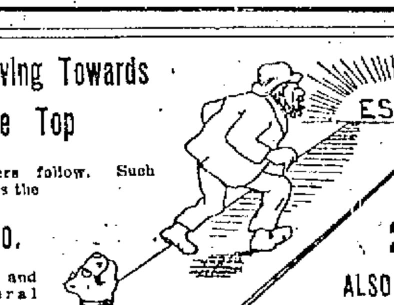
Cascarets
CURE CONSTIPATION
REGULATE THE LIVER
10c 25c 50c
ALL DRUGGISTS

Still Moving Towards the Top



While others follow. Such low prices as the Estey Co. are making and such liberal terms were never heard of in Lowell

OPERATORS OF 23 STORES
ALSO MANUFACTURERS

So you can save one man's profit—New Line of Pianos to select From. Lowell's leaders for bargains. Call and see us before you purchase elsewhere.

ESTEY PARLORS, 146 Merrimack St.

Now is the Time TO BUY A

Richmond Range

If your old range is not giving satisfaction buy a RICHMOND RANGE before the coming of the severely cold weather. You will save money in doing so.

Floor Coverings of All Descriptions at the Lowest Prices.

Come and see our Heating Stoves. You will wonder how we sell them so cheap.

General Furniture Satisfac'ory in Quality and Price.

PETER DAVEY,
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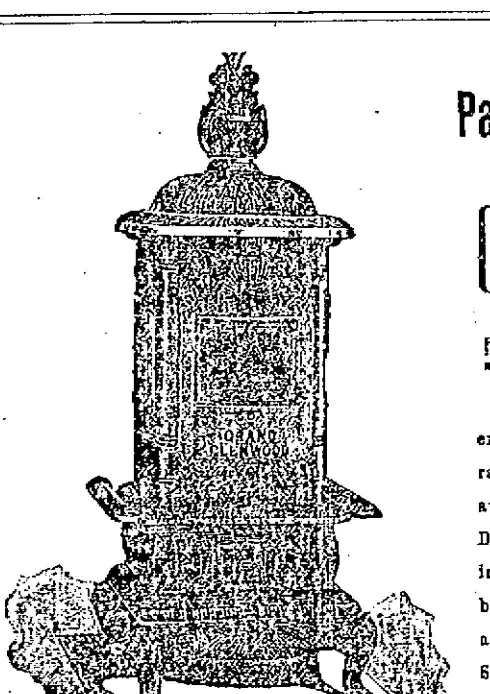
TELEPHONE: RESIDENCE, 458-2: STORE 314-2.



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Parlor Stove
Its Name
Glenwood

Greatest in heating power, most beautiful in design, highest in grade.

As with the heaters so with the ranges, no terms are too profuse. Don't fail to examine the Glenwoods before you purchase a Range or Parlor Stove. For sale in Lowell only at

GOOKIN BROS.
66 Prescott Street.
Headquarters for First Class House Furnishings of Every Description.

FRANK JONES BREWING CO.
(LIMITED.)
PORTSMOUTH, N. H.
Golden Cream India Pale Ale And Porter.

OUR WHOLESALE AGENTS IN LOWELL ARE
JOHN LENNON & CO., AND PETER H. DONOHOE & CO.

They keep a full line of our goods in hogsheads, barrels and half barrels.

Many dealers claim to run Jones' Ale who do not.

The following is a complete list of those who use the same. Jones' Ale is used exclusively by:

JOHN LENNON & CO.
PETER H. DONOHOE & CO.
CORNELIUS SHANAHAN.
WILLIAM GUINEY & CO.
H. F. MELLEN & CO.
W. W. MURPHY & CO.
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THOMAS EMERSON.
GARVEY & MEADE.
JOHN M. PEVEY.
F. BRADY & CO.
W. H. BOODY & CO.
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It can also be found at the following places:

JNO. H. BURKE.
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H. F. DUGGAN & CO.
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STEINERT'S
PIANOS
THE GREATEST OF

HOME ATTRACTIONS.
The Popular Pease.
The Beautiful Braumuller.
The Old Reliable Gabler.
The Greatest of All—Steinway.
Among this illustrious assortment any one can make a satisfactory selection.

STEINERT'S
PIANOS
34 PRESCOTT ST.

SAVOY THEATRE
Week of February 14th.
VINTINIS, McLEAN & HALL, ED. CHRISSIE, WILLIAMS & MELBURN, ROBERT WINSTANLY, ZARROS.
Four shows each day: Mat., 2.30-4; Evening, 7.45-9 15.
ADMISSION TEN CENTS.
Ladies, afternoons, 10 cents, best seats. School children, Saturday afternoons, 5 cents.

NEW MUSIC HALL
W. H. BOODY, Manager.
TODAY MATINEE AT 2.30 EVENING AT 8.00
THE SUCCESS OF THE SEASON,
A TRIP TO CONEY ISLAND
A comedy vaudeville introducing the Yellow Kid at Coney Island. Pretty girls, handsome costumes and elegant scenery. A show for fun and laughter.

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday Evenings, with Tuesday and Wednesday Matinees, Feb. 21, 22, 23.
The show you have been waiting to see,
ROSE SYDELL'S
LONDON BELLES
headed by the queen of all burlesquers, Miss Rose Sydell. 30 Captivating Beauties. 10 big Vaudeville Acts. Lovely forms and pretty faces. Go in show from start to finish. Great show, don't miss it. The funniest burlesque on earth,
"THE ISLE OF SHAM PAIN."

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.
STATE HOUSE,
BOSTON, Feb. 15, 1898.

The Committee on Railroads will give a hearing to parties interested in a bill to grant to all express companies equal privileges on railroads in this state (House bill No. 493); also a bill relative to express business upon railroad and steamboat lines (House bill No. 60?), at room No. 24 State House, on Wednesday, Feb. 23, at 10.30 a. m.

—Rufus A. Soule, Chairman,
Silas D. Reed, Clerk of the Com.

A DAY OF RECKONING.

The Pug: "Say, but that old rooster's having a gay time, ain't he?"
The Poodle: "Yes, but just wait till his wife gets through setting."

THE OBJECTION.

"Give me the man who sings at his work!" exclaimed the cheery citizen. "He is the person whose temperament has my sympathy and approval every time."

"Yes," replied Mr. Bitters. "I don't object to the man who sings at his work so long as he confines himself to that. What annoys me is to have him come in and insist on singing at my work."—Washington Star.

IT SEEMED OUTRAGEOUS.

Clara—Well, aunt, have your photographs come from Mr. Snappeschotte's?

Miss Maydeval (angrily) — Yes, and they went back, too, with a note expressing my opinion of his impudence.

"Gracious! What was it?"

"Why, on the back of every picture were these words: 'The original of this is carefully preserved.' "—Tit Bits.

CHINA'S POSITION UP TO DATE.

A BACHELOR'S THOUGHTS.

A family man isn't a man who has a family; he is one whose family has him.

Love is a lot like a cold in the head—you never know you're getting it till you can't get rid of it.

The average woman has an idea that the neighbors don't do anything much but sit around and talk about her.

If the serpent hadn't got into the Garden of Eden, Eve probably wouldn't have eaten the apple till the day after.—New York Press.

SAME THING.

"I can trace my ancestors back to a hundred years before William the Conqueror."

"Well, I can't trace mine that far, but I haven't the slightest doubt that some of them were living even earlier than that."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

PUSHED FOR TIME.

Englishman — I say, ya knaw, what's the bookage to Boston?

Railroad Ticket Clerk—The whatage?

Englishman — The bookage, ya knaw—the tariff. What's the tariff.

Ticket Clerk—I haven't time to talk politics.—Lewiston Journal.

INFANTILE PHILOSOPHY.

Tottie (aged 5)—I wonder why babies is always born in de night time.

Lottie (aged 7, a little wiser)—Don't you know? It's cos they wants to make sure of findin their mothers at home.—Harlem Life.

THE BEST HE COULD.

Bobby—Mamma, can I have another cruller?

Mother—I just gave you one. Did you eat the whole of it?

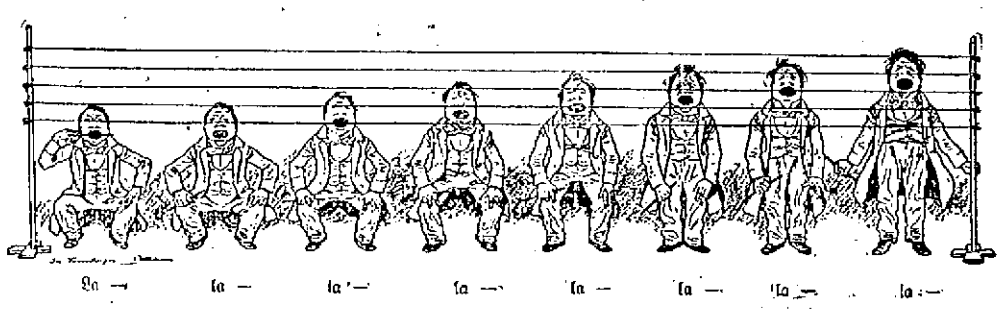
Bobby—Not the hole, but I et all around it.—New York Press.

SUCH A CHEERING SOUL.

Old Croakyboy: "I think we'd better have the passage and staircase repapered while I'm laid up, Mrs. Grimage."

Mrs. Grimage (his housekeeper): "Lor', sir! 'Adn't yer better wait and see 'ow yer goes on first? Them coffins do make such work with staircase wall papers."

THE INGENIOUS SINGING TEACHER.



AND HOW HE ILLUSTRATED THE SCALE OF MUSIC.

DISPROVING IT.

Father—Remember, my son, one never loses anything in this world by being polite.

Son—You're wrong, father. I lost my seat in a street car this morning from that very cause.—New York Truth.

HE KNEW.

Sunday School Superintendent—Can any little boy in the class tell me anything about Tyre?

Yes, sir; I can. Mine busted one day last summer when I was out on my bike, and I had to hoof it home. —Detroit Free Press.

ABDICATING NOTHING.

"Theophilus," said the officiating clergyman, "do you take this woman"—

"Lady," corrected the bride, formerly of the ribbon department at Spotcash & Co.'s dry goods emporium.—Chicago Tribune.

TWO VERY POLITE BOWWOWS.

Mrs. Dinkelspiel: "See how polite my little dog is. He turns his back when he yawns."
Freiburger: "That's nothing. Look at my Fido. He covers his mouth with his paw!"

A TRAMP'S READY REPLY.

"Yesterday you said you were blind, and today you claim to be deaf and dumb."

"Well, you can't expect a man to tell all his troubles in one day."—New York Journal.

FAILURES ANYWAY.

Marriage sometimes seems to be a failure because it is engaged in by so many men and women who would be failures at any other occupation. —Chicago Record.

BADLY LOADED.

"Was he very drunk?"

"Was he drunk? Say, he was paying $4 a bottle for vichy and thought it was champagne." — New York Journal.

AS TOLD BY MARK TWAIN.

Benjamin Franklin was always proud of telling how he entered Philadelphia for the first time with nothing in the world but two shillings in his pocket and four rolls of bread under his arm. But really, when you come to examine it critically, it was nothing. Anybody could have done it.—Exchange.

FINE POINT.

"Here is one for you," said the managing editor.

"For me?" responded the society editor.

"Strictly. A young woman wants to know who should keep up the payments on the ring when the engagement is broken." — Cincinnati Enquirer.

IN BOSTON.

Chuzzlewit—How old is Miss Backbay?

Buzzfuzz—Thirty-two.

Chuzzlewit—Below zero?

Chuzzlewit — Below zero. — New York Journal.

AS WAS FITTING.

He died of the hiccoughs
In life's early bloom,
And "Hic jacet John Johnson"
Was graved on his tomb.
—Chicago Tribune.

HE MET THEM.

Hord Coyne—I hope you're not in debt at college. Do you meet your bills?

Minos Coyne—At every turn.—New York Truth.

THE JEALOUS ARTIST, THE SCORCHER AND THE MAID.

THE ONLY SURE

A suggestion for the relief of those awfully kissable Atlanta girls.

ONLY A LETTER.

What difference one small letter makes!
You'd scarce believe it true.
Forebodings fill my heart whene'er
I think of I. O. U.

But these all vanish quick away,
As does the morning dew,
If I but occupy my mind
With thoughts of Y. O. U.
—Brooklyn Life.

WITHERING REPROACH.

There was trouble between the diplomatists.

"So, sir," said one, "you seek to cast discredit on my management of the war against Cuba."

"I do."

"Perhaps you think you could have managed better?"

"Unquestionably. I could have got whipped for half the money."—Washington Star.

NOT IN SEASON NOW.

"What's the matter now, Jimmie?"
"I traded off my sled for a blamed velocipede!"

IT LOOKS THAT WAY.

"I've just been looking over a list of the New Yorkers who are descended from kings."

"Well?"

"Well, I infer that a man has to have at least a million before he can afford to be descended from a king." —Chicago Post.

A MATTER OF PROOF.

"I thought," said the man who had been burned out, "that you told me this was a fireproof safe."

"So it is," replied the traveling salesman. "If anybody doubts that you have had a fire, you can point to that safe and prove it immediately."—Washington Star.

NOT HIS NAME.

He—I am told that your admirers' name is legion.

She (blushingly)—Oh, no. His name is Williams.—Tit Bits.

A GOOD ONE.

If a fellow can be happy when the water pipes are friz,
He's a good one,
Pretty good one—
Pretty good one!

When the plumber smiles and collars all the dollars that are his,
He's a good one,
Pretty good one—
Pretty good one!

When he knows he would be richer if he hadn't stopped to scoff
At the weather,
Fickle weather—
Fickle weather!

That the pipes would not be broken if he'd turned the water off—
He's a good one,
Spite o' weather—
Fickle weather!
—Atlanta Constitution.

COMPARISONS ARE ODIOUS.

Fat Skater: "Do you think the ice is up to my weight, constable?"

Village Constable (solemnly): "I think so, sir. The elephant from the traveling menagerie was across it yesterday."

TA... IN THE... THRE... FAST... 21ST... SEC... EDIT... THE WE...

...MES AND HAUNTS OF WASHINGTON.

... there was ...nd county, ...of Pope's ...ant stream ...ling flow, in... ...oy child that ...'s figure in the ...hich was sub... ...ce among na... ...of the United

...re be noted that Feb. 11, ...e natal day of the "Father ...ry," but by the advance of ...ptember, 1752, when the ...endar was accepted in ...her colonies, the 24 hours ...e 2d inst. becoming the ...v style, as it was called ... or more, has made the date ...zed at present.

...home residence was named ...eld, and when the writer saw it ...ore of years ago there was little more than low crumbling walls—covered with vines and loose earth—of the imported English brick, 4 by 8 inches, with beveled edges, and dismantled window casing, a roofless, uninhabitable dwelling save for owls and cats, with a still almost intact chimney that had withstood the winds of nearly two centuries.

It was on the point of land near by, jutting into the broad, noble stream that beneath a warmer sun strongly resembles the Hudson, that Washington was said to have thrown a dollar across the river, a legend that has been explained by the witty Hon. William M. Evarts, statesman and jurist, on the theory that a hundred cents would go so much farther in those days.

It was a happy boyhood passed there, as corroborative proof remains, in which the youth developed his innate character of nobility, his natural great muscular power, and fitted himself unconsciously for the graver duties of life—one broader and filled with more potential possibilities than could ever have been imagined by him. In fact, there is no record of any prophecy in connection with his future greatness.

The ducks of that well favored section, the celebrated muscovy and redheads; the rare delicacy of soft shell crabs, that dish of the sybarite, the diamond back terrapin; the dozen and one species of fish in the wide expanse of water known as the Chesapeake and which is properly the gastronomic center of this country, afforded him ample opportunity for use of the rod, net and gun. The woods, which even now have much of their primitive solitude and primeval growth, must have abounded with squirrel and other small game, and not so many miles below there is that estuary of the York river known as Lynnhaven bay, from which the far famed oysters were taken, luscious food bearing sand bars that are now thoroughly depleted, though the alleged bivalve is still religiously offered for sale in many markets. There was consequently every incentive for his natural inclinations to become a hunter, crack shot and sportsman of the type of his day.

Still, only some leagues farther west and south, inland, is New Kent county, and there, at the residence of a Mr. Chamberlain, called the White House, and from which—despite many other claims to origin of designation—the executive mansion at Washington may have been named, the then adjutant of Virginia first met the charming widow Martha Custis, and was some months later married to her in the typical brick Episcopal church near the county seat, in January, 1759.

She brought to him with her comparative youth and renowned beauty, a fortune of ample proportions and two children. The brief biography of the daughter, Nellie Custis, is one of the sweet tales of the Old Dominion. It was this alliance that helped him to realize the dream of his manhood and amplify and beautify that noble estate, inherited only a short time before through the family of his brother Lawrence, where he died and which now is the public mausoleum of the nation.

Where he met his bride is at present a country of some slight undulations, not as fresh and fair or as pleasing to the eye as the farming districts of the north and west, for the scrub oak and other scanty timber and the worn-out soil prevent a realization of the true ideal of grove and landscape.

But before this he had had strange experiences and daring adventures. As a surveyor he had penetrated the wilderness of northwestern Virginia and southeastern Pennsylvania, going as far as the confluence of those two rivers forming the Ohio, where the French had erected their stockade called Fort Duquesne and now known as Pittsburg, the names symbolical of a change of masters from the designation of a general of France to that of a powerful English minister.

When, in 1754, he led the intrepid Virginia rangers to this barricade and demanded of the garrison its retirement from the land claimed by Great Britain, later fighting the mimic battle of Fort Necessity on July 4—ever memorable day—he was recognized as a leader of valor and the military authority of his section.

Thus a year later, as guide and ungraciously accepted assistant to the boastful Braddock, he went with a fearful heart for the fate of his men along the banks of the Monongahela, knowing that the pompous English general, with his orders to have these veterans of European wars march with steady step and closed lines, as if parading at Woolwich, was pushing the force on to destruction. Reservedly he advanced this opinion, only to be treated with quiet disdain.

But when the wily Indian, amazed at this apparently dramatic display in dense woods of chestnut and oak, concentrated and opened fire from his ambuscade it was Washington's forethought that aided his men. From behind tree trunk and every conceivable natural shelter the colonists fought the red fiend at his own scheme and saved from utter annihilation the remnants of those frightened, defeated redcoats. The haughty commander, conscious of his ill timed conceit, acknowledged in the hour of death (shot by Fawsett, one of the backwoodsmen, to save the command from entire destruction) the responsibility of the disaster his overwhelming vanity had occasioned and begged that his august personality might be hid from profanation at the hands of the savage. It was then, at the midnight hour on this fatal July 9, the British general was hurriedly buried and the camp wagons driven across the newly made grave to hide the sign of interment from the eyes of the crafty aboriginal. This sepulture was successful; for it was only about 40 years ago that on the road to Uniontown the corpse of a gorgeously arrayed officer in full regimentals was accidentally discovered, the remains accepted as those of the unfortunate Braddock and taken to England, where they lie beneath a monument commemorating his glory and his virtues.

The visitor to Braddock's Field will see naught of the evidences of war's alarms. There is not the slightest reminiscence of the past. It is a dusty village of the mill and railroad town type that has not risen to the prestige and material prosperity of the noted Homestead, where a hateful struggle was waged some years ago, ostensibly between capital and labor. But the river flows as tranquilly as it did on that faroff fatal midsummer day, and where the forests waved their foliage and branches are now fertile valleys, grassy glades, well tilled farms and all the signs of domestic and rural felicity, peace and simplicity.

Washington did defensive work for the remainder of the French and Indian war (1756-63), and the school histories tell of his marvelous escapes by land and water.

In the years immediately preceding the Revolution the national hero, when not engaged in legislative duties or those of other elective offices, was acting his part as country gentleman, embellishing the grounds of Mount Vernon, keeping farm and personal accounts that are yet models of chirographical neatness, arithmetical accuracy and close carefulness to household details. There does not seem to have been any trait of extravagance in his expenditures, though there is nothing, on the contrary, to indicate niggardly meanness. Just in all things, he demanded of himself more precision and exactitude of conduct than he ever required of another.

The first shot at Concord—as Emerson says, "heard round the world"—the initial engagement at Lexington, the battle of Bunker Hill, all came to the successful Virginia planter as slow news that the stage and mail coach brought to him, though in his frequent visits to Alexandria he learned definite facts of the revolt against the mother country. There is no evidence that he was surprised when the call came to him to assume the command of the American armies. An almost universal demand, save some trifling, jealous opposition of his great qualities, recognized by a people who invoked his aid in the hour of tribulation, must have been as flattering to his spirit as it was agreeable with his desires. By boat and carriage and partly on horseback he hastened to the New England center of hostilities, and on July 2, 1775, standing under an elm that now bears a plate bearing testimony to the fact, still firmly rooted in the soil on the green at Cambridge, Mass., seen daily by hundreds of Harvard students and passed, indifferently perhaps, by dozens of others, he accepted the charge conferred, the proud dignity of commander in chief.

The succeeding eight years were of earnest action, constant attention to duty, sharing uncomplainingly with his soldiers the scanty meal of corn bread and potatoes or when in camp—under more favorable circumstances—surrounding himself with all the pomp and luxuries of a minor court, the money expenditures coming from his own pocket.

Although of frugal habits, he was generous to others, and the display of grandeur was only for the benefit of his officers, that they might feel the consequence of their position and be stimulated by his practice and precept to hope and valor when the dark clouds of war seemed to be overwhelming the patriot cause.

You may follow in his footsteps by visiting the "headquarters" at Newburg, N. Y., preserved intact as a memento; to the house of Tappan, N. J., that he occupied just prior to the execution of the unfortunate Major Andre, from whence on the bluff of the Palisades he undoubtedly looked across that peaceful sheet of water—that debouchement in the Hudson still holding the Dutch designation of the Zuyder Zee—and saw, nestling among the trees on the opposite shore, the spire of Tarrytown church, with visions of Sleepy Hollow (then unheralded by the pen of an Irving), but no fancy could have called to his mind the millionaire colony that has settled there about Irvington and its demesnes.

There is the Phillipse house at Yonkers, the Jumel mansion near Highbridge, in the upper part of the metropolis, where later Aaron Burr, who married its mistress, lived for a time; Fraunce's tavern, on Broad street, still carrying a colonial look, and the structure erected by Cyrus W. Field, on the site of the Kennedy building, at 1 Broadway, both in New York city, all redolent of the memories when the great hero abided under their sheltering eaves.

There is a plate on the front side of the west wing of the city hall also that tells us that near its site General Washington read the Declaration of Independence to the American army on July 9, 1776.

If you go to Prospect park, Brooklyn, you will be shown the location of the battle of Long Island, possibly the most disheartening struggle of the Revolution, and a lately erected monument there reveals the heroism of the Maryland line, when they gallantly held in check under a broiling August sun, in 1776, the advance of the hated "lobster backs," as they strung along the Kings Highway—a road still retaining its historic name—from the beach at Bensonhurst, where they were landed from the fleet of British warships anchored in Gravesend bay.

You will find many houses in New England, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania where he slept for a night or more on some of his varied excursions or incursions preparatory to battle. none, perhaps, more noted than the Craigie house at Cambridge, within the walls of which have since dwelt Jared Sparks, Bowditch, Worcester and, finally, Longfellow, whose home it became.

If you go to Washington Crossing, on the Delaware, only a short distance away from Trenton, you will be shown the hotel (adjacent to the ruins of a stone mill) occupied by him and his staff the night preceding that gloomy Dec. 25 in 1776. But 24 hours later the Hessian General Rahl, who foolishly allowed a game of chess to deter him from reading the note of warning sent to him by a royalist, lay dying in the farmhouse of the Quaker Potts, and the 1,000 captured mercenaries, many of whom remained in the Shenandoah valley, where they were sent as prisoners—their descendants today occupying the lands between the Alleghanies and the Blue Ridge—with hundreds of arms and wagon loads of ammunition and food, proved a veritable Christmas gift to the almost demoralized and thoroughly decimated American army. The scene today is one of sylvan beauty.

The next winter brought the horrors of Valley Forge as we read of them. There is nothing about the placid serenity of Chester county, Pa., in summer time to bring even the faintest realization that once there could have been untold suffering and privation by a band of starving patriots, held together only by their firm reliance in the justness of their cause and the calm abiding faith of that colossal figure whose trust was in the God of battles. Even now, when the seldom winter snows bury from sight the hills and dales of the Brandywine and cover with a fleecy mantle of white the fertile fields and meadows that will smile with gladness at the first faint blush of spring, there is little that gives an idea of the possibility of any particularly unpleasant experience in the dead of winter.

It is a lovely region, wherein repose the bones of Mad Anthony Wayne and since made famous by the poetical strains of a Bayard Taylor, a Baker and the artist, T. Buchanan Read.

This modern Arcadia has developed more singers in verse than any other special locality.

The forge, the ruins of a house and mill are still there; the brambles grow in wild profusion; the tiny stream purls over the smooth pebbles, but it is a deserted spot, tenantless except with those voices of the past that teach us anew the lesson of patriotism and recall, in the words of Tom Paine, "the times that tried men's souls."

In June following it is an irate Washington that storms at the vainglorious Charles Lee during the battle of Monmouth (a term that has almost sacrilegiously been changed to its township name of Freehold) for disobedience of orders, when it is reported he, for once in his life, indulged in "harsh words." In the 24 months following he is in the thick of the fray, aiding in help and counsel, celebrating with his soldiers an anniversary of the glorious victory of Gates over Burgoyne or advising with the partisans in the Carolinas and trying to furnish munitions of war to Greene in Georgia.

What a roll of joy, of supreme gladness, must have been his when, on Oct. 19, 1781, almost within musket shot of his birthplace, he received, through General O'Hara, whom he had deputed to the duty, thinking to lessen the humiliation to the hitherto British conqueror, the sword of Cornwallis and knew that the cause of freedom for the American colonies was virtually triumphant. As the conquered soldiers marched by and laid down their arms, though some, in spiteful anger, threw them with such force as to shatter the musket stocks and break the gun barrels, the same benignancy of spirit that had always characterized him was calmly displayed in this hour of rejoicing by his army. He was sorry for the disgraced and defeated English lord who had regarded with so little thought the "rabble" against whom he had been ordered to contend that he did not believe their fighting qualities would prove to be ordinarily exciting.

I was present 100 years later, Wednesday, Oct. 19, 1881, when the monument commemorating this great achievement was unveiled by a president of the United States, Chester A. Arthur, in the presence of his cabinet and a host of influential and noted people from every corner of this fair land. The sandy fields, with coarse, scant vegetation; the few ramshackle houses constituting the port, the marble monolith reflecting shafts of light, were glorified by the moon's beams that night as the refulgence of its rays bathed in silvery streams this scene of a historical epoch.

The crowds had departed by special boat and warship to Washington or on the regular steamer line to Baltimore, and one could easily imagine that he stood alone in the presence of an army of dead heroes. It was like a faint reminder of Austerlitz when the eagles of Napoleon were in the ascendant, and memories of the dashing Harry Lee of Revolutionary fame and his equally combative nephew, Robert E. Lee, of a later day and cause, came strangely with the hush that had succeeded the fervent excitement of the day.

The ragged walls of a small sized brick house, built like all colonial Virginia mansions, then stood half way up the bank, and there was repeated the ever current legend that its roof had once sheltered the great George.

But it was undoubtedly true that Federal shells and Confederate bullets had helped in its partial demolition, and in the fields to the west, mingling with traces of the redoubts built by the patriot army a century before, were the ditches and half planned forts of McClellan's soldiers.

As a young man I wondered at this metamorphosis, this queer admixture of warlike happenings in the Revolution and in the Rebellion.

There were yet two years to pass before Washington could lay aside the sword. Camp became the scene of quiet routine and martial studies, uninterrupted by scenes of carnage. Mrs. Washington joined him, and there were hasty trips to and from home, but finally the long delayed articles of peace were signed, and the hero of the continent journeyed to Annapolis, where congress was in session, and on Dec. 20, 1783, resigned as leader of the most victorious army the world ever saw.

In the senate chamber of the statehouse at Annapolis there is a large oil painting, with life size figures, said to be historically correct, that depicts this wondrous event, and as you gaze at it the watchman may call your attention to a round plate on the floor just at your feet which is said to be laid in the exact place he stood when giving up the position he had filled with such grandeur and dignity. You feel as if it were hallowed ground. There is no other spot that impresses one with such a vivid feeling of reality, as if he had come in personal contact with an environment of him who was "first in war, first in peace and first in the hearts of his fellow citizens."

There follows a period of rest in which domestic duties were resumed and the cultivation of tobacco and corn was extended in the fields of the home place on the Potomac, though Washington exercised his legislative associations until, on the second Wednesday of February, 1789, he was duly notified of his election to the new chief magistracy and began his journey, a triumphal one of receptions under bowers of roses and arches of flowers, hailed with the love and enthusiastic plaudits of an ever cheering multitude, amid the boom of cannon, the roar of saluting musketry, up from Virginia through Prince George county, Md., to Baltimore; then on the pike, across the Gunpowder and Susquehanna rivers, to Wilmington, Del., hastening upward to Philadelphia, across the Jersey country, passing everywhere a hundred scenes identified with memories of struggles, successes, victories, miseries, joys, till he came to the shores of the Hudson, where he was ferried across to the then capital of the new United States, New York city.

The inauguration was to have been on the first Wednesday in March—then the 4th, whence we derive the date—but the electors were slow in coming, and not until late in April had a majority of them arrived. Then it was that, on the 30th day of that month, on the steps of the city hall, where now the United States subtreasury building of similar architecture stands, at the corner of Nassau and Wall streets, he took the oath of office to serve his country as its first constitutional leader.

A few years ago a bronze statue was erected upon the approximately exact site upon which he stood on that bleak day when, with hand upon the open Bible, the winds from the bay ruffling his peruke, he swore allegiance to the requirements of his high office.

The next year, Philadelphia became the seat of national government, and there, until 1797—as he was unanimously re-elected for a second term—he lived as a servant of the republic.

Absolutely refusing the proffered honor for a third time, he retired to his loved Mount Vernon, and there for 2½ years enjoyed the peace and comfort he had so much desired, only once being aroused to accept again the appointment of commander of the army when our relations with France seemed indicative of hostile happenings.

Just after the first week in December, 1799, he caught a slight cold while incautiously exposing himself to the rain, became ill with a slight, slow fever, and then, with a rapidity that was startling, the end came. On the 14th he complained of extreme weariness, and with the hand of his wife clasping his trembling fingers he passed away, his last words, "It is well," being uttered to the attending physician.

It was well for him, as he had been taken to a brighter world. Extreme old age had not come to him. He did not live to have doubts thrown upon the majesty and worth of his character or to feel the fickle faith of the goddess Fortune.

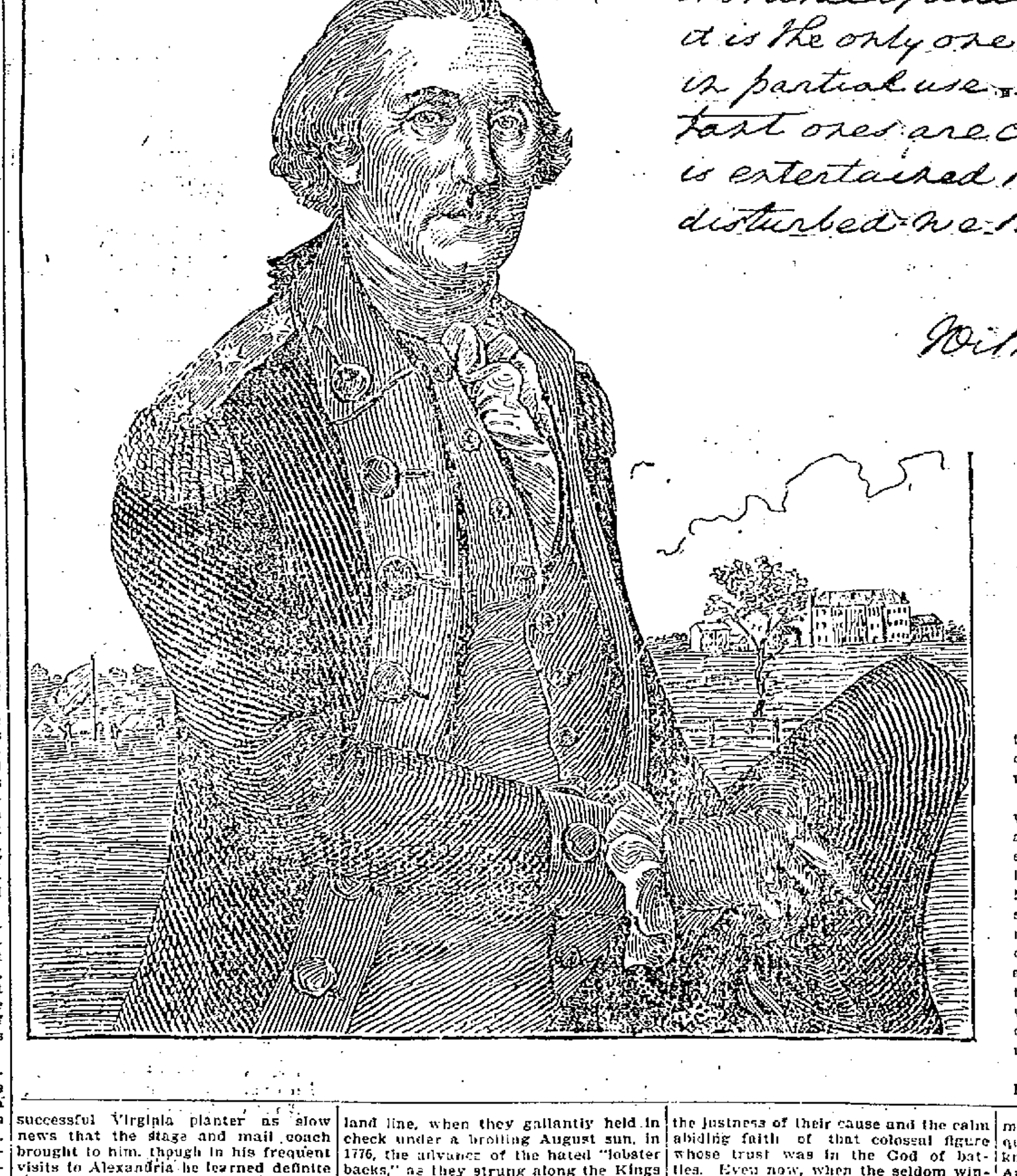
Loved, revered and prosperous in material affairs, he died in the fullness of his fame.

His home is now the property of the nation, and to it every pilgrim is made welcome. There you may see under what conditions lived he whom universal history has declared the foremost man of all the world, "the one immortal Washington."

There will be no reason to inquire why every passing steamboat tolls its bell as it glides by the long, broad, white columned mansion that stands on the banks of the Potomac but an hour's ride from the capital, for there reposes in eternal sleep the ever glorious warrior, statesman and hero.

That this is entirely written from memory and personal knowledge may be of slight interest to the reader.

ALBERT P. SOUTHWICK.



A MANUSCRIPT OF WASHINGTON.

are allowed to pursue it, the Agriculture
and Mechanical Arts; — the wealth and
population of these States will increase
with that degree of rapidity as to baffle
all calculation — and must surpass any
idea your Lordship can, hitherto, have
entertained on the occasion. — To evince
that our views (whether realized, or not)
are expanded, I take the liberty of send-
ing you the Plan of a new City, situated
about the centre of the Union of these States
which is designed for the permanent seat
of the Government. — And we are at this
moment deeply engaged, and far advan-
ced in extending the inland navigation
of the River (Potomac) on which it stands
and the branches thereof through a tract
of as rich Country — for hundreds of miles —
as any in the world. — Nor is this a solitary
instance of attempts of the kind, although
it is the only one which is near completion, &
in partial use. — Several other very impor-
tant ones are commenced and little doubt
is entertained that in ten years, if left un-
disturbed we shall open a communication
by

With great esteem & respect
I have the honor to be
Your Lordships Most
Obedt. Hble Servant
G. Washington

The above autographic relic of George Washington is a part of a letter to the Earl of Buchan on the principles that should guide the United States in connection with foreign politics, on the new city of Washington, etc. It was written in Philadelphia April 22, 1793.

* * * are allowed to pursue it, the agricultural and mechanical arts; the wealth and population of these states will increase with that degree of rapidity as to baffle all calculation and must surpass any idea your Lordship can hitherto have entertained on the occasion. To evince that our views (whether realized or not) are expanded, I take the liberty of sending you the Plat of a New City, situated about the center of the Union of these states, which is designed for the permanent seat of the Government. And we are, at this moment, deeply engaged and far advanced in extending the inland navigation of the River (Potomac) on which it stands and the branches thereof, through a tract of as rich country—for hundreds of miles—as any in the world. Nor is this a solitary instance of attempts of the kind, although it is the only one which is near completion and in partial use. Several other very important ones are commenced, and little doubt is entertained that in ten years, if left undisturbed, we shall open a communication by * * *

With great respect and esteem, I have the honor to be Your Lordship's Most Obedt Hble Servant,

G. WASHINGTON.

He Helped the West.

George Washington was, more than any other American, the founder of the homestead system, which has had so much to do with the building up of the west.

When the French and Indian war closed, Washington was everywhere recognized, even in Europe, as one of its most conspicuous figures. In Virginia he had great influence, and he exerted this influence powerfully to secure for the Virginian veterans grants of land in the western possessions of the state. And so it was finally arranged that noncommissioned officers and privates should have 500 acres each of wild land and officers very much larger tracts, ranging from 5,000 acres upward—that is to say, a yeoman was to have a "farm," a gentleman an "estate." And the national congress followed Virginia's example during the Revolution by offering soldiers much smaller tracts of public land.

Washington himself had large landed possessions in West Virginia, and, partly from private as well as mainly for public reasons, no doubt, was deeply interested in the project of building a great western road, through the wild lands of the state.

Washington has often been blamed for not foreseeing the future greatness of our western states. No one foresaw it in those days. But Washington did a great deal to facilitate their growth.

An English View of Him.

No man has ever written of Washington in terms of higher commendation than the Englishman Thackeray in "The Virginians." Writing entirely for a British public, since there was in those days no international copyright, Thackeray was brave and fair enough to make Hal Warrington say, "As I looked at the chief, walking at night in the silence of the camp and remembered how lonely he was, what an awful responsibility he carried, how spies and traitors were eating out of his dish and an enemy lay in front of him who might at any time overpower him, I thought, 'Sure this is the greatest man now in the world.'"

Some Maxims of Washington.

Let your discourse with men of business be short and comprehensive.

Be no flatterer; neither play with any one who delights to be played with.

In visiting the sick do not presently play the physician if you be not knowing therein.

TRAINS TO AND FROM BOSTON.

Southern Division.

To Boston. Lve.	Arr.	From Boston. Lve.	Arr.
5 45	6 51	6 00	§7 07
6 25	7 40	6 25	7 45
6 42	7 5	6 40	§7 55
§7 05	8 02	7 05	9 19
*§7 20	8 10	*8 30	§9 19
§7 28	8 15	[illegible]	§9 18
§7 31	8 50	9 10	§10 25
*7 45	8 37	10 17	11 35
*8 00	9 40	10 46	11 58
9 15	10 05	11 30	§12 07
9 40	10 46	12 00	§12 56
11 09	12 04	*1 00	§1 48
§11 41	12 23	2 00	3 04
§12 36	1 05	*3 00	§3 38
1 41	2 05	3 47	5 03
3 00	4 21	4 14	§5 02
*§3 52	4 35	*5 10	5 45
4 25	5 30	5 35	6 25
§5 22	6 15	6 47	6 57
5 44	7 15	6 14	7 30
*§6 22	7 15	*7 30	§8 16
*§7 49	8 50	*8 00	§8 35
		10 16	11 22
		11 29	12 23

Sunday Trains.

To Boston. Lve.	Arr.	From Boston. Lve.	Arr.
§7 20	8 10	8 15	§9 05
§7 28	8 15	9 00	§10 07
5 45	9 55	1 10	§1 67
§9 10	10 10	6 00	§5 10
§4 25	5 32	7 20	§9 18
§5 55	7 05	8 00	§5 35
		9 10	10 05

Western Division.

To Boston. Lve.	Arr.	From Boston. Lve.	Arr.
6 50	8 03	7 30	8 83
8 15	9 10	9 25	10 37
9 25	10 39	10 21	11 40
10 50	12 02	11 50	1 03
11 05	1 37	2 15	3 10
12 45	1 53	3 40	4 55
2 30	3 44	4 25	5 43
3 29	4 25	6 01	6 20
4 05	5 23	6 01	7 13
5 10	6 42	6 35	7 48
6 15	7 26	9 40	10 57
7 00	8 16	11 15	12 51
9 25	10 30		

Sunday Trains.

To Boston. Lve.	Arr.	From Boston. Lve.	Arr.
8 15	9 27	8 00	9 17
12 05	1 25	11 47	12 59
4 15	5 28	5 30	6 21
6 30	6 50	7 00	8 22
7 25	5 45		

Trains by this division leave Lowell from Middlesex street station.

Leave Boston from the new Union Station, Causeway Street.

* Express.

§ From Middlesex St. Station only.

ǁ Runs to Lowell Wednesdays and Saturdays only.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

There will be a special meeting Monday evening Feb. 21, of L. I. S. S.

—F. H. Brennan, Pres.

SLEIGHS

For sale cheap. Pung and traverse runner. J. H. Barry, 49 Market street.

GREY TEA AND COFFEE POTS

given away with tea. All sizes of grey enameled Tea and Coffee Pots given away with a pound of 50c. Tea. Dickson Bros., the Big Tea Dealers, 60 Merrimack street.

STEAMSHIP TICKETS AND DRAFTS

Sold on the Cunard, White Star, American, Dominion, Anchor, Allan, Red Star, French and German lines, sailing from Boston and New York to Liverpool and Queenstown. Money sent to Ireland, England and all parts of the world. Canada bills bought at Murphy's Steamship Agency, 18 Appleton street.

LOCAL NEWS.

Smokers enjoy Old Hundred cigars.

T. C. Lee, Fire Ins., 223 Central street.

Harris, 10 Appleton street, has a good line of memorandum books cheap.

Elegant rubber tired hacks at O'Donnell's, Jefferson St. Telephone, 439-4.

If your coal does not suit you, try Mullin, the 953 Gorham street coal dealer. You can get him by telephone.

Leave your watch, jewelry, and clock with Legault & Co. for repairs. They do it better and charge less than the others.

The best of coal, carefully screened and delivered in bags, can be purchased of W. E. Livingston, 15 Thorndike street.

Banjos, Guitars, Mandolins, and lessons. W. P. Hovey, 35 Glidden Building, 32 Middlesex street. Resumes teaching Monday, Feb. 21.

WANTED IN LOWELL.

Inspector Durgin received a letter from the Lowell police yesterday, asking him for information of Chas. Hamel, who is wanted in that city. The letter stated that Hamel had, it was reported, been arrested by the local police a year ago on a larceny charge. The local police have been unable to find any trace of him hereabouts—Haverhill Gazette.

CATHOLIC NOTES.

Next Wednesday will be Ash Wednesday and at all the masses and the vesper service in the evening the blessed ashes will be placed on the foreheads of the people and also distributed among those who present themselves at the altar rail.

Tomorrow, the regulations for Lent, contained in a letter from Archbishop Williams to the pastors of the various churches, will be read. Every Sunday and Wednesday evenings during the Lenten season, there will be vespers, sermon, and benediction of the Blessed Sacrament and on Sunday afternoons and Friday evenings there will be stations of the cross.

Tomorrow will be Quinquagesima.

At St. John's church in North Chelmsford and St. Catherine's church in Graniteville tomorrow, Rev. Fr. Shaw will announce the Lenten regulations also the time of services during the season.

STATE HIGHWAY

A BILL AUTHORIZING ITS CONSTRUCTION PRESENTED.

A hearing has been ordered for March 2, before the committee on roads and bridges at the State House, on the following bill:

Section 1.—The Massachusetts highway commission is hereby authorized and instructed to construct during the year eighteen hundred and ninety-eight not less than one mile of roadway between the city of Lowell and the Methuen line, and not less than one mile of roadway between the junction of Maxwell and River street in the city of Haverhill and the Methuen line, and not less than one mile of roadway in the vicinity of the town of Amesbury, the same to be in accordance with the report of the state highway commission to the legislature of the year eighteen hundred and ninety-seven.

Section 2—The state highway commission is hereby further authorized and instructed to construct annually not less than one mile of state road in each of at least three localities on the route of the Merrimack valley state road until the same is completed in accordance with the report of said highway commission.

Section 3—This act shall take effect upon its passage.

BURNED BY NAPHTHA.

Ralph Hayden, a clerk in the supply office of the school department, was burned about the face and right eye yesterday by an explosion of sulphur naphtha. He was moving several cans and one upset. The gas exploded in his face. He was given medical attendance in the building and later was taken home. The naphtha is used, when diluted, by the janitors for purposes of cleaning.

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

Dr. Coburn DENTIST 81 MERR. ST.

BASKET BALL.

The posters announce that tonight's game will be between the Burkes and the Millbury's.

It will be played in Associate Hall, and will be followed by dancing. The last game was late in starting, but the management promises that tonight's contest will commence at eight o'clock sharp.

Confidence in the ability of the Burkes to play basket ball has doubled since the last game. People like to see the scientific side of any sport, for a display of skill pleases even those whose sympathies may be against the team. The Burkes' players have acquired a position in the game that allows them to be ranked as formidable aspirants for, and likely winners of the state championship this year. The last game with the Millbury was won by the latter team in their own hall and tonight the Burkes will make a gallant effort to reverse that decision. The Burkes team will be practically the same as was pitted against Newburyport a few weeks ago, except that McCarthy who played such a brilliant goal for Newburyport, may be put in the game.

The Burkes will rely almost altogether on clever and short passing to pull them through tonight and it is doubtful if any long throws for goal will be made. Should this style prove effective during the first half, it will be continued; if not, the team will change over to long passes, punts, and desperate tries for goal.

CRISP GOSSIP.

Hotel clerks are considered to be pretty "fly," but several of the fraternity have been taken in recently with a very clever game. The game is worked when the man with the diamonds is not very busy. Lowell clerks had better be on the watch for it. A respectably dressed man hurriedly enters and at the same time orders some expensive cigars from the cigar clerk. He then engages the clerk in conversation and intimates that his business is that of a commercial traveller and that he must leave town within a few hours. He pulls out a watch, its case solid gold apparently and also exhibits the apparently full jeweled works. Then comes the exclamation: "I'd sell this watch now for $25, although it is worth $100, and I am short of funds, but I must get out of town on this urgent matter of business." At this point, another man enters, and the matter is explained to him. 'Says he: "Why, I'd buy it in a minute for $25, but I've only got $10 about me just now." The latter is simply a "capper" for the other. "Well, here," says the owner of the watch, "I'll sell you the watch for $25 and the $10 you can pay on account. I'll put both the money and the watch in the clerk's hands. I'll find out at once how much money I actually need and you wait here until I return." Then he departs and ten minutes later the other leaves hurriedly, saying he will return shortly. Then the owner rushes in and says to the clerk, "Say, old man, I've just got a telegram and must have $20 at once; you let me have $10 besides the other, and you can hold the watch as security. It's worth a hundred, you know." After awhile, the hotel clerk discovers that he has one of those $2.93 "gold" watches. He doesn't see the pair again, however.

There is a silver lining for every cloud. In case of a war with Spain, the inland summer resorts will do a big business. We shall see them advertised as being beyond the fire of cannon of the longest range and many day's march from any possible landing place of the foes. The patriotic and the poor will not desert their seacoast homes, however, and between war and the Klondike, the overcrowded labor market would be a thing of the past.

MATRIMONIAL.

Miss Mary T. Clarke and Mr. Thomas F. McKenna of Woburn were married Thursday evening at the parochial residence of St. Augustine's church, F street, South Boston, the officiating clergyman being the Rev. John McKenna of St. Peter's church, Lowell, a cousin of the groom. The best man was Dr. E. P. McKenna and the bridesmaid Miss Mary C. Clarke.

After the ceremony, a reception was held at the residence of the bride, at which there was a large gathering. Mr. and Mrs. McKenna were the recipients of numerous presents. After the reception they started on their honeymoon.

LEWIS—MESSENGER.

Mr. Irven J. Lewis of Boston, formerly of this city and Miss Ethel Messenger of Boston, were united in wedlock at Boston last Saturday evening. Mr. Lewis is well known in this city, having been a popular member of C Company, Mechanics Phalanx, and all his friends will join in wishing him and his young bride all possible happiness. Mr. Lewis is now a bugler in the First Regiment.

WILL WED IN CANADA.

Mr. Ferdinand Milot left Lowell on Wednesday for Canada, where he will marry Miss Marie Anne Trahan next Monday at Yamachiche, P. Q. They will return to Lowell Februray 26.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

At a meeting of the directors of the Wamesit National bank, the following preamble and resolutions on the death of Mr. Henry C. Howe were adopted:

Whereas, In view of the loss we have sustained in the decease of our friend and associate, Mr. Henry C. Howe, and of the still greater loss sustained by those who were nearest and dearest to him, therefore be it

Resolved, That in the death of Henry C. Howe, the bank has lost an active member of the board of directors, who for many years has presided over its deliberations and has filled the position of president with marked ability; a man of strict integrity and honesty, one with whom we all felt it an honor to have been associated;

Resolved, That this testimonial of our sympathy and sorrow be placed upon the records of this bank and a copy be forwarded to the family of the deceased;

Resolved, That we attend the funeral of our beloved associate in a body.

CLEARANCE SALE

Bargains in Winter Goods to make room for new Spring Stock.

LOUIS ALEXANDER
IMPORTER and TAILOR,
65 Central Street.

Prevent Pneumonia

Prevention is always better than cure, even when cure is possible. But so many times pneumonia is not cured that prevention becomes the natural instinct of self-preservation. Pneumonia can be prevented and is often cured by the use of Dr. AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL.

"Some years ago I had a severe cold and was threatened with pneumonia. I could neither eat nor sleep, and was in a wretched condition. I procured a bottle of Dr. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and took it according to the directions and at the end of fifteen days was as well and sound as before the attack. I have recommended it in many cases of pneumonia since, and have never known it to fail in effecting a cure."—JOHN HENRY, St. Joseph, La.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

is put up in half size bottles, at 50 cents.

GAS EXPLODED

IN DR. LAMSON'S OFFICE, DOING MUCH DAMAGE.

A vulcanizer in the office of Dr. Lamson, the dentist in Runels' block, exploded last evening, and the loud report made a little excitement about the square for a while.

Just what caused the explosion is not known, but it is supposed that the steam pressure was too great.

Fragments of the machine flew through the windows on the Bridge street side and one or two people were struck by them, though not seriously hurt.

A big hole was torn in the ceiling and the office was otherwise badly damaged.

CHECKER CLUB.

Following is the score of the games at the Lowell Checker club last evening:

	Won.		Won.	Drawn.
Davis	1	Joy	1	0
Dearborn	0	Richardson	0	2
Morris	1	Moore	1	0
Cheever	1	Cawley	1	0
McKillop	0	Saunders	1	1
Sheehey	0	Dowd	1	0
Total	3	Total	6	3

To Cure Constipation Forever.
Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

CASTORIA.
The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

LOWELL LIQUOR DEALERS.

A meeting of the Lowell Liquor Dealers' association was held in the parlors of the Arlington Hotel last night.

F. E. Corbett of Boston, organizer of the State Liquor Dealers' association was present and set forth the many advantages that would accrue from organization and from membership in the state organization.

Many of the local dealers were present and much enthusiasm was shown.

The Lowell association has a charter and it is propsed to establish headquarters.

A rallying committee of six was appointed to interest those of the dealers who were not present and a meeting will be held next Thursday evening, at 8 o'clock, at the same place, at which time it is expected that at least fifty of the 84 dealers will be on hand.

Officers will at that time be elected and addresses will be made by speakers from Boston.

MISS PLUNKETT'S COTILLION.

Miss Flossie Plunkett gave a very pleasant social and dance to about 25 of her friends at the residence of her father, Dr. F. C. Plunkett, at the corner of Broadway and Worthen street last evening. One of the features of the evening was a short cotillion at which silver favors were given. At the conclusion of the cotillion, refreshments were served by the D. L. Page company and the affair came to a close at 10.30.

MISSIONARY SUPPER.

A missionary meeting and supper was enjoyed by the women of the Paige Street Free Baptist church in one of the parlors Thursday night.

Mrs. A. E. Wilson, president, read two articles on the missionaries in India, and Mrs. J. A. Janvrin gave a talk on the same subject. The supper was served by the following committee: Mrs. W. O. Brown, Mrs. George Cole and Mrs. George French.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.
Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

The Royal is the highest grade baking powder known. Actual tests show it goes one-third further than any other brand.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

WILLOW DALE HOTEL.

If the weather is fine, ground will be broken next week for the new summer hotel at Willow Dale, to be erected by the Bowers Brothers. Contractor Fowler will do the work and the building will be 125 by 50 front, and four stories high. The earth excavated for the foundation will be used to fill up the site of the building destroyed and that lot will be graded and planted upon.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

The funeral services of the late Henry C. Howe will be held at the residence on Summer street at 2.30 o'clock Monday afternoon. Friends are invited. The burial will be private.

Don't let the little ones suffer from eczema or other torturing skin diseases. No need for it. Doan's Ointment cures. Can't harm the most delicate skin. At any drug store, 50 cents.

J. L. CHALIFOUX, 49 to 59 Central St.

Match Us If You Can.

SHOE SPECIALS

Ladies' Rubbers, excellent quality, 17c., worth 40c.
Ladies' Woonsocket Storm Rubbers, 24c., worth 50c.
Ladies' Box Calf Shoes, button and Polish, $1.19, worth $1.50.
Ladies' Box Calf Shoes, hand-sewed, new bull dog toe, button and Polish, $2.19, worth $3.
Misses' Kid Button and Polish Shoes, 69c., worth $1.00.
"Little Gents" Boys' Shoes 69c., worth $1.00.
Men's Rubbers 33c., worth 50c.
Men's Boston Storm Rubbers 50c., worth 75c.

Spalding Bicycles

FOR 1898

$50

No deviation in price. The same in February—the same in July. We come to this price now in order to give the buying public the advantage of it during the early riding season and not in July and August. We are now ready to do bicycle business and our policy will be:

Low Cash Prices, No Trades, No Deals.

Spalding Bicycles for 1898 are positive leaders, the same as they have been for years, and upon examination you will find that they have improvements not found on other wheels.

1898 SPALDING AND 1898 LADY SPALDING

Superior to any wheel we have ever built, and our reputation is back of each wheel turned out by us. The price is as low as we ever expect to sell Spalding Bicycles.

SPECIALTIES FOR 1898--Spalding Chainless. Spalding Blue Racers. Practically built to order at higher prices--quality and workmanship the same as regular models, but details more expensive.

All Spalding Bicycles Are Fitted With Christy Saddles.

A. G. SPALDING & BROS.
Chicopee Falls, Mass.

W. P. BRAZER & CO.
91, 93, 95 Central and 12 Market St., Lowell.

Cook, Taylor & C

CENTRAL STREET.

WRAPPE

Today we place on sale about 100 dozen Ladies' Wrappers, well made, perfect fitting, good quality, styles and colorings, and at extremely low prices. They are indeed big bargains.

Good quality Percale Wrappers, regular $1.00 qual

A better qu lar $1.25 quali

Best quality and braid trimm at 99c.

Children's Dress

Misses' Flannelette Dresses, well made, good patterns, fine quality flannelette, worth 50c., at only 19c. each, and another lot that is worth 60c., at only 51c. each.

A lot of Ladies' Black Sateen Waists that are worth $1.00, at only 61c.

25 dozen Ladies' 25c. Fancy Colored Aprons at 2 for 25c.

We have just secured Ladies' White 50c. and 65c. E Nurse Aprons, which we offer at 29c. each.

1000 dozen Ladies' Gingham Aprons at 10c., 12 1-2c., and 18c. each.

50 dozen Ladies' Fancy Colored Hose, regular 37c. kind, our special price 2 pairs for 25c.

A. G. POLLARD & CO.

MERRIMACK, PALMER AND MIDDLE STREETS.

$1.00 and $1.15

QUILTS

FOR

69 Cents

In the Large Lot of Damaged

White Bed Spreads

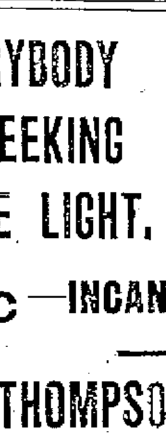
recently put on sale at such low prices, we had an unusual large proportion of the **regular $1 and $1.15 qualities** of Heavy Crochet Quilts, and after selling such large quantities of all grades we still have about 2000 left of those popular qualities which we sell only

69c. Each

They are the best value in Quilts sold anywhere for good service and at a great saving from regular cost, and they are very slightly damaged and easily mended so to be as good as perfect ones.

A. G. Pollard & Co.

EVERYBODY IS SEEKING MORE LIGHT.



OUR 59c. INCANDESCENT GAS LAMP

gives three times the light and burns only half the gas by actual test that the common burners give.

59c —INCANDESCENT LIGHT— 59c

THE THOMPSON HARDWARE COMPANY

254-256 Merrimack Street.

TEETH $5 to $10 a Set

No Charge For Extracting

Every set warranted to be the same teeth that other dentists ask $15 and $18 for, and every set warranted to fit. Gold Filling and Gold Crown work a specialty. Teeth filled with Gold by Electricity. No pain. Teeth Extracted Without Pain by our new method. Thirty years' experience. Artificial Teeth without plates; also Roofless Plates. Teeth extracted and replaced the same day as extracted—no need of going without. No Sunday work. Office hours: 9 a. m. to 8 p. m. Not open Evenings. DR. J. R. BICKELL & SON, Painless Dentists, Rooms 24, 25, 26, Runels' Bl'g, cor. Merr'k & Bridge